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Final Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment for the Thompson Creek Mine Expansion and Public Land Disposal, Custer and Bannock Counties, Idaho

VOLUME II



Case File Numbers:

IDI-33145 (Plan of Operations)
IDI-35728-FD (Federal/Selected Land)
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BLM Mission Statement

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

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CHAPTER 5

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

CHAPTER 5 – CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

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5.0. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

5.1. Introduction/Approach

Cumulative effects are those effects on the environment which result from the incremental effect of a Federal action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the cumulative effects study areas (CESAs), regardless of what agency or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions, taken over a period of time. There are obviously innumerable actions which would contribute to the effects from the MMPO and land disposal alternatives. Therefore, the cumulative effects analysis necessarily focuses on only the more important effects from other categories of actions or individual actions when such is appropriate, with an emphasis on surface disturbance.

The major past and present categories of actions and their surface disturbance within the CESAs are roads, utility corridors, wildfire[1]/prescribed burning, livestock grazing, agriculture, mining, land use, recreation, residential development, and timber/vegetation management. The following cumulative effects analysis is only for effects of greater than negligible magnitude from the MMPO or land disposal alternatives.

For each resource the extent to which the effect from the project could reasonably be detected was considered, and then a logical geographic area was defined as the CESA; large enough to capture the effects from other meaningful actions, but small enough to prevent excessive dilution of the cumulative effects. For simplicity, when reasonable and conservative, a single CESA was used for multiple resources that would otherwise have had slightly different CESAs. This approach to defining CESAs is based on guidance from the CEQ (1997, 2005). The CESA for each resource and the rationale for the boundary of each CESA are described in their respective sections.

For the land disposal alternatives, the negligible effects to most of the resources for the Garden Creek property precluded its inclusion in the cumulative effects analysis for all of the resources except minerals (Section 5.2.) and tribal treaty rights and interests (Section 5.14).

5.1.1. Context

The CESAs include a variety of jurisdictions (Table 5.1-1). The cumulative effects analysis compares to the effects from past and present actions (Table 5.1-2., Appendix C) and the effects from reasonably foreseeable actions (Table 5.1-3., Appendix C) with the (direct and indirect) effects of the MMPO and land disposal alternatives.

[1] Wildfire is typically evaluated as a cumulative effect even though many wildfires are natural events.

Table 5.1-1. Land jurisdiction by CESA.

CESA		BLM Challis FO[1]	BLM Pocatello FO	SCNF	BOR	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Private	State of Idaho	TOTAL
Geology resources; Soil resources	ac.[2]	14,125	0	106,334	0	0	6,103	440	127,002
	%	11.1	-	83.7	-	-	4.8	0.4	100.0
Minerals; Air quality	ac.	803,558	0	2,121,665	0	0	182,210	54,036	3,161,469
	%	25.4	-	67.1	-	-	5.8	1.7	100.0
Vegetation, forest resources, and Invasive, non-native plants; Wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas	ac.	74,698	0	119,767	0	0	14,697	4,353	213,514
	%	35.0	-	56.1	-	-	6.8	2.0	100.0
Range resources	ac.	37,043	-	56,285	0	0	0	1,395	94,722
	%	39.1	-	59.4	-	-	-	1.5	100.0
Wildlife; Transportation	ac.	261,419	-	350,905	0	0	34,014	16,059	662,397
	%	39.5	-	53.0	-	-	5.1	2.4	100.0
Fish and aquatic resources; Water resources	ac.	75,400	-	119,767	0	0	14,986	4,353	214,506
	%	35.2	-	55.8	-	-	7.0	2.0	100.0
TES[3] fish species	ac.	793,675	0	797,373	0	0	149,941	51,271	1,792,261
	%	44.3	-	44.5	-	-	8.4	2.9	100.0
Noise	ac.	9,860	0	18,898	0	0	4,547	348	33,653
	%	29.3	-	56.2	-	-	13.5	1.0	100.0
Visual resources	ac.	38,392	0	194,715	0	0	8,426	1,751	243,284
	%	15.8	-	80.0	-	-	3.5	0.7	100.0

CESA		BLM Challis FO[1]	BLM Pocatello FO	SCNF	BOR	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Private	State of Idaho	TOTAL
Land use and recreation	ac.	803,558	-	2,121,665	0	0	182,210	54,036	3,161,469
	%	25.4	-	67.1	-	-	5.8	1.7	100.0
Socioeconomic factors; Cultural resources	ac.	1,380,222	0	4,187,901	0	0	427,320	91,722	6,087,165
	%	22.7	-	68.8	-	-	7.0	1.5	100.0
Tribal treaty rights and interests	ac.	1,380,222	75,646	4,307,135	17	115,533	806,078	139,625	6,824,256
	%	20.2	1.1	63.1	<0.1	1.7	11.8	2.0	100.0

[1] Field Office
[2] acres
[3] threatened, endangered, and sensitive

Table 5.1-2. Surface disturbance from past and present categories of actions by CESA.

CESA		Roads interst. and primary[1]	Roads second. and State[2]	Roads local, rural, city[3]	Roads other, 4WD[4]	Utility Corr.[2]	Wildfire/ Prescribed Burning*	Grazing*	Mining (present and past)[5]	TOTAL (not incl.)*
Geology resources; Soil resources 127,002 ac.	length or area	0	13 mi. 80 ac.	20 mi. 62 ac.	132 mi. 192 ac.	50 mi. 303 ac.	1,193 ac.	85,648 ac.	2,954 ac.	3,591 ac.
	%	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	67.4	2.3	2.8
Minerals; Air quality 3,161,469 ac.	length or area	84 mi 1,016 ac.	98 mi. 596 ac.	747 mi. 2,264 ac.	NC	801 mi. 4,856 ac.	304,965 ac.	2,295,888 ac.	5,962 ac.	14,694 ac.
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	-	0.2	9.7	72.6	0.2	0.5
Vegetation, forest resources, and invasive, non-native plants; Wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas 213,514 ac.	length or area	3.4 mi. 41 ac.	30 mi. 184 ac.	55 mi. 167 ac.	300 mi. 437 ac.	170 mi. 1,031 ac.	2,718 ac.	152,202 ac.	2,907 ac.	4,767 ac.
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	71.3	1.4	2.2

CESA		Roads interst. and primary[1]	Roads second. and State[2]	Roads local, rural, city[3]	Roads other, 4WD[4]	Utility Corr.[2]	Wildfire/ Prescribed Burning*	Grazing*	Mining (present and past)[5]	TOTAL (not incl.)*
Range resources 94,722 ac.	length or area	0	0	3.2 mi. 9.7 ac.	208 mi. 303 ac.	53 mi. 323 ac.	4,463 ac.	92,242 ac.	2,860 ac.	3,496 ac.
	%	-	-	< 0.1	0.3	0.3	4.7	97.4	3.0	3.7
Wildlife resources; Trans-portation 662,397 ac.	length or area	23 mi. 276 ac.	47 mi. 286 ac.	167 mi. 505 ac.	NC	405 mi. 2,455 ac.	30,760 ac.	486,615 ac.	3,006 ac.	6,528 ac.
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	-	0.4	4.6	73.5	0.5	1.0
Fish and aquatic resources; Water resources 214,506 ac.	length or area	3.4 mi 41 ac.	38 mi. 227 ac.	54 mi. 165 ac.	288 mi. 419 ac.	183 mi. 1,107 ac.	2,718 ac.	152,780 ac.	2,887 ac.	4,846 ac.
	%	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	71.2	1.3	2.3
TES fish species 1,792,261 ac.	length or area	86 mi. 1,046 ac.	29 mi. 173 ac.	556 mi. 1,685 ac.	NC	695 mi. 4,189 ac.	68,149 ac.	1,463,379 ac.	3,034 ac.	10,136 ac.
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	-	0.2	3.8	81.6	0.2	0.6

CESA		Roads interst. and primary[1]	Roads second. and State[2]	Roads local, rural, city[3]	Roads other, 4WD[4]	Utility Corr.[2]	Wildfire/ Prescribed Burning*	Grazing*	Mining (present and past)[5]	TOTAL (not incl.)*
Noise 33,653 ac.	length or area	0	3.1 mi. 19 ac.	8.9 mi. 27 ac.	39 mi. 57 ac.	25 mi. 149 ac.	326 ac.	21,983 ac.	2,850 ac.	3,102 ac.
	%	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	65	8.5	9.2
Visual resources 243,284 ac.	length or area	0	23 mi. 141 ac.	45 mi. 135 ac.	298 mi. 433 ac.	125 mi. 758 ac.	11,937 ac.	169,877 ac.	3,189 ac.	4,656 ac.
	%	-	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.3	4.9	70	1.3	1.9
Land use and recreation 3,161,469 ac.	length or area	84 mi. 1,016 ac.	98 mi 596 ac.	747 mi. 2,264 ac.	NC	801 mi. 4,856 ac.	304,965 ac.	2,295,888 ac.	5,962 ac.	14,694 ac.
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	-	0.1	9.6	72.6	0.2	0.5
Socioecon. factors; Cultural resources 6,087,165 ac.	length or area	171 mi. 2,067 ac.	196 mi. 1,185 ac.	1042 mi. 3,157 ac.	NC	926 mi. 5,613 ac.	1,057,557 ac.	4,016,570 ac.	9,055 ac.	21,077 ac.
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	-	0.1	17.4	66.0	0.1	0.3

CESA		Roads interst. and primary[1]	Roads second. and State[2]	Roads local, rural, city[3]	Roads other, 4WD[4]	Utility Corr.[2]	Wildfire/ Prescribed Burning*	Grazing*	Mining (present and past)[5]	TOTAL (not incl.)*
Tribal treaty rights and interests 6,824,256 ac.	length or area	374 mi. 4,527 ac.	198 mi 1,201 ac.	1,306 mi. 3,956 ac.	NC	1,359 mi. 8,239 ac.	1,081,322 ac.	4,243,960 ac.	10,088 ac.	28,011 ac.
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	-	0.1	15.8	62.2	0.1	0.4

* To group all types of disturbance together would not provide an accurate picture of the CESA, much of which, though grazed or burned, is relatively undisturbed. The inclusion of burned, grazed, or habitat improvement areas in this table conservatively acknowledges that some level of modification to the natural state has occurred. Areas are not necessarily exclusive and may overlap.

NC = Not calculated due to size of the CESA.

[1] ROWs estimated as 100 feet in total width

[2] ROWs estimated as 50 feet in total width; corr. = corridors

[3] ROWs estimated as 25 feet in total width

[4] ROWs estimated as 12 feet in total width

[5] Reclaimed areas are conservatively included in the mining surface disturbance. Mining in Custer County is considered to be the area of the TCM (2,823 acres), the Grouse Creek mine (544 acres) (Hecla 2014), Three Rivers Stone quarry (182 acres, BLM 2008b), Persistence mine (25 acres), Trail Creek gem exploration project (5 acres), Bruno Creek exploration project (3 acres), ~ 350 rock pits (~ 4 acres each, ~ 100 active), and 980 historic mines (a few involve 10s acres, many had negligible surface disturbance, most have been naturally revegetated, as an order-of-magnitude approximation each is assumed to have 1 acre of current surface disturbance; includes the IMA exploration project); Mining in the CESA for socioeconomic factors and cultural resources (Custer and Lemhi counties) is considered to be that in Custer County plus 100 rock pits (~ 4 acres each, ~ 20 active), 1,031 historic mines and mines (~ 1 acre each), the Idaho Cobalt Project (132 acres), the Blackbird mine (830 acres), and the Beartrack mine (700 acres) in Lemhi County. Mining for the CESA for geology and soil resources is considered to be the TCM, 5 rock pits (45.1 acres), the Bruno Creek exploration project (3 acres), and 83 historic mines (~ 1 acre each). Mining for the CESA for tribal treaty rights and interests is considered to be that of Custer and Lemhi counties plus 100 rock pits (~ 4 acres each), 93 historic mines (~ 1 acre each), and the Gay phosphate mine (540 acres) in Bannock County. The area of phosphate mining in southeast Idaho is 17,619 acres comprising 15,000 acres through 2001 (Moyle and Kayser 2006) plus 1,369 additional acres for the Smoky Canyon mine (2,177 acres for Panels A-E, 592 acres for Panel F, less 1,400 acres as of 2001), 739 acres for the Blackfoot Bridge mine, 336 acres for the South Rasmussen Ridge mine, and 175 acres for the North Rasmussen Ridge mine (the 490 acres of the Central Rasmussen Ridge mine are included in the 2001 calculations as the "Rasmussen Ridge mine") (BLM Idaho Falls District 2014).

Table 5.1-3. Surface disturbance from categories of reasonably foreseeable actions by CESA.

CESA		Timber/Vegetation Management	Utility Corridors	Mining[1]
Geology resources; Soil resources 127,002 ac.	ac.	3,200	3	3
	%	2.5	< 0.1	< 0.1
Minerals; Air quality 3,161,469 ac.	ac.	3,200	3	30
	%	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Vegetation, forest resources, and invasive, non-native species; Wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas 213,514 ac.	ac.	0	0	3
	%	0.0	0.0	< 0.1
Range resources 94,722 ac.	ac.	0	0	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wildlife Resources; Transportation 662,397 ac.	ac.	0	0	30
	%	0.0	0.0	< 0.1
Fish and aquatic resources; Water resources 214,506 ac.	ac.	0	0	3
	%	0.0	0.0	< 0.1
TES fish species 1,792,261 ac.	ac.	3,200	0	30
	%	0.2	0.0	< 0.1

CESA		Timber/Vegetation Management	Utility Corridors	Mining[1]
Noise 33,653 ac.	ac.	0	0	3
	%	0.0	0.0	< 0.1
Visual resources 243,284 ac.	ac.	0	0	3
	%	0.0	0.0	< 0.1
Land use and recreation 3,161,469 ac.	ac.	3,200	3	30
	%	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Socioeconomic factors; Cultural resources 6,087,165 ac.	ac.	3,200	3	30
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Tribal treaty rights and interests 6,824,256 ac.	ac.	3,200	3	5,065
	%	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1

[1] Reasonably foreseeable mining apart from TCM in the CESAs is considered to be 0 acres for the CESA for range resources, 3 acres of rock pits for CESAs focused on the TCM, and 30 acres of rock pits for the other CESAs except reasonably foreseeable mining in the CESA for tribal treaty rights and interests is considered to be 30 acres of rock pits in Custer County, 60 acres of rock pits in the Pocatello Field Office area, and 4,975 acres of phosphate mining in the Pocatello Field Office area comprising the Smoky Canyon Mine Panel G (748 acres) and Panel G Modification (169 acres), Dairy Syncline mine (2,133 acres), North Rasmussen Ridge mine (155 acres of the 330 acres authorized), Rasmussen Valley mine (421 acres), Husky 1/North Dry Ridge mine (1,051 acres), Lanes Creek mine (130 acres), and Husky 2/Freeman Ridge exploration project (168 acres) (BLM Idaho Falls District 2014).

5.1.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The major categories of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions that have affected or would reasonably affect the CESAs are roads and utility corridors, wildfire/prescribed burning, livestock grazing, agriculture, mining, land use, recreation, residential development, and timber/vegetation management. These categories of actions obviously do not account for all of the effects in the CESAs. However, GIS analysis, agency records, and the professional judgment of a large number of interdisciplinary team specialists in land management indicate that these are the primary categories of actions of concern for cumulative effects analysis in the subject CESAs. Where specific data was not available (e.g., fugitive dust emissions or acres of agricultural land within a CESA), comparable data was used (e.g., acres of surface disturbance or percentage of private land).

5.1.2.1. Road and Utility Corridors

There are extensive networks of roads and utility corridors (power lines, pipelines, telephone lines, fiber optic cables, etc.) in the CESAs. An average total width was assigned to each type of corridor (i.e., ROW) to calculate the maximum surface disturbance from such features: 100 feet for interstate and primary roads; 50 feet for State highways and utility corridors; 25 feet for city, local and rural roads; and 12 feet for 4WD and other less developed roads (Table 5.1-2). Roads and utility corridors would be constructed in the CESAs in the future, mostly due to rural residential development.

5.1.2.2. Wildfire/Prescribed Burning

The CESAs (except the Garden Creek property) are in the BLM East Fork Fire Management Unit (FMU) (BLM 2005d) and the SCNF FMU 2 and FMU 3 (SCNF 2012). The East Fork FMU is ranked as moderate priority for fire suppression partially due to the concern of the spread of invasive, non-native species ("weeds"). The dominant causes of wildfire in the FMU are humans and lightning. Wildfire typically occurs in the East Fork FMU from mid-July through August and, with much lower frequency, during the fall hunting season (human-caused fires). Between 1983 and 2004 wildfire burned only 858 acres in the FMU and 64 percent of those fires were less than 0.2 acre in size. The spread of wildfire in the FMU is limited by topography and lack of vegetative continuity (rock, bare soil, and talus slopes) (BLM 2005d). Although equivalent data are not available for the SCNF FMUs (SCNF 2012), the fire histories of FMU 2 and FMU 3 are probably comparable to that in the East Fork FMU as the three FUMs are adjacent with similar topography, climate, and vegetation.

Prescribed burning may reduce wildfire hazards, increase landscape diversity, improve rangeland and forest health (e.g., creates wildlife forage and habitat, protects watersheds), and creates defensible space for wildfire suppression activities. The fire activity in the CESAs in the future is expected to be similar to the fire history of the CESAs (e.g., acres burned by wildfire and prescribed burning, Table 5.1-2.), apart from possibly a trend toward larger, longer lasting, and more intense fires due to climate change.

5.1.2.3. Livestock grazing

Livestock grazing began in the CESAs with the start of mining in the 1860s. The grazing occurs on Federal lands primarily in spring and summer with some use in fall before the livestock return to private lands for the winter. Grazing is expected to remain a primary use of Federal lands in the CESAs (Table 5.1-2). Grazing management may be modified in the future based on allotment specific conditions to meet long term resource objectives and issues that arise, such as new management constraints related to ESA-listed species. Grazing permits would be renewed every 10 years, and the fundamentals for rangeland health would be met or significant progress towards achievement made (43 CFR 4180).

5.1.2.4. Agriculture

The majority of the private land in the CESAs is along the major valley floors bisected by US Highway 93 and SH 75, and has a mixture of agricultural and residential development. Hay production is the dominant agricultural activity in the CESAs. Subdivision of ranches along the Salmon River and East Fork Salmon River has resulted in the conversion of agricultural land to residential use, yielding pockets of residential development separated by relatively large areas of agricultural land. The trend in the foreseeable future for agricultural land in the CESAs would be the continued conversion to residential property, e.g., 140,701 acres of land in farms in Custer County in 1992 compared to 124,191 acres in 2007 (Table 3.13.12).

5.1.2.5. Mining

McHugh et al. (1991) report that as early as 1862 prospectors were searching the valleys of the Salmon River for gold. The discovery of gold placers in Stanley Basin in that year led to a tradition of mining that continues today in Custer County. Precious metals were discovered in the county in the Bayhorse mining district in 1864 (ISHS 1980), and in 1866 gold was discovered in the Yankee Fork Salmon River (HCA 2013). The best placer deposits were found and depleted within a few years, after which attention turned to precious-metal lodes which were mined in the 1870s and 1880s. Attention then focused on base-metal lodes which were mined in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The production of base metals diminished after World War I, but some production continued into the 1980s. The production of copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten were important for the region during World War II. Molybdenum was discovered in 1967 and development of high-quality, building stone deposits began in the 1970s (Gardner 2008, McHugh et al. 1991).

Prospecting and small-scale mining continued until 1880 when the smelter was constructed at the Bayhorse Townsite, after which mining activity dramatically increased. The IGS (2013) documents 980 prospects and mines in Custer County, including mines near the project area such as the Buckskin mine, Clayton mine (and smelter), Ramshorn quarry, Redbird mine, and Twin Apex mine (Appendix C). In addition, there are approximately 350 rock pits (~ 4 acres each) in the CESA. The surface disturbance associated with mining has been cataloged by CESA (Table 5.1-2).

5.1.2.6. Land Use

Changes in land use occur primarily due to changes in land jurisdiction and land management. Changes in land jurisdiction occur as Federal agencies sell, purchase, and exchange lands, and

less commonly by Congressional or Presidential actions, e.g., the designation of a special management area with a change in the land management agency. Changes in land management occur as land management agencies implement land use plans (including travel management plans) and the applicable laws and regulations (e.g., issue permits for agriculture, mining, etc.) or modify land use plans (e.g., designate an area to be developed with a trail system). Changes in land management also occur by Congressional or Presidential actions, e.g., the President could establish the proposed Boulder-White Cloud National Monument or Congress could establish a Boulder-White Cloud Wilderness Area, which in either case would almost certainly be withdrawn from many of the Federal land and mining laws. In addition, changes in land management occur on private land such as the residential development of agricultural land or the steady decrease in public access to private lands as land owners restrict such access.

The US policy of land disposal changed to land retention in 1976 with the FLPMA. However, the cumulative effects of Federal land sales, purchases, and exchanges is still a slight net decrease in the area of Federal lands. For example, the (legal) area of the SCNF decreased from 4,237,004 acres in 2002 to 4,235,940 acres in 2012, a decrease of 0.025 percent (USFS 2014). The trend in the foreseeable future compared to the last 30 years in the CESAs would be a similar to slightly smaller net decrease in Federal lands as the land retention policy of the FLPMA is steadily implemented.

5.1.2.7. Recreation

Recreation in the CESAs consists primarily of hunting, fishing, boating, camping, OHV use, hiking, antler shed hunting, and general enjoyment of the outdoors. Less common is horseback riding, shooting ("plinking"), skiing, mountain biking, rockhounding, wildlife/wild flower viewing, nature photography, berry picking, backpacking, scenic viewing, etc. Many people from outside Custer County come to the county to recreate, e.g., outfitters and guides provide hunting, floating, and fishing opportunities along the Salmon River in the CESA (Section 3.12). The population of Custer County has been nearly constant since 2000, but the population of Idaho increased during 2000 to 2010 by 21.1 percent (Section 3.13.2.1). Therefore, there continues to be an increase in the number of people recreating in Custer County, and land management agencies will place a greater emphasis in the future than in the past on the development of recreational facilities and management of recreational activities to reduce their effects to natural resources and to reduce conflicts between user groups. The surface disturbance from recreation is captured by the area of 4WD roads in the CESA (Table 5.1-2).

5.1.2.8. Residential Development

Residential development has increased in the CESAs since the 1860s commensurate with mining booms; although, the majority of the CESAs remain undeveloped. Residential development is focused along the main valley floors which are bisected by highways and rivers, with scattered development along the lower edges of foothills with scenic views. The four main settlements in Custer County are the cities of Challis, McKay, Stanley, and Clayton. In the early 1980s several hundred houses were constructed in Challis for the TCM. In 2000 and 2013, respectively, there were 2,983 housing units (~ 1,490 acres)[2] and 3,081 housing units (~ 1,540 acres) in Custer County, and in 2012 there were 8 building permits in Custer County (US Census Bureau 2014).

[2] ~ 0.5 acre per housing unit on overage across urban and rural areas

There is little land in the CESAs available for residential development, e.g., most (92.5 %) of the land in the county is Federal land (Table 5.1-1). However, the most important reasons for the limited residential development in the CESAs are the lack of quality jobs and the relatively few people who want to retire in the CESAs. The trend in the future will probably be a very slow increase in residential development in the CESAs, e.g., of the order of 10 new residences (5 acres) each year in Custer County. The development will be concentrated near existing cities and along the main valley floors, particularly adjacent to the Salmon River and East Fork Salmon River.

5.1.2.9. Timber/Vegetation Management

Timber management such as selective thinning (prescribed fire is evaluated with wildfire, Section 5.1.2.2.) are implemented by BLM and the SCNF to help restore overstocked timber stands to more natural historic levels. The objectives of such management are to improve forest health, decrease hazardous fuel loading, improve wildlife habitat, and stimulate aspen growth. Vegetation management includes spraying, mechanical crushing, and seeding treatments. The objectives of such management include reducing sagebrush cover, restoring herbaceous understory, and increasing the amount of grasses available for livestock and wildlife. The BLM Challis Field Office on average has performed of the order of 100 acres per year of timber/vegetation management, and would probably perform a similar amount of such management in the foreseeable future. The SCNF probably has performed and would perform the same order of magnitude of such management (Redick, P. 2014).

The CESAs contain weed infestations that are small, localized, and usually associated with some sort of disturbance; however, many species of noxious weeds are found in Custer County and adjacent counties and it is probable that they will eventually be found in the CESAs. Weeds would continue to be treated by chemical, biological, and mechanical methods.

5.2. Geologic Resources and Geotechnical Issues

5.2.1. Introduction

The CESA for geologic resources is the Thompson Creek and S.[3] Creek 5th level watersheds (127,002 acres) (Figure 5.2-1). The CESA for minerals is Custer County (3,161,469 acres) (Figure 5.2-2), but with national and global molybdenum markets also considered. The potential effects to geologic resources would be changes in topography/geologic exposure and changes to the availability or quantities of mineral resources, especially molybdenum. Wildfire/prescribed burning, grazing, agriculture, recreation, residential development, and timber/vegetation management do not contribute to cumulative effects to geologic resources.

[3] *Squaw Creek* is an official place name in Custer County, and appears in numerous published documents including US Geological Survey topographic maps. The name was established by the US Board of Geographic Names to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government. However, the word *squaw* is offensive to some people including the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. Therefore, *Squaw Creek* is hereafter referred to in the main text as *S. Creek*.

Geotechnical effects (slope stability hazards) are not evaluated in this chapter because there would be no meaningful slope stability hazards from the WRSFs, pit, or the TSF under any of the MMPO alternatives. The effects of the MMPO alternatives on paleontological resources would be negligible and are not further evaluated in this section.

5.2.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Custer County has an extensive history of mining with some 980 recorded prospects and mines (Section 5.1.) (IGS 2013). The most important minerals by value extracted in the county are molybdenum, silver, building stone, lead, zinc, copper, gold, tungsten, and fluorspar. All of the molybdenum produced in the county has been from the TCM (Gardner 2008). Furthermore, the current mineral production in Custer County is nearly all (by value) from the TCM, followed by salable minerals from rock pits (sand and gravel, riprap, etc. from ~ 100 active rock pits), and flagstone (Ramshorn quarry). The Persistence mine (formerly known as the Rat's Nest mine) also produces a few hundred pounds a year of specimen mineral crystals (heulandite). The Three Rivers Stone quarry (inactive since December 2012) produces flagstone. The Idaho Cobalt project, 45 miles west of the town of Salmon in Lemhi County, would be an underground cobalt-copper-gold mine, processing plant (mill), and ancillary facilities, but the project is currently inactive pending the ability of the owners to raise sufficient funds to finish construction of the mine.

The TCM and Three Rivers Stone quarry, current mines, would be expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future, with intermittent closures typical of the mining industry. A small rock pit (~ 4 acres) would continue to be developed in Custer County perhaps once every year or two. There could also be exploration operations at a few historic sites such as the Clayton Silver mine, IMA mine, or the Stanley area uranium prospects, as well as at the active mines and at the active Trail Creek agate and jasper exploration projects (Gardner 2008, 2013b). The IMA molybdenum project would not be developed in the foreseeable future. There are no reasonably foreseeable new mines (locatable, salable, or leasable) that would substantially affect mineral resources in Custer County (Gardner 2013b).

The TCMC-Forest Service land exchange proposal (if approved) would reduce the Federal land available near the mine for locatable, salable, or leaseable mineral actions by approximately 2,850 acres. However, this land has not been available for locatable mineral entry by anyone other than TCMC since the late 1960s and early 1970s due to mining claims controlled by TCMC that cover the land, and no leaseable or salable mineral actions would occur at the land in the foreseeable future. The land exchange proposal would make approximately 260 acres[4] of private land available for locatable, salable, or leaseable mineral actions in Custer County.

[4] which would not include Livingston mine parcels (~ 145 acres) which is withdrawn from future mineral actions



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:160,000 5

0 Miles 10

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintaned by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

Figure 5.2-1
Geologic and soil resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

Geotechnical effects (slope stability hazards) are not evaluated in this chapter because there would be no meaningful slope stability hazards from the WRSFs, pit, or the TSF under any of the MMPO alternatives. The effects of the MMPO alternatives on paleontological resources would be negligible and are not further evaluated in this section.

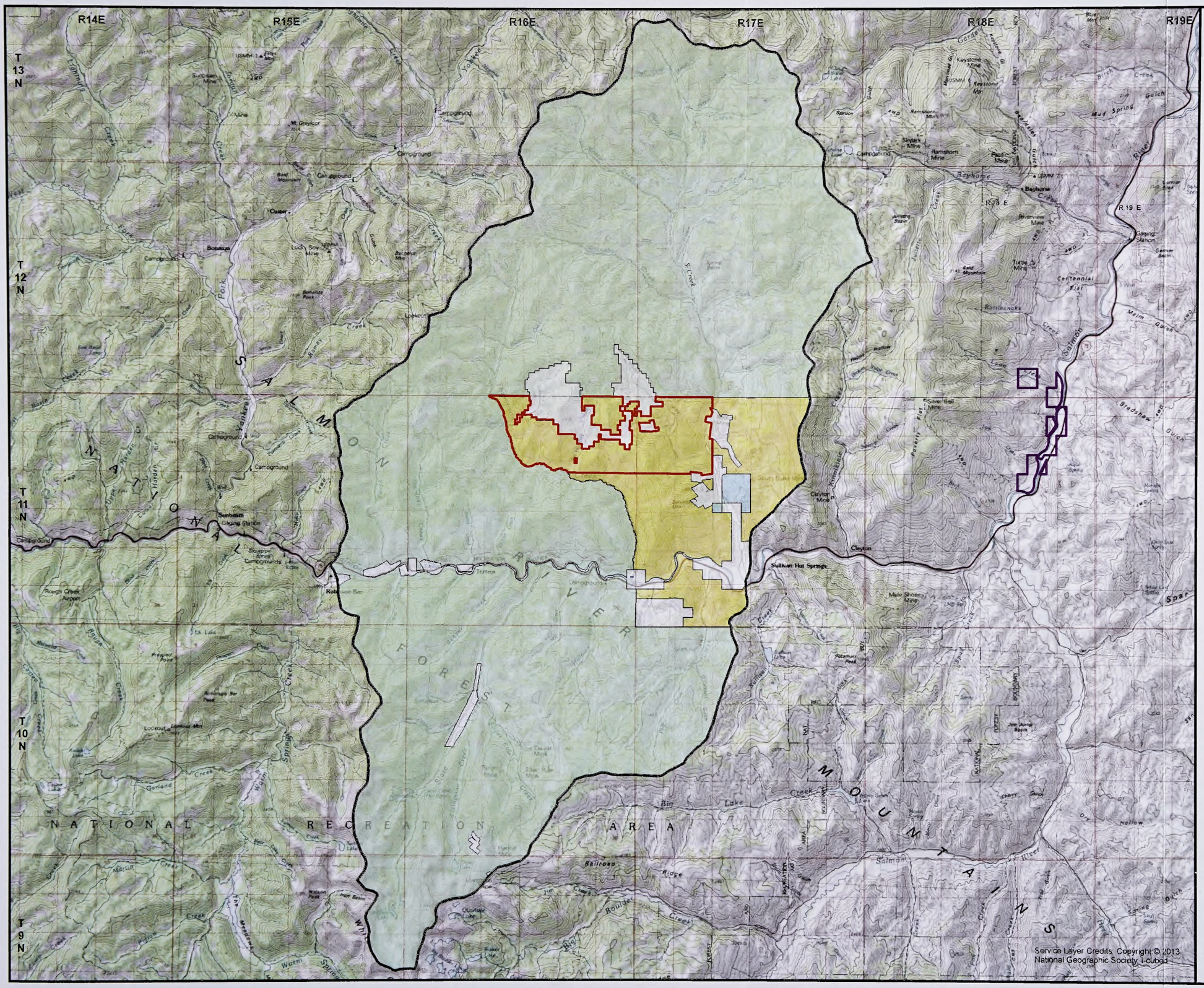
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[4] which would not include Livingston mine parcels (~ 145 acres) which is withdrawn from future mineral actions



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:160,000 5

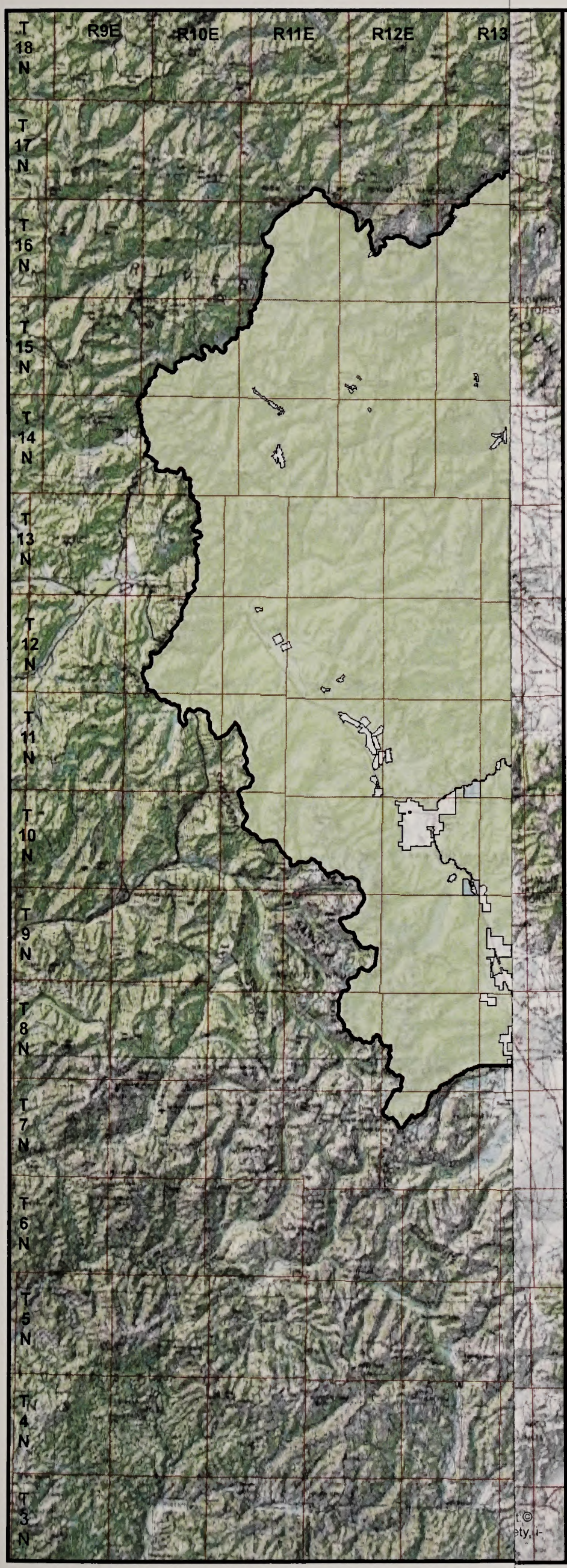
0 Miles 10

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

Figure 5.2-1
Geologic and soil resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:600,000 20

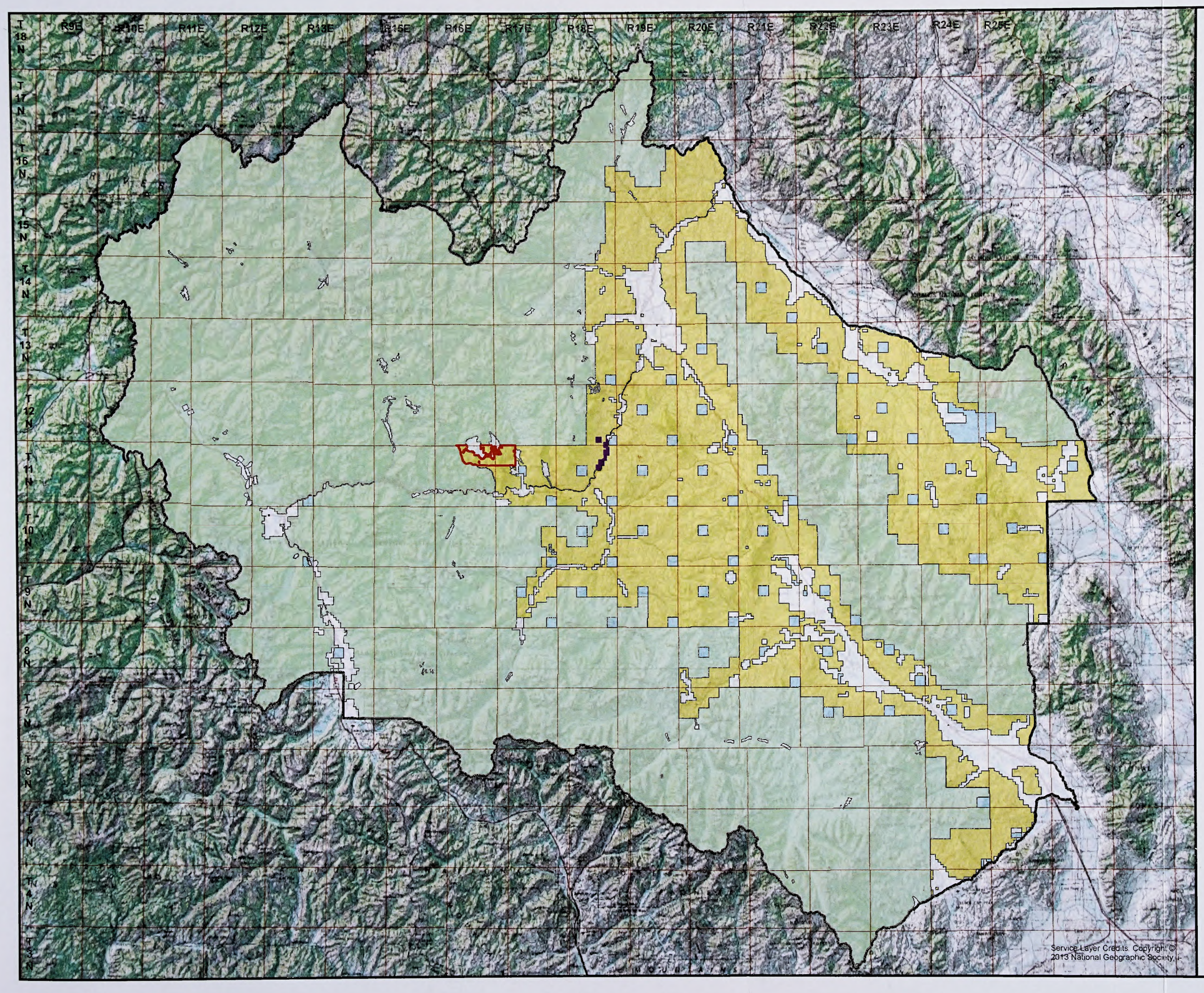
0 Miles 30

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
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Figure 5.2-2
Minerals and air quality CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:600,000 20

0 Miles 30

Kilometers

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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.2-2
Minerals and air quality CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

5.2.3. Cumulative Effects

There would be no actions besides the MMPO alternatives that would meaningfully alter topography and geologic exposure in the CESA for geologic resources (the Three Rivers Stone quarry is outside the CESA). For example, none of the mines apart from the TCM in the CESA are large enough to meaningfully alter the topography of the CESA and no there are no reasonably foreseeable new mines in the CESA. Rock pits and historic mines and prospects provide 131 acres of geologic exposure in the CESA. However, bedrock is readily exposed in the CESA and thus none of the rock pits and historic mines and prospects provide unique geologic exposure in the CESA.

A relatively small amount of salable (common) minerals such as sand, gravel, and rip-rap would continue to be extracted in the CESA for minerals (Custer County), e.g., a few 10,000s cubic yards per year. There would continue to be widespread mineral specimen collection (rockhounding) in the CESA, but only a few cubic yards of specimens would be collected each year in the CESA. No other minerals would be produced in the CESA in the reasonably foreseeable future, apart from flagstone production at the Three Rivers Stone quarry (up to 30,000 short tons per year) and molybdenum produced from the TCM.

There is sufficient molybdenum production and reserves in the US and the world to supply demand for the foreseeable future, e.g., 141 million pounds of molybdenum produced in the US, 551 million pounds of molybdenum produced in the world, 2,980,000 short tons of molybdenum reserves in the US, and 11,020,000 short tons of molybdenum reserves in the world (Table 3.13-1., USGS 2012a). New mines will be developed or production at existing mines will be increased to meet the overall increasing demand for molybdenum in the US and the world. No molybdenum production apart from that from the TCM is reasonably foreseen in the CESA for minerals. There are no molybdenum reserves apart from those of the TCM in Custer County, but there are several molybdenum prospects (Worthington 2007), the most advanced of which is the IMA project. However, no exploration work on these prospects is reasonably foreseen (Gardner 2013b).

The molybdenum produced under the MMPO alternatives would not meaningfully affect the US or world molybdenum resources, and would reduce the US reserves by only 2 percent. There would be no potential disposals of salable minerals (e.g., quartzite at the ranch) that would meaningfully affect mineral production in the CESA. There would be over 8,000 acres in Federal lands transferred to private ownership (i.e., land disposal alternatives, TCMC-Forest Service land exchange) that would no longer be available for locatable, salable, or leasable mineral actions under Federal laws and regulations. However, some 80 percent of this area has not been available, and would not be available for the foreseeable future, for locatable mineral actions by anyone other than TCMC due to mining claims on the area owned by TCMC (Gardner 2013b). In general, the changes in the amount of Federal lands available for mineral exploration in the CESA for minerals in the foreseeable future would be relatively very small, e.g., a net increase of 175 acres per year (Section 5.12).

5.3. Soil Resources

5.3.1. Introduction

The CESA is the Thompson Creek and S. Creek 5th level watersheds (127,002 acres) (Figure 5.2-1). The CESA encompasses two watersheds due to the effect that soil disturbance would have on surface water quality through erosion, soil loss, and sedimentation. Soil resources outside the watersheds would not be affected. Direct effects would be limited to primary disturbed areas, and indirect effects (e.g., erosion and sedimentation of streams) would be limited to proximal downstream areas.

The use of OHVs disturbs soil, but the effects are inconsequential compared to the effects on soil from mining, roads/utility corridors, residential development, wildfire/prescribed burning, livestock grazing, timber/vegetation management, etc. Apart from actions which remove soil, equipment used to remove timber or vegetation causes compaction that further increases the erosion potential of soil by increasing run-off and decreasing infiltration. Roads can alter water flow on the soil surface, creating impervious surfaces that concentrate run-off and increase erosion. The primary effect of these activities on soil resources is increased erosion of in-situ soil with the secondary effect of increased sediment loading in downstream surface waters.

5.3.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The categories of actions that have most affected and would most affect soil in the CESA are agriculture, residential development, mining, and road and utility corridors (Table 5.1-2., Section 5.1.2). Livestock grazing, wildfire/prescribed burning, and timber/vegetation management would affect relatively large areas of soil in the CESA, but the effects would be much less than the soil compaction and loss/removal due to the other categories of actions.

Soil texture is regularly disrupted by agriculture, which also causes soil compaction and soil loss due to water and wind erosion as well as distinct changes in soil chemistry/productivity and vegetative cover. Residential development typically causes soil removal and burial during property development, as well as compaction and changes in soil chemistry/productivity and vegetative cover, e.g., development of lawns. Mining causes compaction, burial, and loss of soil as soil is removed and (for modern mines) stored and replaced during reclamation. Hence, soil textures, soil chemistry/productivity, vegetative cover, and biological crusts are altered or destroyed for periods of decades or more. A soil loss of 30 percent is typical for stockpiled soil due to handing losses and wind and water erosion.

Soil is displaced from roads as fugitive dust, but settles on nearby travel routes, i.e., no appreciable amounts of soil would be removed from the CESA as fugitive dust from roads (and agricultural fields and mines). However, there has been and would continue to be relatively high rates of soil loss from water erosion of roads and natural-surface recreational facilities. The nature and extent of the effect varies with the type of road, the extent of use, and the level of maintenance. For example, primitive 4WD roads, OHV trails, and power line service roads are naturally surfaced, rarely used, and almost never maintained, making them potentially susceptible to gullying and rilling, especially on relatively steep grades.

Livestock grazing causes soil erosion by decreasing the vegetative cover, altering/destroying biological crusts, and increasing compaction. Localized damage in riparian areas from compaction and vegetation removal by cattle can occur, allowing sediment to enter the waterway and contributing to the alteration of streambanks. Such affects to soil would be expected to continue in the foreseeable future.

Wildfire/prescribed burning increases soil erosion by removing the organic material from the soil surface. Extremely hot fires have the potential to permanently alter the top layers of the soil, changing the soil structure, productivity, chemistry, and erosion potential. The effects to soil from wildfire/prescribed in the CESA have varied by location, timing of the fire, soil and vegetation type, and post-fire environment.

Timber/vegetation management includes removing trees and vegetation which may increase soil erosion. Instream habitat improvement projects also cause effects to soil during project implementation, but such effects are nearly always inconsequential due to the small areas of the projects, their short construction time frames, and the BMPs typically used.

5.3.3. Cumulative Effects

There is and would be little effect to soil in the CESA due to the relatively small amount of agriculture or residential development in the CESA, e.g., only 4.8 percent of the CESA is private land. The dominant effect to soil in the CESA is and would be from mining (2,954 acres, 2.3 % of the CESA), but only a few acres of additional mining (apart from the TCM) are reasonably foreseeable in the CESA (Table 5.1-2., Table 5.1-3).

After mining, road and utility corridors have most affected soil in the CESA. For example, 334 acres (0.3 %) of the CESA is subject to the potential for relatively high water erosion and off-site sedimentation due to roads. In particular, primitive roads comprise 192 acres (57 %) of the area of all roads in the CESA. These roads do and would have relatively high rates of water erosion due to their dirt surfaces, relatively steep grades, and less maintenance. In contrast, the 142 acres (0.1 %) in the CESA of secondary and local roads (Table 5.1-2.) are commonly gravel-surfaced, less steep, and receive a higher level of maintenance than primitive roads. For example, most of these roads have engineered prisms and appropriately spaced culverts to drain run-off. Consequently, these roads have relatively little water erosion. Utility corridors are conservatively estimated to have disturbed 303 acres (0.2 %) of soil in the CESA. However, only small areas within the (legal) corridors have been and would typically be disturbed (Table 5.1-2., Table 5.1-3).

The areas of past wildfire/prescribed burning and livestock grazing in the CESA are 1,193 (0.9 %) and 85,648 acres, respectively (Table 5.1-2). The area of past, present and future timber/vegetation management in the CESA would be a small fraction of the few hundred acres that typically occur each year in BLM Challis Field Office area and the SCNF.

5.4. Vegetation, Forest Resources, and Invasive and Non-native Species

5.4.1. Introduction

The CESA is the Thompson Creek, S. Creek, and Bayhorse Creek 5th level watersheds (213,514 acres) (Figure 5.4-1). The effects to vegetation, forest resources, and weeds from the MMPO and land disposal alternatives would be limited to within these watersheds, and the cumulative effects to these resources would be most important on a watershed scale.

The most important effects are changes to the type and amount of vegetation, which affects ecosystem processes and habitat functionality. The major vegetation types (85.7 % of the CESA) are montane forest-steppe transition (38.3 %), shrub steppe and grasslands (28.5 %), and montane forests (18.9 %) (Table 5.4-1).

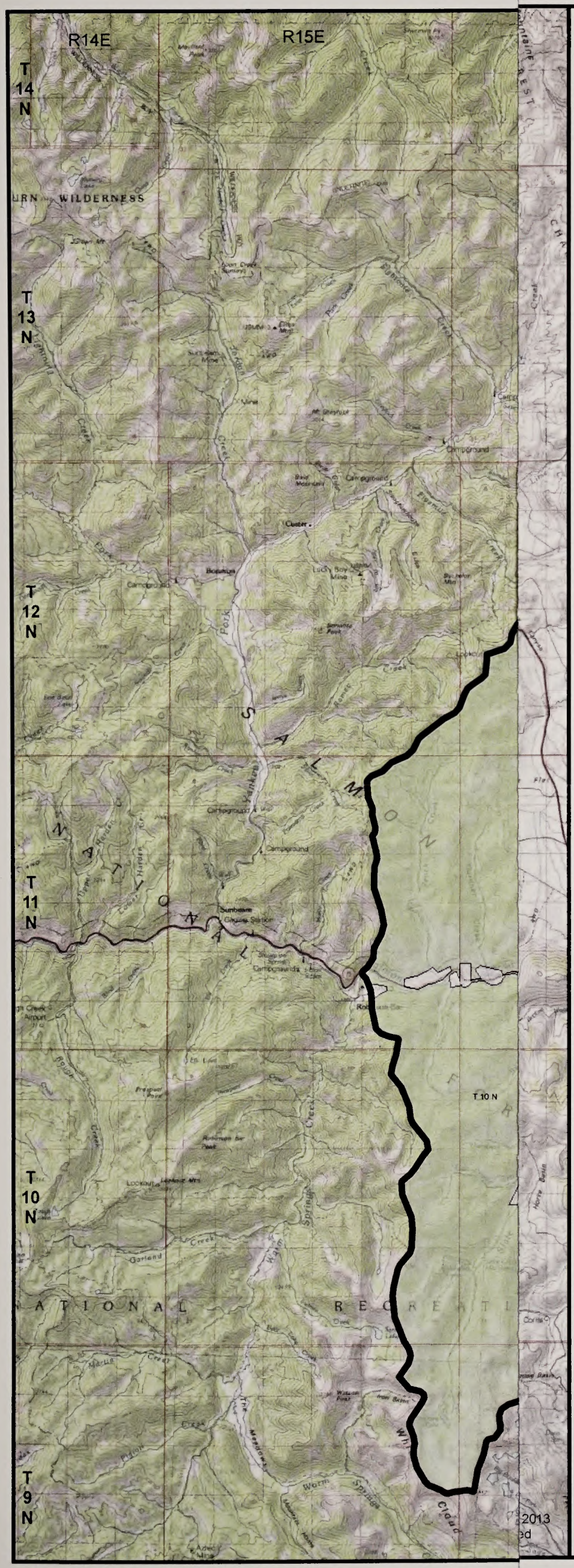
Table 5.4-1. Vegetation types in the CESA.

Vegetation type	acre	%
Alpine	1,627.8	0.8
Cultural landscapes (agricultural cropland and pasture)	1,698.5	0.8
Montane forest-steppe transition	81,689.9	38.3
Montane forest	40,315.8	18.9
Montane shrubland	658.4	0.3
Riparian and wetland	2,759.9	1.3
Shrub steppe and grasslands	60,796.0	28.5
Subalpine forest	12,921.7	6.1
Subalpine parklands	11,046.1	5.2
TOTAL	**213,514**	**100.0**

BLM and Forest Service corporate GIS data; GAP Analysis Program (GAP 2013) data

5.4.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The disturbance of vegetation in the CESA is primarily due to timber/vegetation management, mining, wildfire/prescribed burning, agriculture, residential development, and roads and utility corridors. The vegetation disturbed by such categories of actions typically requires decades to recover to its former species composition and density due to the arid climate of the CESA and the rapid development of weeds on disturbed soil. In addition, wildfire/prescribed burning changes the type and maturity of vegetation, and contributes to the spread of weeds.



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:200,000 5

0 Miles 10

Kilometers

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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.4-1
CESA for multiple resources
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

5.4. Vegetation, Forest Resources, and Invasive and Non-native Species

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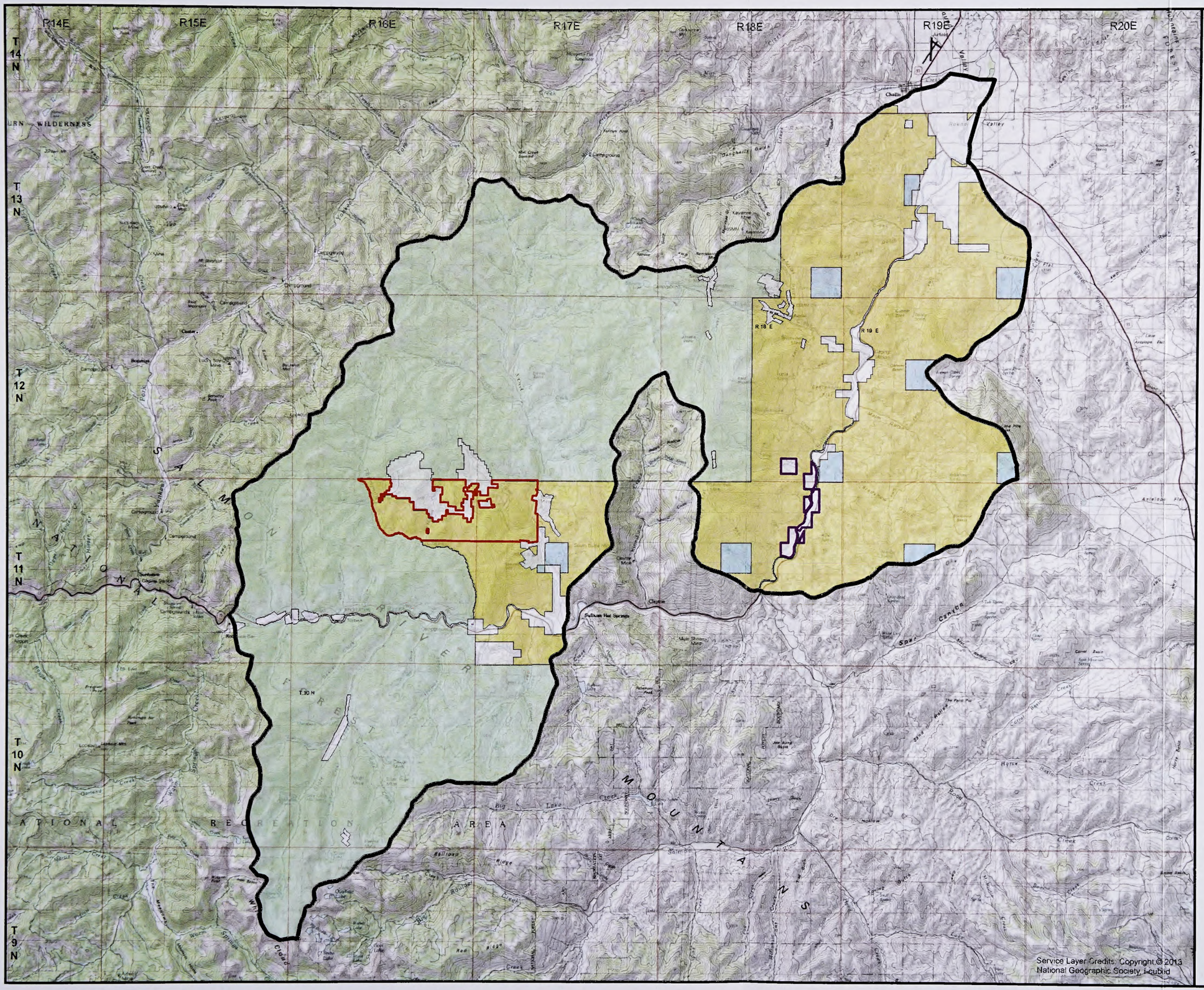
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Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:200,000 5

0 Miles 10

Kilometers

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Figure 5.4-1
CESA for multiple resources
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

Livestock grazing and timber/vegetation management cause widespread effects to vegetation in the CESA, but to a much less degree than the other categories of actions which typically cause the distinct removal or complete conversion (e.g., native vegetation to commercial crops) of vegetation as well as substantial increases in weeds on the relatively disturbed areas (Table 5.1-2., Section 5.1.2., Table 5.4-1).

Livestock grazing on BLM and NFS land would continue in grazing allotments of the CESA pursuant to the Challis RMP (BLM 1999) and Challis National Forest LRMP (USFS 1987), which state goals of managing vegetation resources to achieve or maintain resistant and resilient ecological conditions while providing for sustainable multiple uses and options for the future across the landscape. These resistant and resilient ecological conditions include healthy, productive, and diverse populations of native or desirable non-native plant species appropriate to site characteristics. In addition, the RMP and LRMP specify goals and objectives to meet range health standards, which are directly related to vegetative cover. Grazing on private lands would also continue in the CESA.

Livestock grazing can result in specific, localized removal of riparian vegetation as well as introducing and spreading weeds. Grazing also utilizes the grass/forb species which reduces competition for the natural regeneration of tree/shrub species. There are isolated sites within the landscape not meeting the rangeland health standards; however, broader areas must be in proper functioning condition and meeting the standards. In any case, the allotments in the CESA are in good condition and meeting the rangeland health standards (Redick, P. 2014). The effects of livestock grazing in the CESA in the reasonably foreseeable future would be similar to that in the recent past and the present: maintaining or making significant progress towards attainment of the rangeland health standards. The BLM and SCNF will continue to monitor and evaluate allotments to determine if they are continuing to meet or are making significant progress towards meeting the standards for rangeland health, and management prescriptions adjusted accordingly. Any future changes to grazing management on these allotments would be designed to improve range conditions, which would also result in improvements to vegetative communities. The primary effects to vegetation associated with timber/vegetation management in the CESA have been and would be changes in species composition and density.

5.4.3. Cumulative Effects

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable disturbance has and would directly affect vegetation on 3.7 percent of CESA. Mining and wildfire/prescribed burning have and would have the dominant effect to vegetation in the CESA, having distinctly affected 2,907 acres (1.4 %) and 2,718 acres (1.3 %), respectively, in the CESA. However, many of the historic mines have naturally revegetated during the 50 years or more since most of the mines were developed. In addition, much of the vegetation at the TCM (2,823 acres, 1.3 % of the CESA) is being and would be restored by reclamation (Table 5.1-2).

The amount of agricultural land and residential development is the CESA is expected to remain nearly constant: 1,699 acres (0.8 %) of agricultural land and perhaps 150 rural residences (75 acres, < 0.1 %), apart from Alternative L2-B for which the irrigated cropland (424 acres) at the ranch would be converted to sagebrush grassland, increasing the sagebrush steppe and grasslands by 0.7 percent and decreasing the agricultural cropland and pasture by 23.6 percent in

the CESA (Figure 5.4-1). That is, apart from Alternative L2-B, there would be on average a few acres of agricultural land converted to residential development each year (Table 5.4-1., Section 5.1.2).

Roads and utility corridors cause the removal of vegetation and an increase in weeds in the CESA. Roads and utility corridors cover 392 acres (0.2 %) and 1,031 acres (0.5 %), respectively, of the CESA (Table 5.1-2). In the case of large expanses of unfenced Federal lands (such as BLM land), unauthorized OHV use and the development of unauthorized roads are common with distinct effects to vegetation in the road prisms (vegetation removal and/or lower vegetation productivity) and land adjacent to the roads (spread of weeds). There would be negligible vegetation removed by roads and utility corridors in the reasonably foreseeable future (Table 5.1-3). A small portion of the CESA (1,676 acres, 0.8 %) contains weeds, typically in small areas on or near roads and utility corridors. There would be a small increase (~ 1 %) in disturbed land which is susceptible to weeds; however, weed prevention/control measures would limit the development of weeds to perhaps less than half of the additional disturbed land in the CESA (Table 5.1-3).

All of the BLM land in the CESA (~ ⅓ of the CESA) except the BLM Bruno Creek Allotment is available for livestock grazing. Grazing also occurs on NFS and private lands in the CESA. Thus, grazing has and would continue to affect vegetation on 152,202 acres (71.3 %) of the CESA (Table 5.1-2).

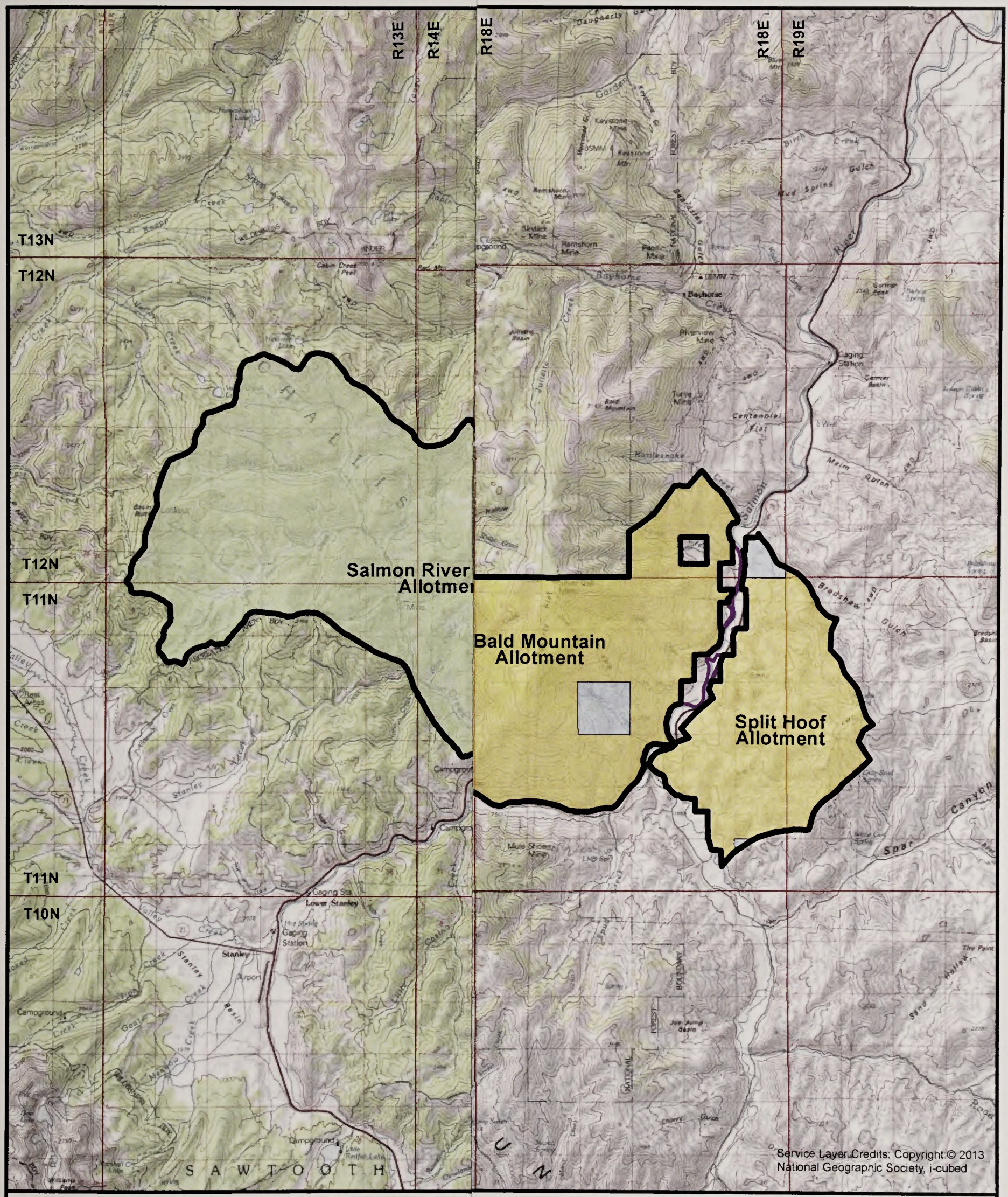
No timber sales or prescribed burns in the SCNF are reasonably foreseeable in the CESA, and future timber/vegetation treatments in the CESA would be a small fraction of the few hundred acres per year that would occur on average in the BLM Challis Field Office area and the SCNF. Forest product extraction (including fuel, posts, poles, plant gathering, and Christmas trees) has and would continue to affect very small scattered areas of vegetation and forest resources in the CESA. Past timber sales and fuels reductions projects have reduced stand densities, simplified stand structure, and have resulted in the partial treatment of created fuels (logging slash) through the use of thinning, fire, and mechanical treatments. Approximately 5,000 acres (2 %) in the CESA have been treated with prescribed fire or mechanical thinning in the recent past.

5.5. Range Resources

5.5.1. Introduction

The CESA for range resources includes the Federal grazing allotments which contain any portion of the areas of the MMPO alternatives or any of the selected or offered lands: four active BLM livestock grazing allotments (Thompson Creek, S. Creek, Bald Mountain, and Split Hoof), one closed BLM allotment (Bruno Creek), and one vacant Forest Service allotment (Salmon River Breaks) for a total of 94,722 acres (Figure 5.5-1). There are 883 AUMs (35,925 acres) currently permitted for the four active BLM allotments. Portions of each of these allotments are in the project area and would be affected by the project. The Salmon River Breaks Allotment (56,285 acres, 441 AUMs) is currently vacant. Livestock grazing historically occurred on the BLM Bruno Creek Allotment (2,511 acres,[5] 130 AUMs) between the S. Creek and Thompson

[5] 2,378 legal acres in the Challis RMP (BLM 1999)



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Allotments within CESA

- Active Allotment
- Closed Allotment

Figure 5.5-1
Range resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

the CESA (Figure 5.4-1). That is, apart from Alternative L2-B, there would be on average a few acres of agricultural land converted to residential development each year (Table 5.4-1., Section 5.1.2).

Roads and utility corridors cause the removal of vegetation and an increase in weeds in the CESA. Roads and utility corridors cover 392 acres (0.2 %) and 1,031 acres (0.5 %), respectively, of the CESA (Table 5.1-2). In the case of large expanses of unfenced Federal lands (such as BLM land), unauthorized OHV use and the development of unauthorized roads are common with distinct effects to vegetation in the road prisms (vegetation removal and/or lower vegetation productivity) and land adjacent to the roads (spread of weeds). There would be negligible vegetation removed by roads and utility corridors in the reasonably foreseeable future (Table 5.1-3). A small portion of the CESA (1,676 acres, 0.8 %) contains weeds, typically in small areas on or near roads and utility corridors. There would be a small increase (~ 1 %) in disturbed land which is susceptible to weeds; however, weed prevention/control measures would limit the development of weeds to perhaps less than half of the additional disturbed land in the CESA (Table 5.1-3).

All of the BLM land in the CESA (~ ⅓ of the CESA) except the BLM Bruno Creek Allotment is available for livestock grazing. Grazing also occurs on NFS and private lands in the CESA. Thus, grazing has and would continue to affect vegetation on 152,202 acres (71.3 %) of the CESA (Table 5.1-2).

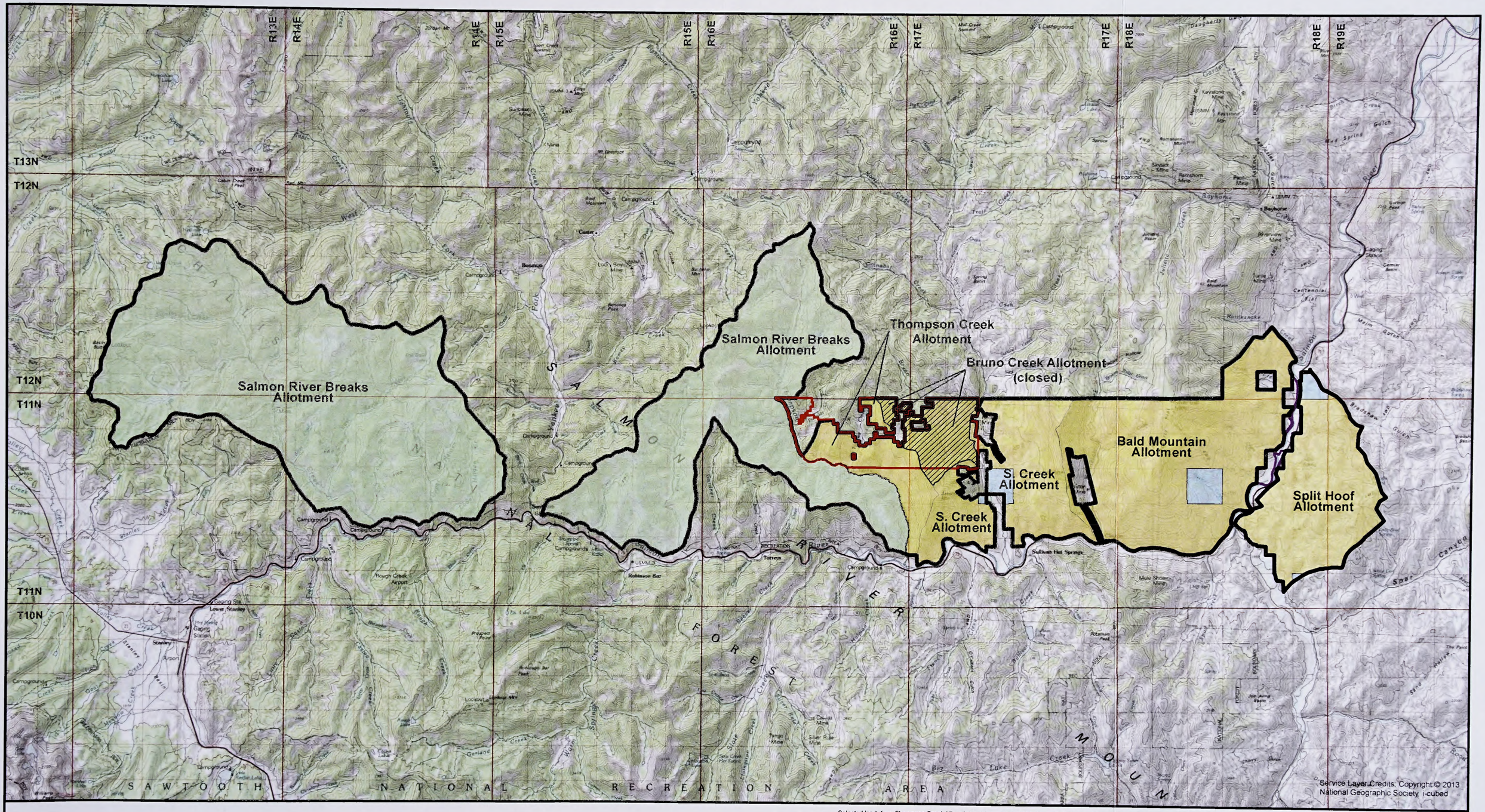
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The CESA for range resources includes the Federal grazing allotments which contain any portion of the areas of the MMPO alternatives or any of the selected or offered lands: four active BLM livestock grazing allotments (Thompson Creek, S. Creek, Bald Mountain, and Split Hoof), one closed BLM allotment (Bruno Creek), and one vacant Forest Service allotment (Salmon River Breaks) for a total of 94,722 acres (Figure 5.5-1). There are 883 AUMs (35,925 acres) currently permitted for the four active BLM allotments. Portions of each of these allotments are in the project area and would be affected by the project. The Salmon River Breaks Allotment (56,285 acres, 441 AUMs) is currently vacant. Livestock grazing historically occurred on the BLM Bruno Creek Allotment (2,511 acres,[5] 130 AUMs) between the S. Creek and Thompson

[5] 2,378 legal acres in the Challis RMP (BLM 1999)



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Allotments within CESA

- Active Allotment
- Closed Allotment

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

N

0 1:168,000 2
0 Miles 4
Kilometers

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Figure 5.5-1
Range resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

Creek allotments. However, the BLM Bruno Creek Allotment is closed for grazing due to the TCM (BLM 1999, p. 37). The effects to range resources in the CESA are primarily from timber/vegetation management, livestock grazing, wildfire/prescribed burning, mining, and roads and utility corridors.

Livestock displaced from the project area due to the MMPO alternatives would move to other portions of the allotments. There would not be any effect to livestock grazing or range resources on the Garden Creek property; therefore, no allotments associated with the Garden Creek property were included in the CESA.

5.5.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The effects to range resources in the CESA have been and would be primarily from timber/vegetation management, weeds, livestock grazing, wildfire/prescribed burning, mining, residential development, roads and utility corridors, and changes in land jurisdiction. The effects from timber/vegetation management in the CESA include changes in the types and density of species, which typically increase the available forage for grazing animals such as cattle and elk. On a much smaller scale, weeds reduce available forage. However, with proper management of livestock grazing, sufficient residual vegetative cover and litter remain to prevent and/or limit the spread of weeds. Weeds are not prevalent in the CESA, and typically occur in small, disturbed areas such as along roads. The general trend of increased recreation on Federal lands will result in greater vehicle traffic on roads and trails, which could lead to more weeds. The potential for the spread of weeds (degradation of range quality) from OHV use is greater than that from other vehicles due to the relatively large amount of OHV use on less developed roads. However, Federal, State and local agencies would continue to aggressively work to minimize the spread of weeds.

Livestock grazing has been and is expected to remain a primary land use in the CESA and would be managed in relatively the same manner as during the last few decades. Grazing permits would continue to be renewed every 10 years and would require that the fundamentals for rangeland health are being met or there is significant progress towards attainment of the standards (43 CFR 4180). At the time of the permit renewals, modifications to the permits may occur to ensure compliance with the fundamentals of the rangeland health standards. Changes may occur to the timing of grazing use, modifications to the grazing use criteria, duration of use, permitted AUMs, and authorization of additional range improvements (fences, water developments, etc). No fundamental changes to livestock grazing of Federal lands (apart from the effects of the MMPO and land disposal alternatives) are reasonably foreseeable in the CESA, apart from a decrease in the area and AUMs of the Salmon River Breaks Allotment available for grazing due to the proposed TCMC-Forest Service land exchange. A decrease in AUMs causes increased livestock grazing on private lands in the vicinity.

The other categories of actions reduce the AUMs available for livestock grazing, change the distribution of livestock on the allotments, may affect the timing of livestock grazing, and cause the spread of weeds and a reduction in the vegetative cover. Livestock grazing on reclaimed areas is typically restricted until vegetation has been successfully re-established. In many cases, the change from a pre-mine forested environment to reclamation grasslands provides increased forage for grazing animals.

The CESA contains a network of roads generally providing good access for trailing livestock into the allotments. However, in places roads make it challenging to appropriately separate livestock by grazing allotment. In addition, livestock are injured or killed and vehicles are damaged through vehicle-livestock collisions on roads. Wildfire size may increase with climate change and/or with more fine fuels available due to the trend of less AUMs being authorized for livestock grazing in the CESA.

5.5.3. Cumulative Effects

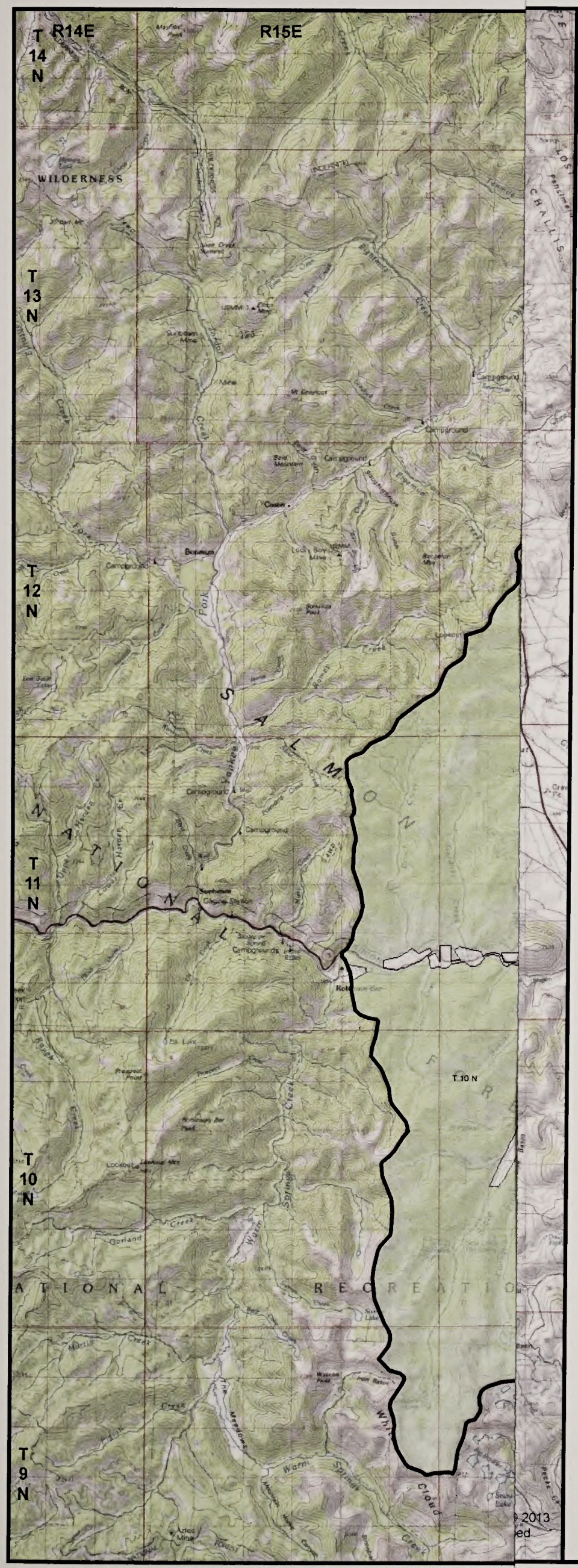
Timber/vegetation management has been and would continue to have a small effect to range resources in the CESA, e.g., < 10 acres per year on average. The trend for weeds in the CESA would be a gradual increase, concentrated along roads and trails. There has been and would be no meaningful effect to AUMs from roads (313 acres, 0.3 %) or utility corridors (303 acres, 0.3 %). Furthermore, much of the area in many utility corridors is vegetated and available for forage. In addition, many of the roads at the TCM would be reclaimed in the reasonably foreseeable future. Wildfire/prescribed burning would be similar to as in the past (4,463 acres, 4.7 %). Mining would affect 2,860 acres (3.0 %) of the CESA, and the Bruno Creek Allotment was closed in 1981 due to the TCM, a decrease of 130 AUMs. There are and would be only a few residences in the CESA (Table 5.1-2., Table 5.1-3). The TCMC-Forest Service land exchange would decrease (622 acres, 1.1 %) the area and AUMs of the Salmon River Breaks Allotment available for grazing.

5.6. Water Resources

5.6.1. Introduction

The CESA for surface water and groundwater is the Thompson Creek, S. Creek, and Bayhorse Creek 5th level watersheds, plus the Salmon River from its confluence with Thompson Creek downstream to where effects would not be detectable, if residual effects would extend that far (214,506 acres) (Figure 5.6-1). The CESA was selected considering the following. First, changes in water quality/quantity due to the mine in the Thompson Creek and S. Creek watersheds would occur in the drainages downstream of the WRSFs, the open pit, and the TSF (i.e., Buckskin, Pat Hughes, No Name, Bruno, and Redbird creeks), and could continue downstream into Thompson Creek, S. Creek, and the Salmon River. Second, deeper, regional aquifers have not been affected by the mine to date. Only the water quality of shallow aquifers just downgradient of the WRSFs and the TSF have been measurably affected by the mine (Section 3.6). However, since the local aquifers discharge to local streams (i.e., Thompson, Bruno, S., Redbird, and No Name creeks) effects downstream of the discharge points would most likely be through mixing with surface water. Third, the management of the Broken Wing Ranch has the potential to affect water resources, most likely through changes in water use and fish habitat improvement projects.

Unlike the effects to many resources, the effects to surface water (apart from sediment load) and groundwater resources do not correlate well with surface disturbance. For example, water quantity is typically most affected by humans in the CESA by a few points of diversion.



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:200,000 5

0 Miles 10

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintaned by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.6-1
Fish and aquatic, water resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

The CESA contains a network of roads generally providing good access for trailing livestock into the allotments. However, in places roads make it challenging to appropriately separate livestock by grazing allotment. In addition, livestock are injured or killed and vehicles are damaged through vehicle-livestock collisions on roads. Wildfire size may increase with climate change and/or with more fine fuels available due to the trend of less AUMs being authorized for livestock grazing in the CESA.

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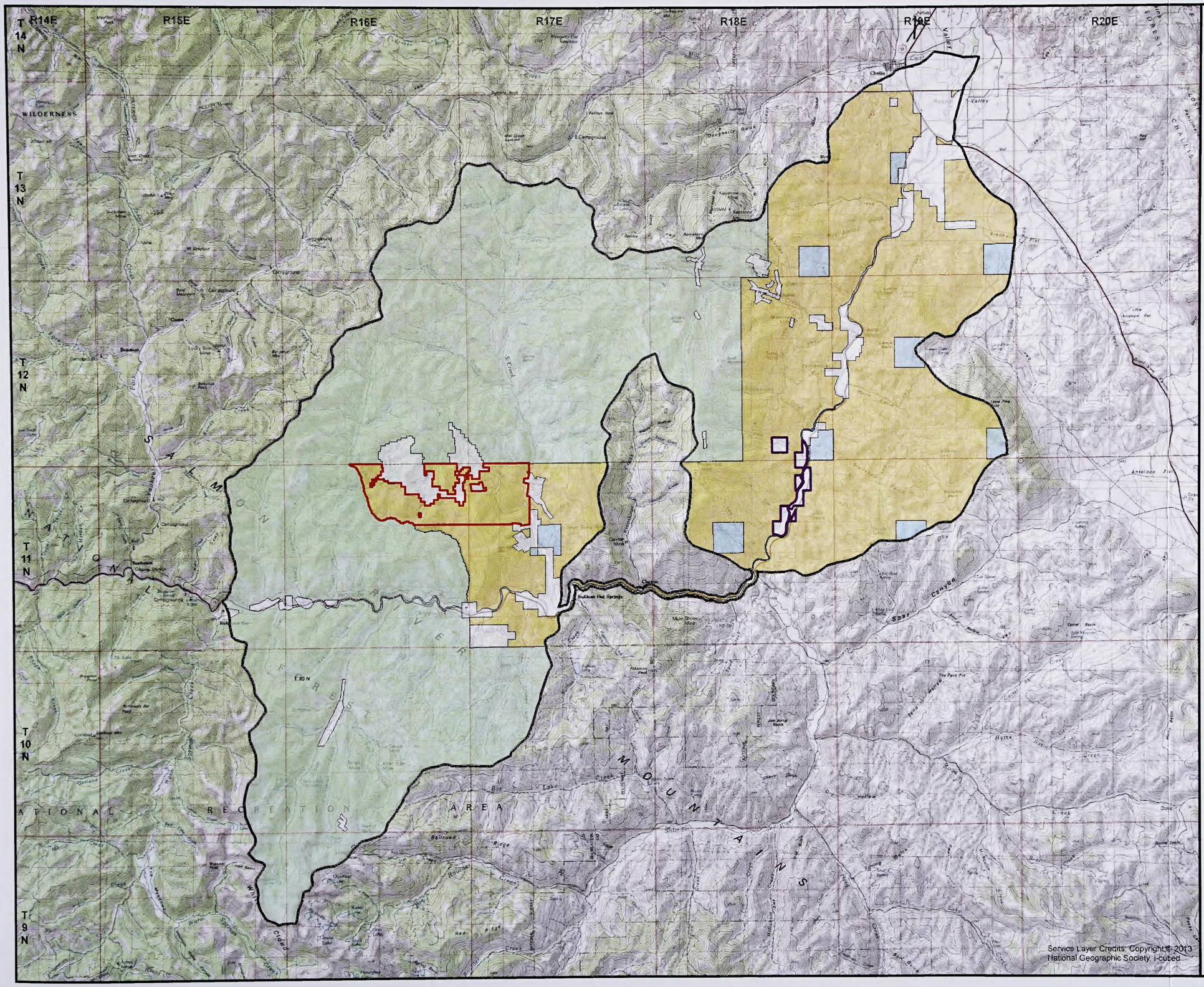
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Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
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Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
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N

0 1:200,000 5

0 Miles 10

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Figure 5.6-1
Fish and aquatic, water resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

Similarly, water quality is typically most affected by bedrock geochemistry (water in the CESA typically has relatively high concentrations of arsenic and selenium due to groundwater interaction with certain units in the sedimentary basement rocks), runoff from agricultural fields and roads, runoff from livestock enclosures with a high density of livestock, septic system failures, chemical spills into water ways, chemical leaks into groundwater (e.g., leaking underground fuel tanks), changes in riparian vegetation which affect water temperature, etc.

5.6.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

5.6.2.1. Surface Water

The categories of actions with the greatest potential effects to surface water in the CESA are roads (construction, use, and maintenance); livestock grazing; timber/vegetation management, agriculture, mining, and any other water consuming or ground disturbing activities such as residential development. These actions affect surface water primarily by consuming water and introducing sediment from upland soil erosion and/or streambank erosion from increased water running off of disturbed ground.

In some cases these actions may introduce contaminants to surface water via runoff from agricultural fields and roads, runoff from livestock enclosures with a high density of livestock, chemical spills into water ways, or bacteria from livestock or human waste deposited in or near surface water, etc. Mining may also affect surface water due to suspended sediment and dissolved constituents from mine workings and on-site waste rock, including tailings (finely processed ore). In particular, mine workings and waste rock with relatively high concentrations of sulfur are prone to generating acidic water with relatively high concentrations of metals and sulfate (ARD). However, the Salmon River in the CESA is not considered impaired for beneficial uses due to any trace elements (IDEQ 2011a). The reach of the Salmon River between the mouths of Thompson Creek and S. Creek is listed as impaired for sedimentation/siltation, but the Salmon River is not listed upstream or downstream of the CESA (IDEQ 2011a).

The effects of sedimentation in surface water from erosion are a distinct function of the soil type, vegetative cover, rainfall intensity, slope, and distance from the erosion site to the water. Climate change is not expected to materially affect the overall quantity of surface water, but could cause earlier spring melt and warmer water in the CESA.

5.6.2.2. Groundwater

As surface water and groundwater are interconnected, the same categories of actions that affect the quantity of surface water affect the quantity of groundwater. When groundwater is diverted (e.g., intercepted by wells or surface or underground mine workings), there may be reduced groundwater discharge leading to reduced streamflow and less groundwater and surface water available for other users.

Groundwater is inherently insulated from sedimentation and temperature changes. Thus, the categories of actions with the greatest potential to affect the quality of groundwater in the CESA are those that could introduce contaminants into groundwater: mining, agriculture, and residential development. Climate change is not expected to materially affect the overall quantity or quality (temperature) of groundwater in the CESA.

5.6.3. Cumulative Effects

5.6.3.1. Surface Water

By far greatest consumption of surface water in the CESA is from agriculture, which comprises more than 90 percent of the consumptive water use in Idaho. For example, the consumptive water use in the CESA for alfalfa hay is 882 mm per day from evapotranspiration and 779 mm per day from irrigation,[6] there are 7,734 acres of irrigated land in the CESA (Fry et al. 2011), and the consumptive water use from agriculture in the CESA is on average 58.2 cfs throughout the year, although all of the water is consumed during April through October. This compares to the (maximum) use of 26.86 cfs by the TCM (Section 3.6), which is by far more than any other individual user. The Three Rivers Stone quarry uses (at maximum) 0.47 cfs (340 acre-feet/year) for dust suppression. There are three irrigation wells along the Salmon River between the confluence of the Salmon River and Thompson Creek and the confluence of the East Fork Salmon River and the Salmon River and approximately 25 domestic wells in the same area. Consumption of water from residential development (~ 150 wells for domestic consumption) would be the next largest effect to the quantity of surface water, with negligible consumption of water from other actions such as livestock grazing, timber/vegetation management, and recreation. The reasonably foreseeable consumption of surface water from these categories would be similar in the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future, particularly since little water in the CESA is available for appropriation, which is strictly administered by the IDWR to protect existing water uses as well as environmental and public interest factors.

The effects to the quality of surface water in the CESA have been and would be primarily from agriculture: contaminants from runoff of agricultural fields, 7,734 acres, 3.6 % and runoff from livestock enclosures with a high density of livestock. The next greatest effect would probably be from mining. There are 157 historic mines, mostly for metals, in the CESA as well as the TCM, Three Rivers Stone quarry, Ramshorn quarry. The surface disturbance of these mines (4,846 acres, 2.3 %) contributes sediment to the more proximal surface water. More importantly, a few of the mines, apart from the TCM, contribute metals and sulfate to surface water, typically in upland groundwater recharge zones. These mines include the Tungsten Jim mine and mill sites along Thompson Creek and the Twin Apex mine in the Bruno Creek drainage. The Twin Apex mine is responsible for a large percentage of the baseflow in lower Bruno Creek, as groundwater affected by the mine is discharged from the entrance of the abandoned mine. The discharge contributes antimony, cadmium, lead, and zinc to Bruno Creek.

Other effects to the quality of surface water have been and would be from bacteria from livestock or human waste deposited in or near surface water, as well as water ways with relatively warm water due to reduced riparian vegetation in places due to agriculture, livestock grazing, firewood cutting, wildlife activity, etc. The quality of surface water is also affected by sediment from runoff from agricultural land (7,734 acres, 3.6 %); utility corridors (1,107 acres, 0.5 %); roads (852 acres, 0.4 %), and residential development (~ 75 acres, < 0.1 %) (Table 5.1-2).

In addition to the effects from past and present categories of actions, the reasonably foreseeable effects to the quality of surface water in the CESA would include chemical spills along roads;

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[6] data for Challis from http://www.kimberly.uidaho.edu/cgi-bin/getcuir.pl?fname=challis.dat&GetIt=Retrieve

although the details of such are too speculative for meaningful cumulative effects analysis. However, ore and tailings from the Tungsten Jim mine (20,000 cubic yards) and mill (10,000 cubic yards) would be removed from along Thompson Creek and encapsulated in the Pat Hughes drainage (~ 2 acres) below the toe of the Pat Hughes WRSF (Marek and Lechner 2011; Gardner 2013b). This would reduce the concentrations of metals in Thompson Creek or the potential for metals from the sites to enter Thompson Creek, especially since the encapsulation site would inherently be included in the water management at the TCM. However, no metal loads from the Tungsten Jim sites have been inferred to date at the monitoring sites for the TCM.

All active mines must comply with discharge permits; WQSs in S. Creek, Thompson Creek, and the Salmon River are being met. The contributions of trace elements from mining to the Salmon River are currently at levels that do not affect the beneficial uses in the river. The EPA has the ability to control point source releases through the NPDES program, and would continue to do so by setting the necessary effluent limits on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the desired water quality in the Salmon River is maintained.

5.6.3.2. Groundwater

As surface water and groundwater are interconnected, the same categories of actions that affect the surface water similarly affect groundwater except as noted. The IDWR (2012) well database shows that TCMC is the sole user of groundwater in the Thompson Creek, Bruno Creek, S. Creek, Redbird Creek, and No Name Creek basins, apart from domestic water for the Redbird mine property, a few other residences along S. Creek, and a few residences at the mouth of Thompson Creek. The quality of groundwater would be affected by septic system leaks at residences (~ 150) in the CESA, contaminants flushed into septic systems that are not consumed by bacteria before release into groundwater, and leaks from aboveground and underground chemical storage tanks.

5.7. Wildlife Resources

5.7.1. Introduction

The CESA includes all wildlife habitats in a 15 mile radius of the center of the mine and selected land, and the center of the Broken Wing Ranch. The two 15 mile radii overlap yielding a CESA of 662,397 acres (Figure 5.7-1., Figure 5.7-2). The CESA encompasses a realistic home range or movement radius for most species with minor effects to habitat (Section 4.7.), including wide-ranging species (i.e., big game, gray wolf, fisher, and wolverine) and migratory birds (primarily raptors, including boreal owl, flammulated owl, great gray owl, and northern goshawk). The CESA is also a realistic dispersal distance for pikas, for which moderate habitat effects could occur under the MMPO alternatives (including Alternative M1 – No Action). By focusing on the potential cumulative effects to the majority of species, which are likely to utilize a 15 mile radius from the project locations, the CESA captures the greatest potential effect to wildlife. Most effects to terrestrial wildlife would occur from the expansions of the TCM WRSFs and TSF, with minor effects to most wildlife and sensitive species from decreases in habitat under the MMPO alternatives.

Cumulative effects to terrestrial wildlife and special status species would result if other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the CESA were to have an incremental effect,

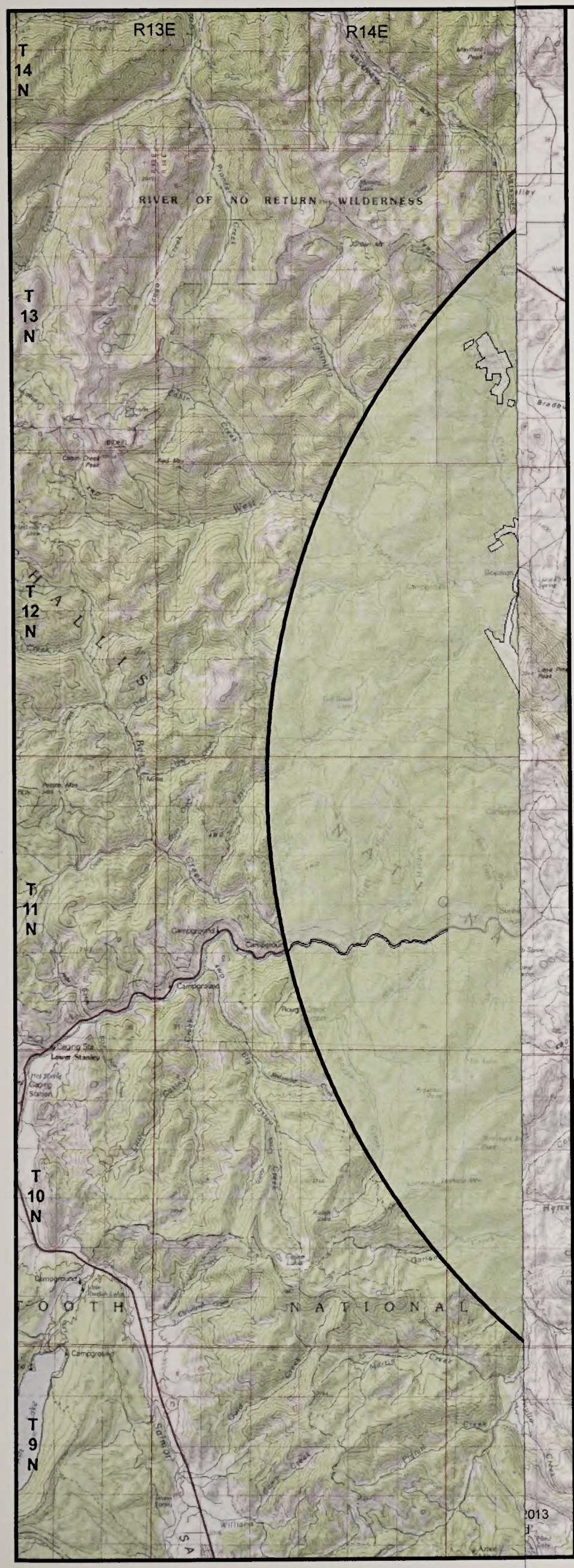
when added to the MMPO or land disposal alternatives, which passed a certain effect threshold for a particular species. In general, the threshold for a cumulative effect to a wildlife species in this discussion is a decline in the reproductive rate of a population, i.e., any effect that limits or lowers the population or viability of wildlife species. These effects may include a reduction in local or regional population, population density, or habitat capability.

Only wildlife or special status species that would be affected (above a negligible level) by the MMPO alternatives is included in this discussion. The following special status species are not discussed because effects under the alternatives would be negligible: Canada lynx, pygmy rabbit, spotted bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, greater sage-grouse, bald eagle, brewer's sparrow, peregrine falcon, willow flycatcher, spotted frog, and garter snake. There would also be negligible effects on riparian species. In addition, certain effects are not discussed because they were found to be negligible for all terrestrial wildlife species (Section 4.7). Such effects include uptake of contaminants of concern, traffic increases, noise, and fragmentation.

5.7.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The surface disturbance in the CESA includes that from livestock grazing (486,615 acres, 74 %); wildfire/prescribed burning (30,760 acres, 4.6 %); mining (3,006 acres, 0.5 %); utility corridors (2,455 acres, 0.4 %); roads (1,067 acres, 0.2 %); agriculture (1,571 acres, 0.2 %); residential development (~ 100 residences, 50 acres, < 0.1 %); and timber/vegetation management (~ 10 acres/year) (Table 5.1-2). Of course, the disturbance from livestock grazing, wildfire/prescribed burning, and timber/vegetation management does not affect wildlife as much as the more permanent and more severe disturbance from the other categories; although, livestock grazing in some areas has probably changed the structure and composition of native plant communities (Ruediger et al. 2000). Approximately 5 percent (33,837 acres) of the land in the CESA is private where there has been and continues to be distinct mining, livestock grazing, agriculture, and residential development. Most of the private land in the CESA is distinctly concentrated along the Salmon River, East Fork Salmon River, S. Creek, Kinikinic Creek (Clayton), and the Bayhorse drainage.

The more distinct disturbance to vegetation has removed or fragmented wildlife habitats and displaced certain wildlife populations. Road and utility corridors have also caused and would continue to cause changes in wildlife behavior. Roads are also a substantial cause of wildlife mortality, particularly highways during dawn and dusk: there are more than 236 miles of roads in the CESA, not including 4WD trails, and 405 miles utility corridors. There are 23 miles of highway in the CESA.



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

1:200,000

0 5 Miles

0 10 Kilometers

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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.7-1
Wildlife and transportation CESA, selected land
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

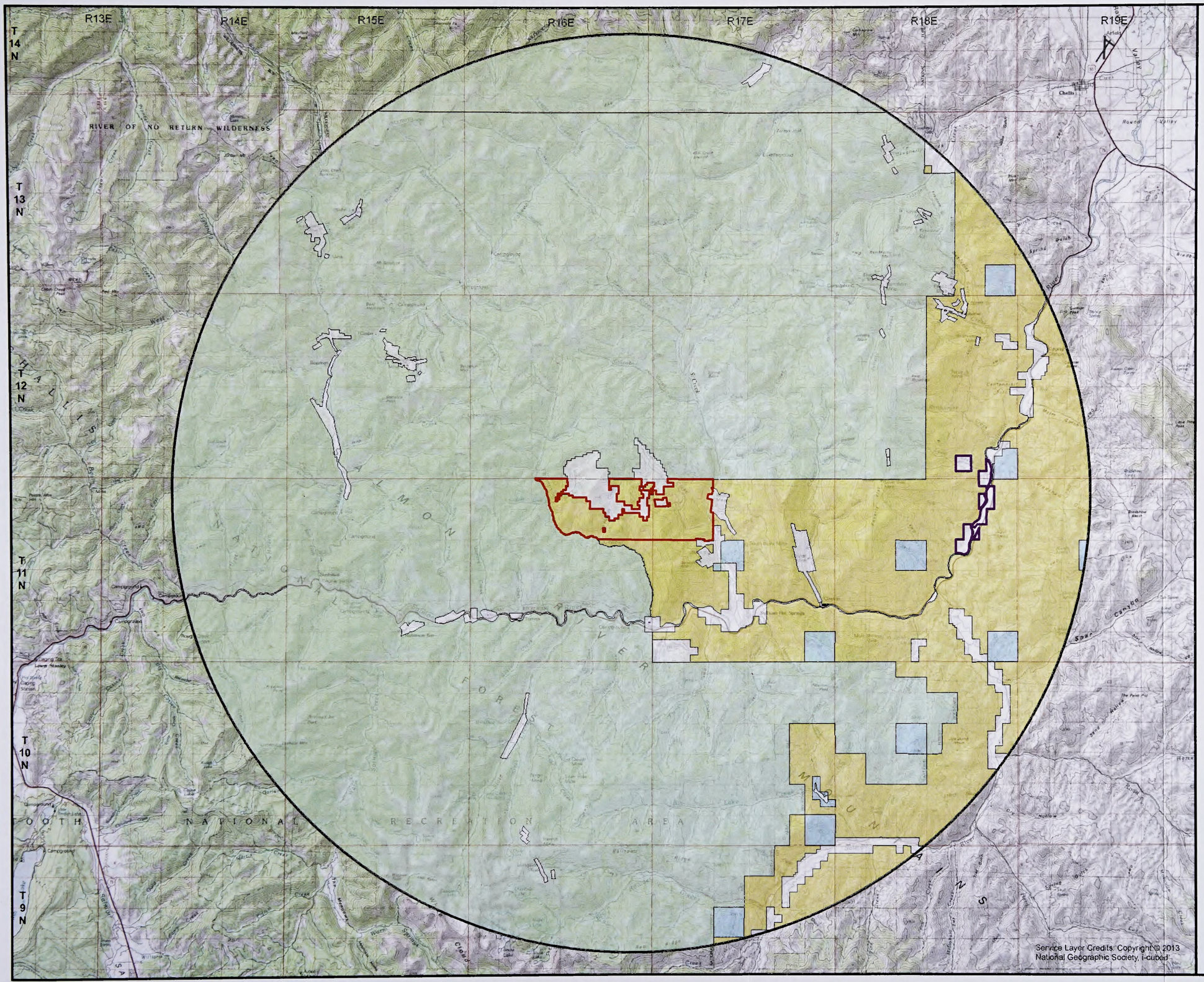
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Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

1:200,000

0 5 10

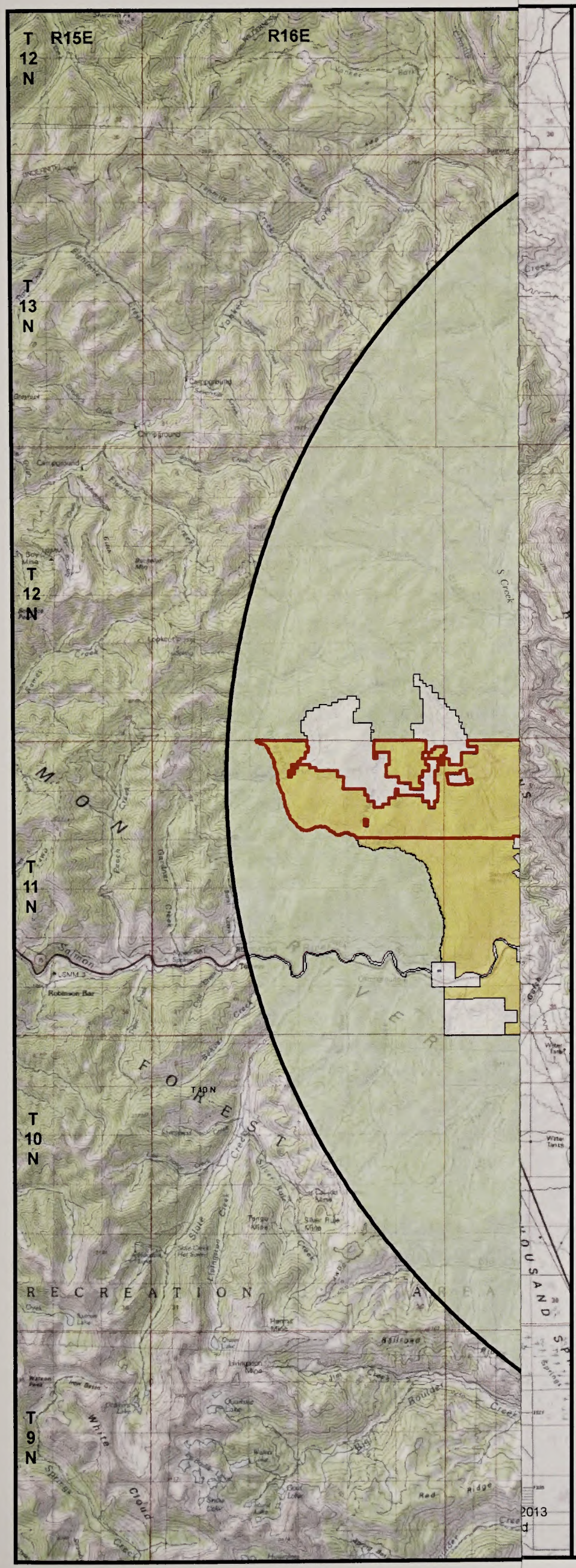
Miles

Kilometers

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Thompson Creek Mine EIS



Legend

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- CESA

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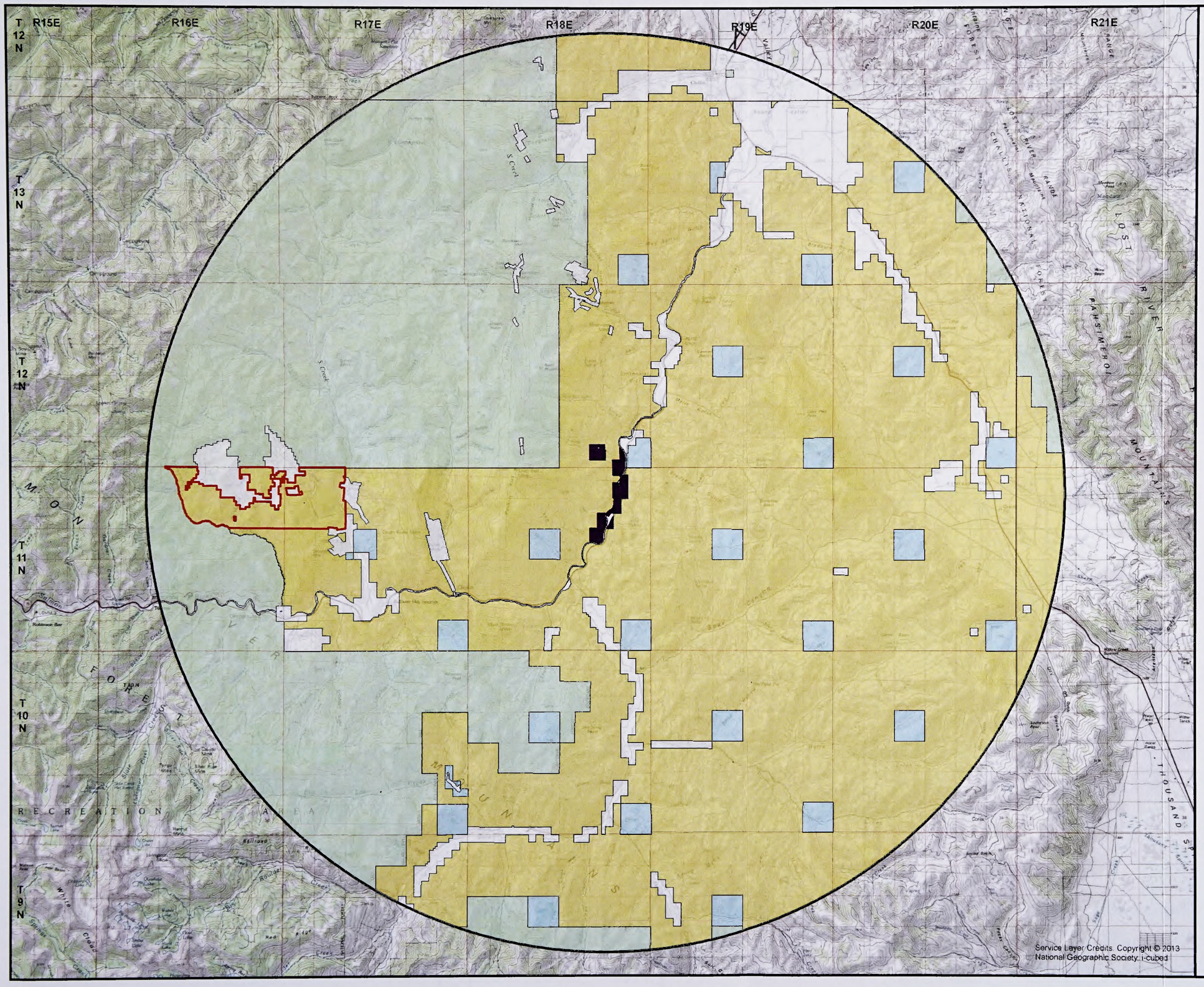
N

0 1:200,000 5

0 Miles 10

Kilometers

Figure 5.7-2
Wildlife CESA, Broken Wing Ranch
Thompson Creek Mine EIS



Legend

- Selected land
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- CESA

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- State
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N

0 1:200,000 5

0 Miles 10

Kilometers

Figure 5.7-2
Wildlife CESA, Broken Wing Ranch
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

Timber harvest in the CESA has caused wildlife habitat alteration such as forest removal followed by reforestation, with a short period of early seral conditions. Timber/vegetation management are generally favorable to big game as the actions typically reset successional changes to provide a variety of vegetation useful for wildlife. Past and present recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, OHV and snowmobile use, camping, and picnicking have introduced human disturbance and noise in wildlife habitats. The reasonably foreseeable effects would be comparable to the past and present effects, except for a probable trend of increased wildfire due to climate change and the steady residential development of agricultural land in the CESA.

5.7.3. Cumulative Effects

Past, present, and foreseeable actions in the wildlife CESA have caused and will probably cause both beneficial and negative effects to wildlife and special status species. The foremost affect to wildlife and special status species in the CESA has been and will be habitat modification. The reasonably foreseeable disturbance due to mining and timber harvests/vegetation management, when added to the past and present disturbance, would slightly increase (1.0 %) the disturbance of BLM and NFS land in the CESA. Data from the GAP analysis program, BLM Challis Field Office, and SCNF show montane forest-steppe transition, montane forest, and shrub steppe/grassland are the dominant vegetation types in the CESA. These wildlife habitats are the most probable to be disturbed in the CESA. When the potential disturbance of the MMPO action alternatives is added to the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable disturbance in the CESA, the disturbance increases to 1.1 percent of the BLM and NFS land in the CESA.

Incremental habitat modifications in the CESA have had and would continue to have detectable effects to all wildlife and special status species. However, no incremental habitat modifications would result in a decline in the viability or reproductive rate of any species population, with the exception of pika. Incremental effects to wildlife species are discussed below.

5.7.3.1. Wide-ranging species

Wide-ranging species, including big game, gray wolf, fisher, and wolverine, have been and would be affected by the incremental decreases in habitat in the CESA. Disturbance generally is limited to the attractiveness of the CESA to these species because most require extensive tracts of undisturbed land. However, the mobility of individuals improves the likelihood that wide-ranging individuals in the CESA are able to modify their behavior and seek out undisturbed habitats when familiar areas become disturbed or unusable. In general, wide-ranging species would be more affected by habitat fragmentation that would limit movements and break up large tracts of habitat.

Regarding big game winter range, the decrease of big game winter range habitat when added to the incremental decreases in habitat occurring in the CESA would not be sufficient to cause a cumulative effect to big game species. Based on observations at the TCM, mule deer and elk individuals occupy modified habitat and tolerate a proximity to humans. For mule deer or elk, it is highly improbable that an incremental decrease in habitat with the addition of decreases in habitat from the TCM would adversely affect the growth rate of any mule deer or elk population. Bighorn sheep would not be affected by incremental habitat alterations because the affected habitat is only marginally suitable and there would be no substantial decrease in the amount of bighorn habitat in the CESA.

Regarding wide-ranging species that are BLM-sensitive (gray wolf, fisher, wolverine), it is improbable that more than a few transient individuals occur in the CESA at any one time and any effects to these individuals from incremental habitat alterations would not be sufficient to adversely affect the reproductive rate of the population of any sensitive species.

5.7.3.2. Migratory birds

Migratory birds, particularly raptors (including boreal owl, flammulated owl, great gray owl, and northern goshawk), have been and would be affected by the incremental habitat alteration and removal in the CESA. Human presence limits the attractiveness of the CESA to migratory raptors and owls as nesting birds are likely to become stressed or abandon a nest if a disturbance persists within too close a range. An effect would result if nest abandonment or reduced nesting success was frequent enough within a population to result in a diminished reproductive rate. The decreases or alteration in raptor habitat would not cause a meaningful effect to raptor populations (including sensitive species) because of the relatively small amount of such habitat that would be affected, and because such habitat in most cases is only marginally suitable due to its proximity to human activities. It is unlikely that raptors would choose such habitat for nesting unless they are accustomed to the nearby activity. Also, pre-construction surveys and mitigation measures for any nests found within specific buffers for projects on Federal lands would continue to ensure that disturbance-related nesting losses are rare.

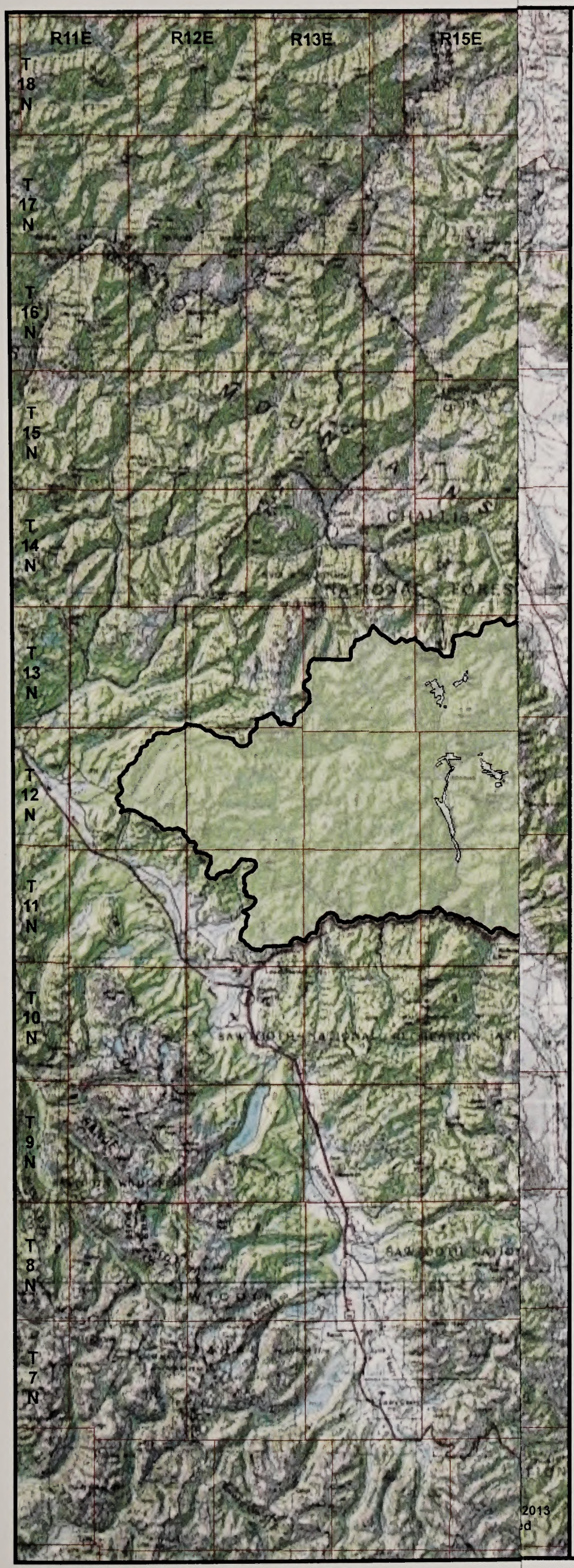
5.7.3.3. American pika

American pikas have been and would continue to be affected by the alteration of talus habitat in the CESA, primarily due to mining. For example, small areas of talus habitat (< 1 acre) occur at some of the 314 historic mines in the CESA. Only the TCM and Three Rivers Stone quarry have created relatively large amounts of talus habitat from WRSFs, but only the TCM WRSFs are of high enough elevation for use by pikas. In the foreseeable future, reclamation at the TCM and other historic mines would decrease talus habitat causing a reduction in the reproductive rate and thus viability of local pika populations.

5.8. Fish and Aquatic Resources

5.8.1. Introduction

The CESA for fish and aquatic resources is the Thompson Creek, S. Creek, and Bayhorse Creek 5th level watersheds, plus the Salmon River between the Thompson Creek and Bayhorse Creek watersheds (214,506 acres) (Figure 5.6-1). The CESA for special status fish species is the BLM Challis Field Office area and the Challis–Yankee Fork Ranger District of the SCNF (1,792,261 acres) (Figure 5.8-1). The CESAs were selected because the effects to fish and aquatic resources from the MMPO and land disposal alternatives would be limited to these watersheds. However, for special status species all habitats and metapopulations contained in the administrative boundaries listed above were included to incorporate all effects to populations of these species.



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

1:500,000

0 20

0 Miles 30

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintaned by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

Map created September 17, 2012
By C. Pixton

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

Figure 5.8-1
Special status fish species CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

Regarding wide-ranging species that are BLM-sensitive (gray wolf, fisher, wolverine), it is improbable that more than a few transient individuals occur in the CESA at any one time and any effects to these individuals from incremental habitat alterations would not be sufficient to adversely affect the reproductive rate of the population of any sensitive species.

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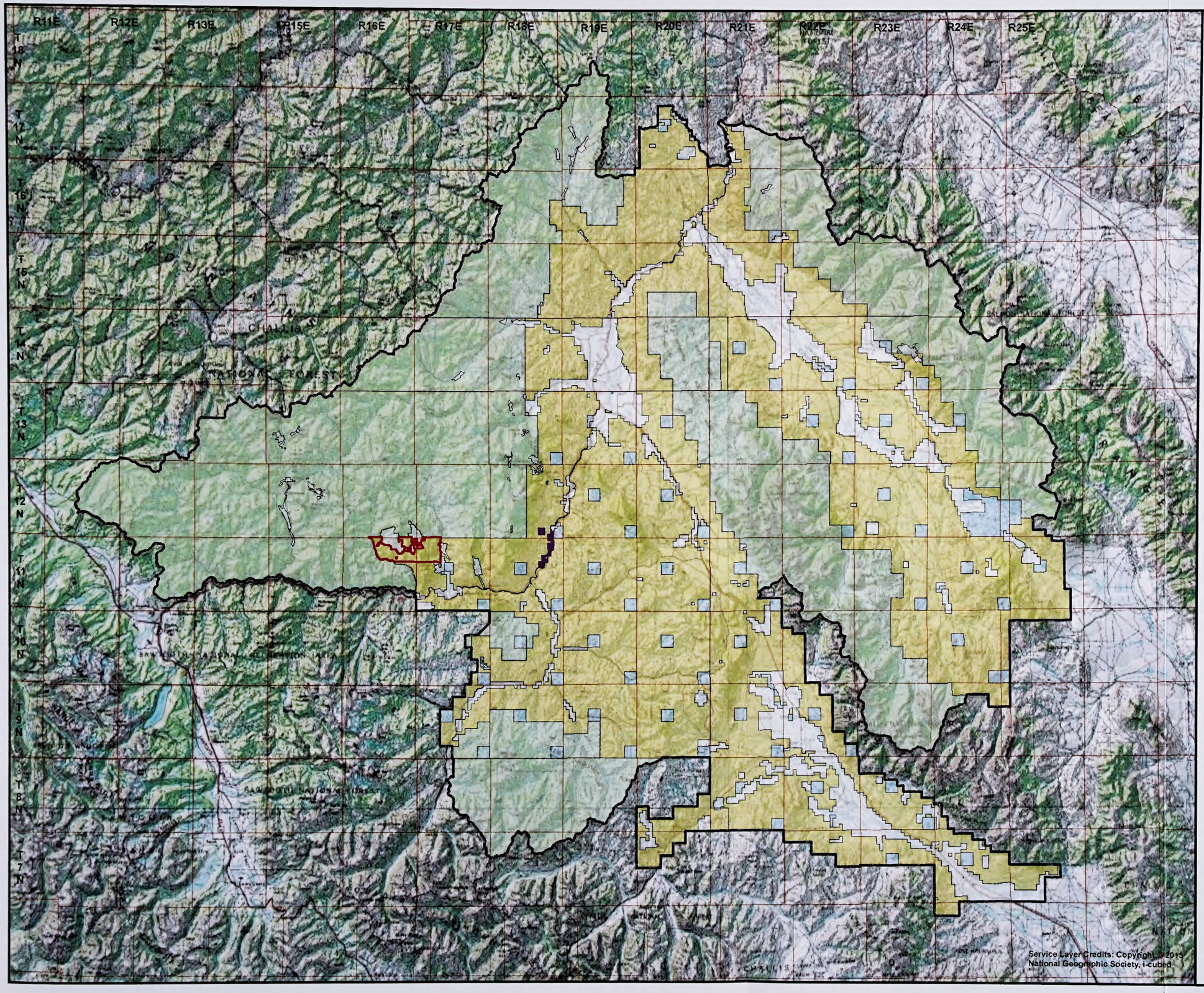
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Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

1:500,000

0 20

0 30

Miles

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

Map created September 17, 2012
By C. Pixton

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Figure 5.8-1
Special status fish species CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

Land uses in the CESA that have affected fish and aquatic resources include water diversions, livestock grazing, and timber harvest as these activities increase sedimentation, alter streamflow, alter temperature, and affect water quality. Mining has also caused effects to water quantity (Section 5.6). In some cases, mining related activities impede streamflow such as in Cherry Creek which no longer discharges to Thompson Creek; the lower reach of Cherry Creek has been filled and the water diverted to the pumping station to be used at the mill. The effects from residential development and agriculture are limited as there is little (7 %) private land in the CESA.

5.8.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The effects to fisheries and aquatic resources, including special status fish, are largely the same as the effects to water resources (Section 5.6). Water diversions for irrigation on the Salmon River and many tributaries have decreased streamflow in the CESAs relative to pre-agricultural conditions. As a result, low streamflow and high temperatures limit many fish populations (including special status species) in the CESAs including populations in Thompson Creek and S. Creek (BLM 1998, IDFG 2005a).

The TCM is by far the largest mine in the CESAs; the other mines are small (typically < 10 acres) historic mines, primarily in the Bayhorse drainage, except for the (inactive) Three Rivers Stone quarry (182 acres) and the historic Clayton Silver mine (30 acres, closed since 1986). Several of the historic mines are very near the TCM such as the Tungsten Jim mine next to Thompson Creek upstream of Buckskin Creek (with encapsulated mill tailings along Thompson Creek between the mouth of Cherry Creek and the mouth of Thompson Creek); the Twin Apex mine in the Bruno Creek drainage; and the Redbird lead-zinc mine next to S. Creek and just upstream of the confluence of Bruno Creek and S. Creek. The effects to water quality from these (and other) historic mines have not been quantified. However, the Tungsten Jim and Twin Apex mines may respectively contribute to contaminants to Thompson Creek and S. Creek (Section 5.6). In addition, a portion of the Bayhorse Mining District is being developed as a State historical park. The BLM is cooperating with the State in the assessment of possible environmental and safety risks and planning safety closures on sites adjacent to the proposed State park (BLM 2013).

Other than mining, the primary land uses in the CESAs affecting fish and aquatic resources are agriculture and grazing (Table 5.1-2., Section 5.6). The agriculture and livestock industries have been integral parts of the CESAs since human settlement of the area in the mid- to late 1800s. However, the trend in the CESAs is a steady decrease in agriculture and reduction in livestock grazing. The effects of grazing near aquatic habitats typically includes effects to riparian vegetation and streambank stability, which can lead to increased water temperatures and increased levels of sediment suspended in the stream and deposited on the substrate. High water temperatures and sedimentation are both detrimental to fisheries, particularly salmonids such as bull trout, Chinook salmon, steelhead/rainbow trout, and cutthroat trout.

There has been modest timber thinning and harvest (1,124 acres, 0.5 %) (unrelated to mining) in the CESA for fish and aquatic resources. Removal of trees and vegetation increase the potential for sedimentation into nearby aquatic environments through run-off and decreasing infiltration. Furthermore, roads can alter water flow on the soil surface, creating impervious surfaces that concentrate run-off and increase erosion. The primary effect of these activities on aquatic systems is increased erosion with the secondary effect of increased sediment loading in downstream surface waters. The level of erosion and sedimentation as a result of timber harvest in the CESA has not been quantified; however, the effects described are typical of disturbance associated with timber harvest and have probably occurred in the CESA to some extent at various points in time.

There are a variety of actions aimed at improving aquatic habitat in the CESAs (e.g., Appendix C). For example, the IDFG installed a pipeline to replace an existing open ditch, resulting in a water savings with more water in Lyon Creek for native fish. In addition, the diversion was screened, which reduces fish entrapment and benefits Lyon Creek fish populations. The Yankee Fork Rehabilitation Project would restore a dredged mined area on the Yankee Fork Salmon River to a more natural condition; although, this project is outside the general CESA for fish and aquatic resources, beneficial effects from the project would occur within the CESA. The project is within the special status fish species CESA.

In general, most actions that have occurred in the CESAs are expected to continue in the reasonably foreseeable future such as water diversions, mining, livestock grazing, and timber harvest/vegetation management (e.g., Mosquito Flat Fuels Reduction Project, West Fork Morgan Creek Vegetation Management Project). These actions affect water quantity (water diversions and mining), water quality (mining, grazing, timber harvest), and stream substrate conditions (mining, grazing, and timber harvest) (Section 5.8.2). Although these actions will continue in the future, they will essentially continue at or near current levels. Consequently, the existing condition of aquatic habitat is expected to remain similar to current conditions.

5.8.3. Cumulative Effects

The past, present, and reasonably foreseeable categories of actions in the CESAs would not be expected to appreciably change the flow in Thompson Creek or S. Creek and the current aquatic conditions in these streams would remain essentially the same. The actions, apart from the TCM, would not appreciably affect WQSs. The current baseline condition (Section 3.6.) accounts for the other contributors of contaminants in these watersheds such as the historic mines near streams. However, it is unknown if contaminants from actions such as historic mining would increase in the future.

Due to the migratory nature of fish in the Salmon River system (including both anadromous and fluvial migrants), the effects to fish populations in Thompson Creek and S. Creek could result in similar effects to fish populations (including TES fish) in the upper Salmon River system. However, such effects would depend on the degree to which fish in Thompson Creek and S. Creek are migratory, which is unknown for many fish populations (i.e., steelhead/rainbow trout, westslope cutthroat trout, and bull trout) and varies with hatchery efforts in S. Creek.

5.9. Wetlands, Floodplains, and Riparian Areas

5.9.1. Introduction

The CESA is the Thompson Creek, S. Creek, and Bayhorse Creek 5th level watersheds (213,514 acres) (Figure 5.4-1). The CESA was selected because the effects to wetlands and riparian area from the MMPO and land disposal alternatives would be limited to these watersheds and cumulative decrease or increase of these effects would be important on a watershed scale (there would be no effects to floodplains from the MMPO or land disposal alternatives).

5.9.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

There are 2,760 acres (1.3 %) of wetlands and riparian areas in the CESA. The effects to wetlands and riparian areas may include modification in wetland sizes, function, or continuity. The effects to wetlands and/or riparian areas in the CESA have occurred mainly from mining and development of roads and utility corridors (Table 5.1-2), and are from the same categories of actions as described for vegetation, forest resources, and weeds (Section 5.4).

5.9.3. Cumulative Effects

The principal past and present effects to wetlands and riparian areas in the CESA was from the construction of SH 75 along the Salmon River, initially as a wagon road in the late 1800s and then as a paved highway likely in the late 1930s. In addition, the construction of US 93 and BLM/Forest Service roads along S., Pat Hughes, No Name, Buckskin, Cherry, Thompson, and Bruno creeks have also disturbed an unspecified area of wetlands. The areas of roads and utility corridors are, respectively, 829 acres (0.4 %) and 1,031 acres (0.5 %) in the CESA (Table 5.1-2.). The portion of these areas with disturbed wetlands and riparian areas is clearly much less, but there are no specific data allowing these effects to be quantified. As these roads were constructed prior to 1977 (EO 11990), off-site mitigation for the effects to wetlands was not required.

Other disturbance to wetlands and riparian areas in the CESA includes an unquantified amount of wetlands and riparian areas buried by mining activities at the historic mines and by the original development of the TCM in the early 1980s, especially related to the construction of the WRSFs in the Buckskin and Pat Hughes drainages and the construction of the TSF in the Bruno Creek drainage. Some effects to wetlands and riparian areas, although not specifically described, probably have occurred or would probably occur from road maintenance and livestock grazing, particularly on private land in the CESA as such land is abundant along the bases of drainages where wetlands and riparian areas are concentrated. The conversion of lands to agricultural and residential uses has further affected riparian areas, wetlands, and springs on private land causing a reduction in the diversity of seral plant communities on the private land. Although additional wetlands in the CESA could be disturbed in the future, compensatory mitigation would be required by the USACE for most new projects that affect wetlands (Appendix B). Such mitigation would thus essentially eliminate a potential net decrease and other incremental effects to wetlands in the CESA.

5.10. Air Quality, Noise, and Climate Change

5.10.1. Introduction

The CESA for air quality is Custer County (3,161,469 acres) (Figure 5.2-2). However, changes in emissions from off-site transportation and processing of molybdenum concentrate and effects of operations on climate change are considered regionally and globally. The CESA for noise is the area within a 4 mile radius of the center of the mining activities and a 300 foot buffer around the S. Creek and Thompson Creek roads from SH 75 to the start of the Bruno Creek Road (mine entrance) and around the Broken Wing Ranch (33,653 acres) (Figure 5.10-1., Figure 5.10-2). Custer County was selected as the CESA for air pollutants due to the reasonably large area in which air pollutants typically disperse. There would be no meaningful emissions of GHGs for any of the MMPO or land disposal alternatives (Section 4.10.3). The relatively small CESA for noise was selected because noise from mining is rapidly attenuated by vegetation and topography to levels that are not discernible to humans. Noise related to access traffic and haul roads is of importance to persons along nearby public roads and in nearby residences.

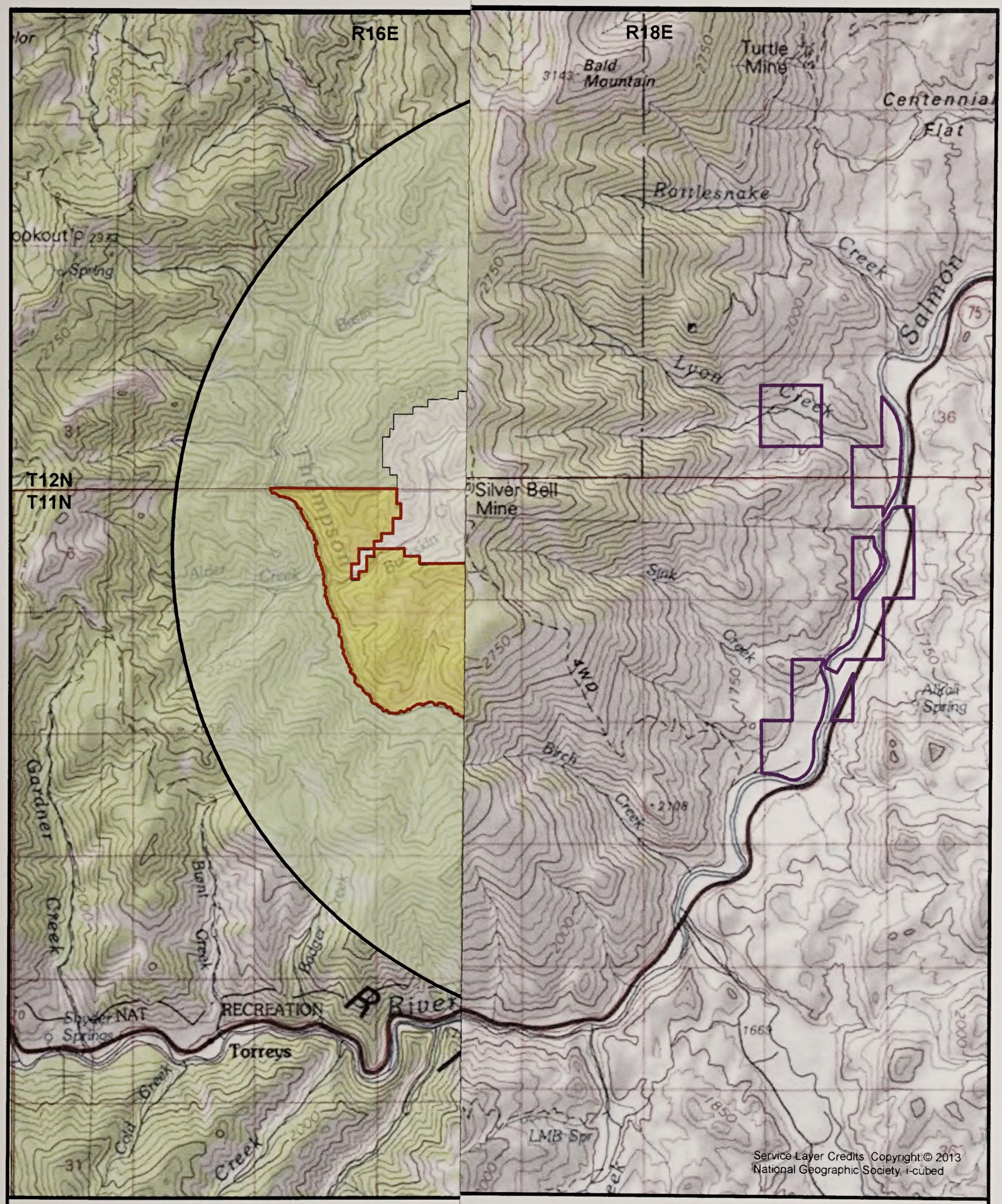
5.10.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

5.10.2.1. Air Quality

There are no Class I air quality areas in the CESA; the nearest Class I area is the Sawtooth Wilderness Area. The region surrounding the mine is mostly Federal land, and is very sparsely populated. There are no Title V major air pollution sources within 50 miles of the mine or in the CESA, and few permitted minor sources. Air quality in the CESA is generally excellent, e.g., 24 hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations of 3 to 6 $\mu g/m^3$.

The effects to air quality in the CESA from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions have been and would continue to be largely from fugitive dust from agriculture, mining (TCM and the Three Rivers Stone quarry), wildfire/prescribed burning, and vehicle travel on unpaved roads, as well as $PM_{2.5}$ from wood-burning stoves during September through May. The construction of roads and utility corridors temporarily produces fugitive dust in very local areas. Only wildfires/prescribed burning and the TCM typically produce $PM_{2.5}$ that affects air quality over large areas (100s of acres). In addition, prescribed burning on Federal lands in the CESA is conducted only when meteorological conditions favorable to air quality exist so that ambient air quality standards will not be exceeded.

Livestock grazing, horseback riding, timber/vegetation management, and residential development produce fugitive dust, but the quantities are minimal and are expected to remain approximately equal to present conditions. Vehicle travel on roads affects air quality from engine emissions, but has not appreciably affected air quality in the past and is not considered a concern for the present or reasonably foreseeable future in the CESA. Future residential development is limited as less than 6 percent of the CESA is private land.



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

Figure 5.10-1
Noise CESA, selected land
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

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R16E R17E R18E

T12N
T11N

Cinnabar
Spring Basin
S. Creek
Cash
Creek
Tuttle Mine
Bald Mountain
Centennial Flat
Rattlesnake
Creek
Salmon
Lyon
Happy Hollow
Broken Ridge Creek
Silver Bell Mine
Poverty Flat
Sawmill
Redbird Mine
South Butte Mine
Clayton Mine
Gardner
Burnt Creek
Badger
Cold Creek
Torreys
Campground
Sulphur NAT RECREATION AREA
Boise River
Clayton
Sullivan Hot Springs
Mule Shoes Mine
LMB Spr
Birch Creek
Alder Creek
Thompson Creek
Saturday Mtn
Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

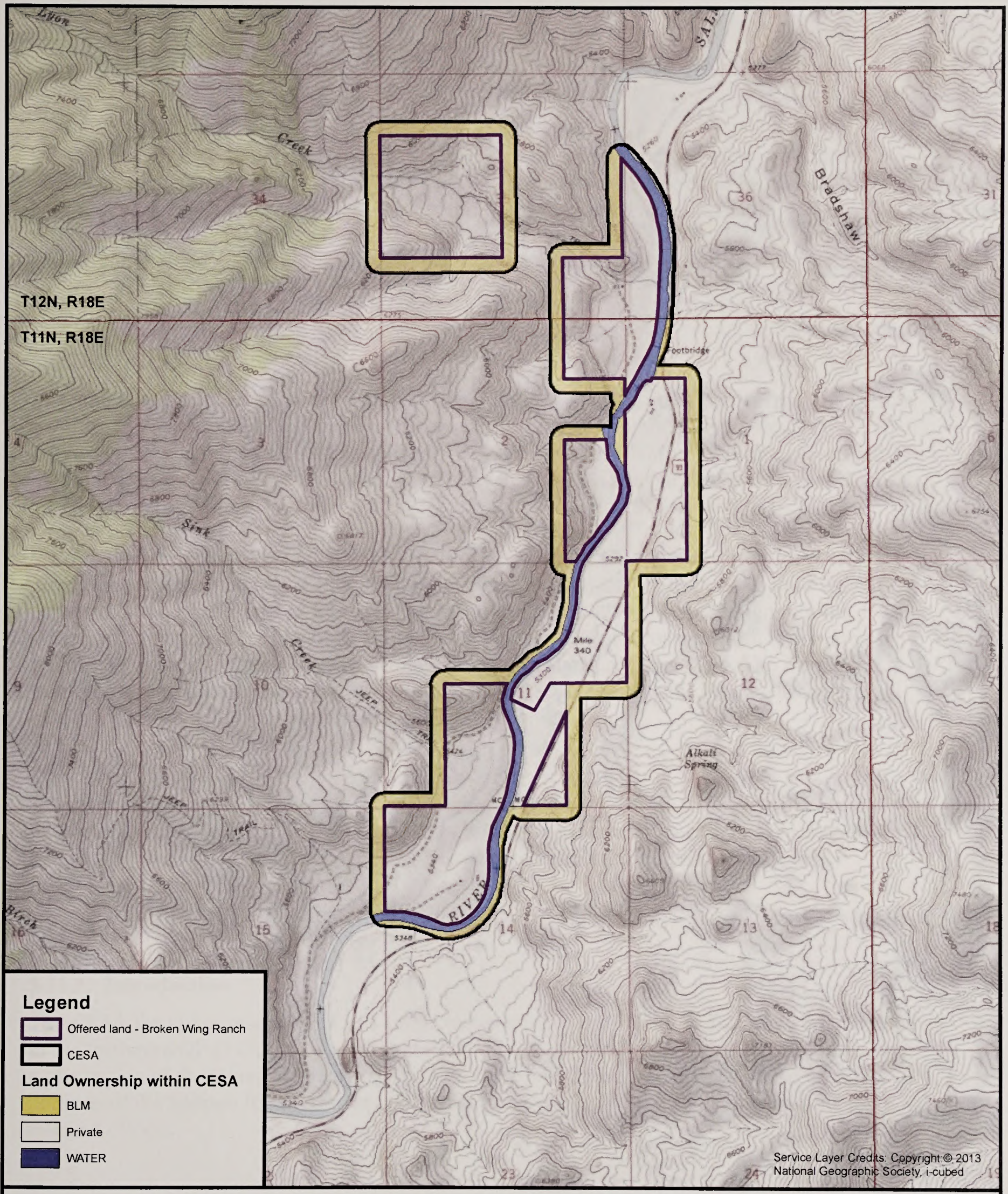
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Kilometers

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

Figure 5.10-1
Noise CESA, selected land
Thompson Creek Mine EIS



Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

N

0 1:36,000 3,000
Feet

0 1,000
Meters

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

Figure 5.10-2
Noise CESA, Broken Wing Ranch
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

5.10.2.2. Noise

Most of the CESA is in undeveloped or rural areas. The primary sources of noise are from vehicles and motorized equipment at mines (TCM, Three Rivers Stone quarry, rock pits) and on agricultural land and construction projects, aircraft, wind, gunfire, wildlife, cattle, and human voices. The noise is typically of very short duration and rarely displaces wildlife (e.g., deer and elk are common on and adjacent to roads) apart from human voices or gunfire.

5.10.3. Cumulative Effects

5.10.3.1. Air Quality

The amounts and locations of fugitive dust would probably remain stable, apart from those from wildfire, in the reasonably foreseeable future as the dust emission rate is approximately proportional to disturbed areas in the CESA: 304,965 acres (9.7 %) from wildfire/prescribed burning; 5,692 acres (0.2 %) from mining; 4,856 acres (0.2 %) from utility corridors; and 3,876 acres (0.1 %) from roads not including primitive roads and trails (Table 5.1-2).

Wildfire has the greatest potential to affect air quality in the CESA because 1) wildfire may produce very large amounts of $PM_{2.5}$, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds; and 2) large wildfires cause very large amounts of $PM_{2.5}$ to rise high into the atmosphere and travel for hundreds of miles affecting entire states for weeks. It is common for wildfire to cause exceedances of the ambient air quality standards for $PM_{2.5}$. The increase in fuels in forested and non-forested vegetation in the CESA coupled with climate change will causes increased wildfire in the reasonably foreseeable future.

5.10.3.2. Noise

The sources and amounts of noise would continue to be fairly constant to slightly increasing proportional to the slightly increasing levels of mining, agriculture, construction, recreation, aircraft travel, residential development, and associated vehicle traffic that are reasonably foreseeable in the CESA.

5.11. Visual (Aesthetic) Resources

5.11.1. Introduction

The CESA for visual resources is an 11 mile radius around the TCM, the distance from the mine to the furthest KOP (243,284 acres) (Figure 5.11-1). This viewshed contains all relevant actions in the region of the mine, and a large portion of the White Cloud Mountains and the relevant portions of the Salmon River corridor; using a larger area would not capture any additional relevant effects.

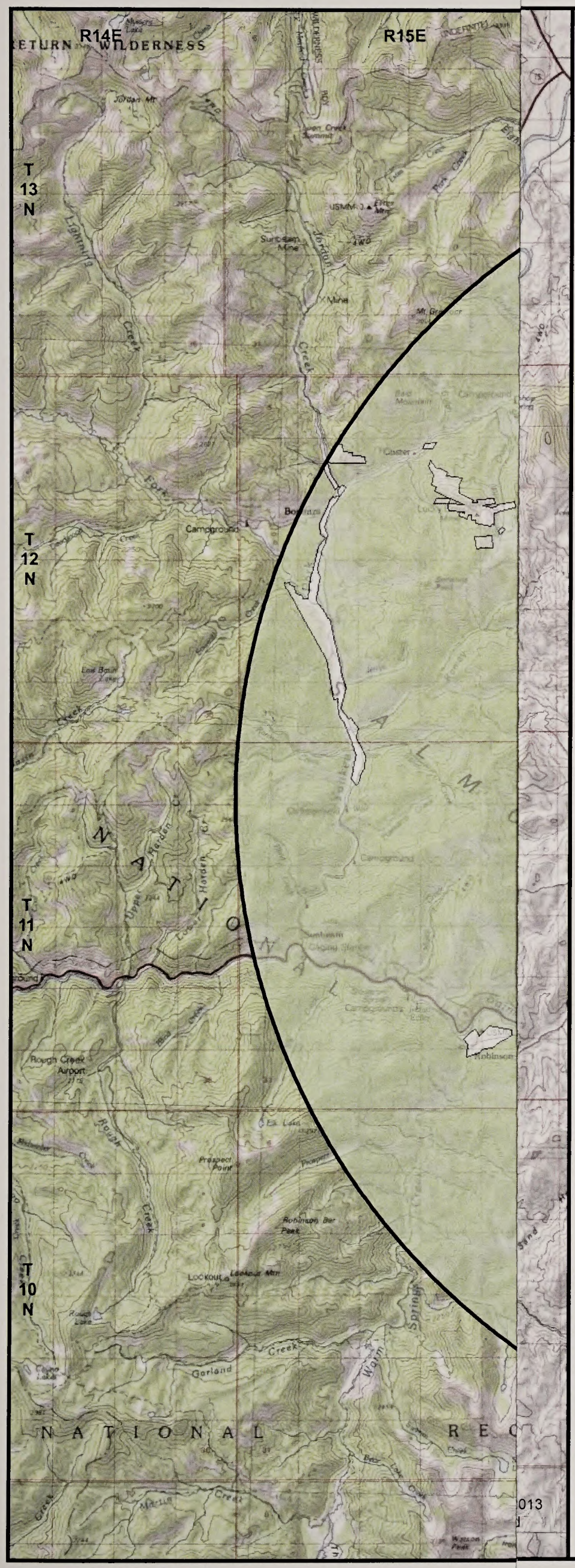
The CESA is in a region of mountain ranges and valleys. The most common landforms in the area are steep mountainsides, which are cut by small creeks and drainages. Although scenic variety exists in the topography and densities, arrangements, and colors of vegetation, no visually distinct landscapes are found in the CESA. The majority of BLM land in the CESA is managed under VRM Class III, with the rest managed under VRM Class II. The general VQO for the portions of the MMPO and action alternative on NFS land is Modification, under which, "management activities may visually dominate the original characteristic landscape" (USFS 1974).

5.11.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The CESA is generally not disturbed visually at the landscape scale except along the bottoms of major valleys where human actions are concentrated: roads and utility corridors, agriculture, and residential development. The actions that most affect the landscape in primitive areas are wildfire/prescribed burning, timber/vegetation management, mining, roads, recreation sites, and utility corridors. In many cases the disturbance from mining coincides with the disturbance from timber/vegetation management, since timber harvest often occurs as mines are developed and mineral exploration projects begin. Scattered livestock and range improvements such as troughs and fences rarely affect visual resources at the landscape scale. However, cattle, fences, troughs, irrigation equipment that are concentrated on ranches in the bottoms of valleys might be detected at the lowest levels of the visual contrast rating system.

5.11.3. Cumulative Effects

The past, present, and reasonably foreseeable effects to visual resources at the landscape scale have been and would continue to be primarily from mining (3,189 acres, 1.3 %); wildfire/prescribed burning (11,937 acres, 4.9 %); utility corridors (758 acres, 0.3 %); roads (709 acres, 0.3 %); agriculture (434 acres, 0.2 %); timber/vegetation management (~ 10 acres/year); and residential development (~ 50 residences, 25 acres, < 0.1 %). There is very little private land (8,426 acres, 3.5 %) in the CESA. Mining in the CESA comprises 164 historic mines, 5 rock pits, the TCM, and the Three Rivers Stone quarry. However, only a few of the historic mines would affect visual resources at the landscape scale due to small size of the mines; the limited, mostly underground development of the mines; natural revegetation at the mines; and the rugged topography in the CESA. In addition, such affects would mostly be from KOPs on higher elevation trails to the Custer Fire Lookout or points such as Railroad Ridge. In the reasonably foreseeable future, final reclamation of the TCM would reduce most of the effects from mining in the CESA with the dominant remaining effect being from the Three Rivers Stone quarry. However, the majority of the affects from mining in the CESA would not be mitigated until more than 50 years after reclamation when trees of moderate height become established.



Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA
- KOP

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

1:160,000

0 5 Miles

0 10 Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintaned by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

Figure 5.11-1
Visual resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

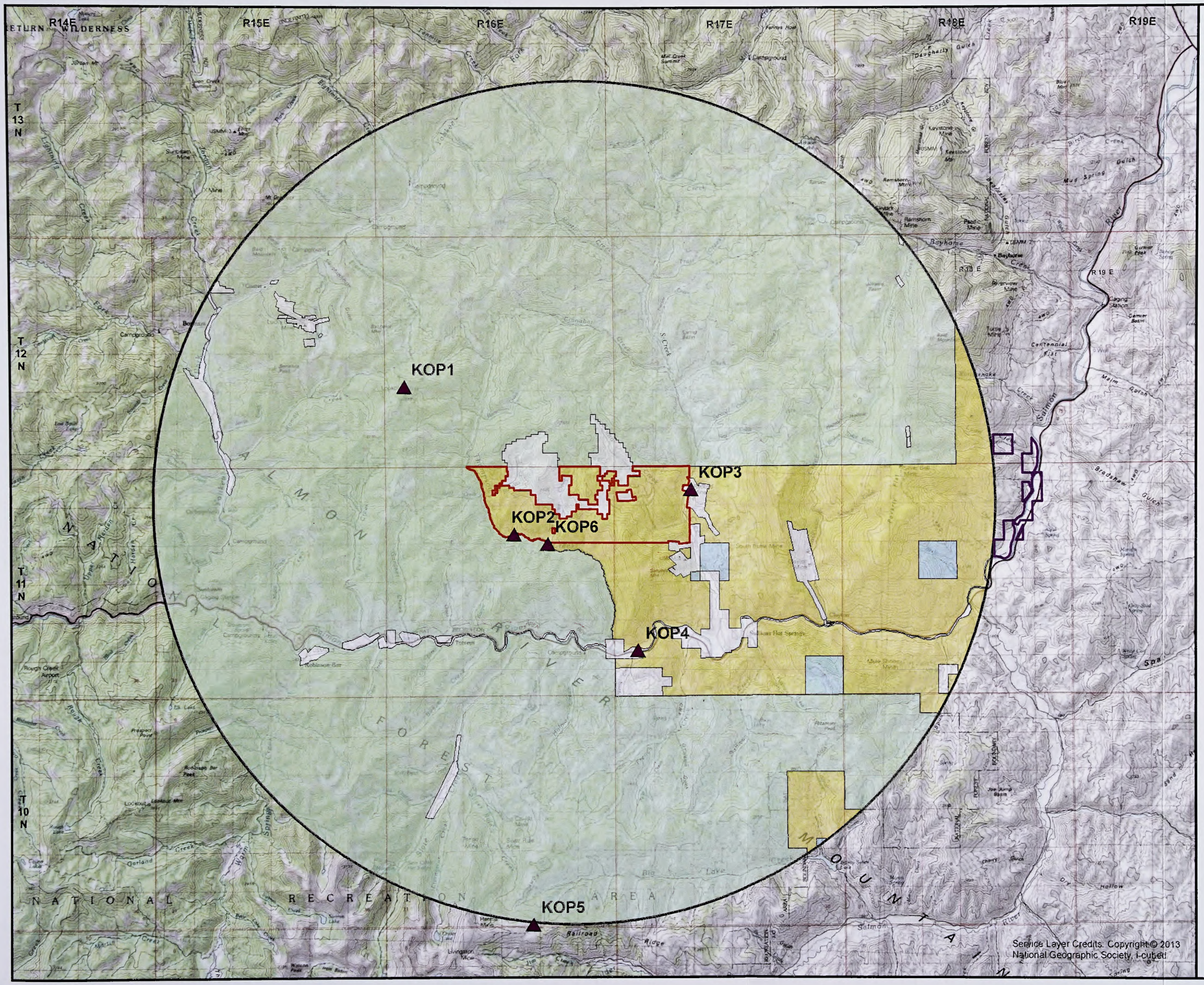
The CESA is in a region of mountain ranges and valleys. The most common landforms in the area are steep mountainsides, which are cut by small creeks and drainages. Although scenic variety exists in the topography and densities, arrangements, and colors of vegetation, no visually distinct landscapes are found in the CESA. The majority of BLM land in the CESA is managed under VRM Class III, with the rest managed under VRM Class II. The general VQO for the portions of the MMPO and action alternative on NFS land is Modification, under which, "management activities may visually dominate the original characteristic landscape" (USFS 1974).

5.11.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The CESA is generally not disturbed visually at the landscape scale except along the bottoms of major valleys where human actions are concentrated: roads and utility corridors, agriculture, and residential development. The actions that most affect the landscape in primitive areas are wildfire/prescribed burning, timber/vegetation management, mining, roads, recreation sites, and utility corridors. In many cases the disturbance from mining coincides with the disturbance from timber/vegetation management, since timber harvest often occurs as mines are developed and mineral exploration projects begin. Scattered livestock and range improvements such as troughs and fences rarely affect visual resources at the landscape scale. However, cattle, fences, troughs, irrigation equipment that are concentrated on ranches in the bottoms of valleys might be detected at the lowest levels of the visual contrast rating system.

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Legend

- Selected land
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- CESA
- KOP

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

1:160,000

0 5 10

Miles

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.11-1
Visual resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

5.12. Land Use and Recreation

5.12.1. Introduction

The CESA is Custer County (3,161,469 acres) (Figure 5.12-1.), which contains the mine and all of the selected and offered lands except for 82 acres of offered land in Bannock County. Accordingly, the most meaningful cumulative effects related to land use and recreation would occur Custer County.

The majority of the land (94.2 %) in Custer County is Federal or State land, 25.4 percent of which is administered by the BLM Challis Field Office, 67.1 percent of which is administered by the SCNF, and 1.7 percent of which is administered by the State (Table 5.1-1). The dominant cumulative effects would thus result from changes in Federal land jurisdiction and land management affecting areas used by many people.

Special management areas in the CESA include the Challis ERMA, Upper Salmon River SRMA, the Challis Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Area, and the S. Creek IRA #06-005. Portions of three of central Idaho's high country landmarks are in the CESA: the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness to the north, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area to the west, and the Boulder-White Cloud Mountains to the south. There are numerous primitive campgrounds and a variety of other developed campgrounds and recreational facilities (e.g., The Land of the Yankee Fork State Park) in the CESA (Section 3.12).

Enjoyment of the recreational opportunities in the CESA is largely contingent on a reasonable degree of motorized or non-motorized public access. Once a visitor is on Federal lands, the enjoyment of the recreation depends, in part, on the relative level of disturbance from other land uses, particularly in the semi-primitive areas. The dominant recreational uses of public lands in the CESA are big game hunting, fishing, and boating.

5.12.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The past, present, and reasonably foreseeable categories of actions that most affect land use and recreation in the CESA have been and would be livestock grazing, wildfire/prescribed burning, agriculture, mining, utility corridors, timber/vegetation management, residential development, roads, and changes in land jurisdiction and land management (Table 5.1-2., Table 5.1-3., Section 5.1.2.4., Section 5.1.2.9).

Livestock grazing is widespread and, along with mining, is one of the original two historic land uses in the CESA. Livestock grazing does not typically preclude use of land in the CESA for other purposes, but affects recreation when people encounter livestock and their dung. Wildfire/prescribed burning typically affect small areas in the CESA, but a major wildfire would completely alter the land use and recreational character of the CESA for at least several years. The direct areas of agriculture and residential development are precluded from most other land uses and recreation, apart from limited hunting in some agricultural areas. The direct area of mining precludes most other land uses and recreation. The direct area of road and utility corridors precludes many other land uses, but roads and trails are critical for recreation.

Timber/vegetation management modifies land uses, but does not typically have material effects to recreation in the CESA.

Changes in land jurisdiction comprise sales, purchases, and exchanges of land involving the US. Federal lands that are transferred to private ownership are typically no longer available for public use such as recreation and grazing, and private lands acquired by the US are typically available for public use. Federal land management is focused on multiple use. However, changes in land management (Federal, State, local, private) may establish single use or limited use for certain areas, e.g., a new land use plan will be created for the BLM Challis Field Office during this decade. However, no major changes in travel management (e.g., the BLM Challis Field Office Travel Management Plan, BLM 2008c) on Federal lands are reasonably foreseeable.

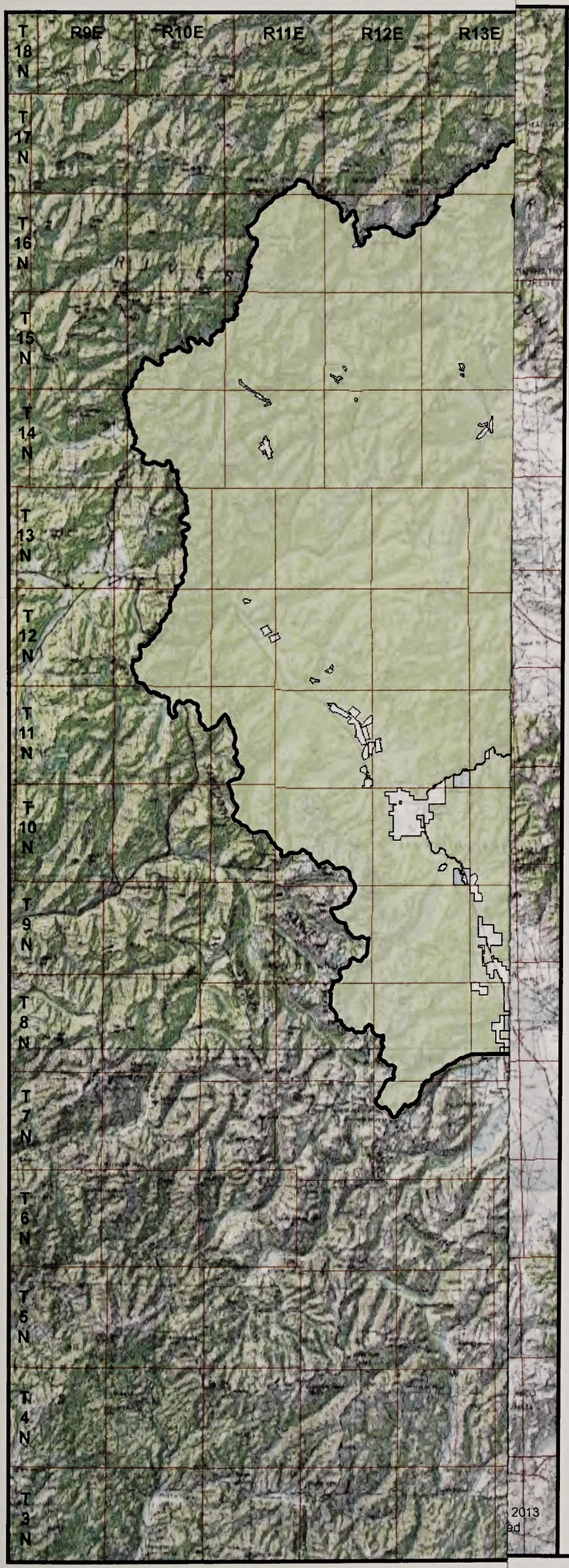
Recreation is concentrated near the mine and area of the TCMC-BLM land exchange along the Salmon River/SH 75 (Salmon River Scenic Byway) and East Fork Salmon River. Numerous recreation facilities have been developed in the CESA including campsites, trails, a shooting range, walking/bike paths, fishing areas, boat ramps, and picnic areas. In addition, there are numerous recreation outfitters and guiding companies that provide river rafting, fishing, hunting, trail rides, auto touring, backpacking, and hiking tours on public lands in the CESA.

5.12.3. Cumulative Effects

The past, present and reasonably foreseeable categories of actions in the CESA that have and would most affect land use and recreation are livestock grazing (2,295,888 acres, 72.6 %); wildfire/prescribed burning (304,965 acres, 9.6 %); agriculture (~ 140,701 acres/4.5 % in 1992 declining to 124,191 acres/3.9 % in 2007, Table 3.13-12., Section 5.1.2.4.); mining (5,992 acres, 0.2 %); utility corridors (4,859 acres, 0.2 %); timber/vegetation management (7,200 acres, 0.2 %);[7] residential development (~ 1,540 acres, < 0.1 % with a few acres being developed each year); and roads (3,876 acres, 0.1 %) (Table 5.1-2 and Table 5.1-3).

Regarding land jurisdiction, there has been a decreasing trend in land sales and increasing trend in land purchases and land exchanges. In Custer County during 1980 to 2013 the BLM and Forest Service have made 32 land sales (1,019 acres, ~ 30 acres/year), 133 land purchases (18,340 acres, ~ 540 acres/year), and 16 land exchanges with 865 acres (~ 25 acres/year) of selected (Federal) lands and 21,040 acres (~ 620 acres/year) of offered (private) lands. Of these actions, the Forest Service made two land sales (46 acres), 83 land purchases (17,601 acres), two land exchanges (10 acres of selected lands and 4 acres of offered lands). However, the data is skewed by the Twin Buttes land exchange in 1988 in which 13,985 acres of private lands in Custer County were obtained by the US, but the selected lands disposed by the US (13,874 acres to the Idaho Department of Lands) were in Bingham and Bonneville counties (LR2000 2014).

[7] reasonably foreseeable ≈ 3,200 acres; past and present ≈ 200 acres/year x 20 years (Section 5.1.2.9).



Legend

- Selected land
- Selected land - TCMC-USFS land exchange
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- Offered land - TCMC-USFS land exchange
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:600,000 20

0 Miles 30

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.12-1
Land use and recreation CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

Timber/vegetation management modifies land uses, but does not typically have material effects to recreation in the CESA.

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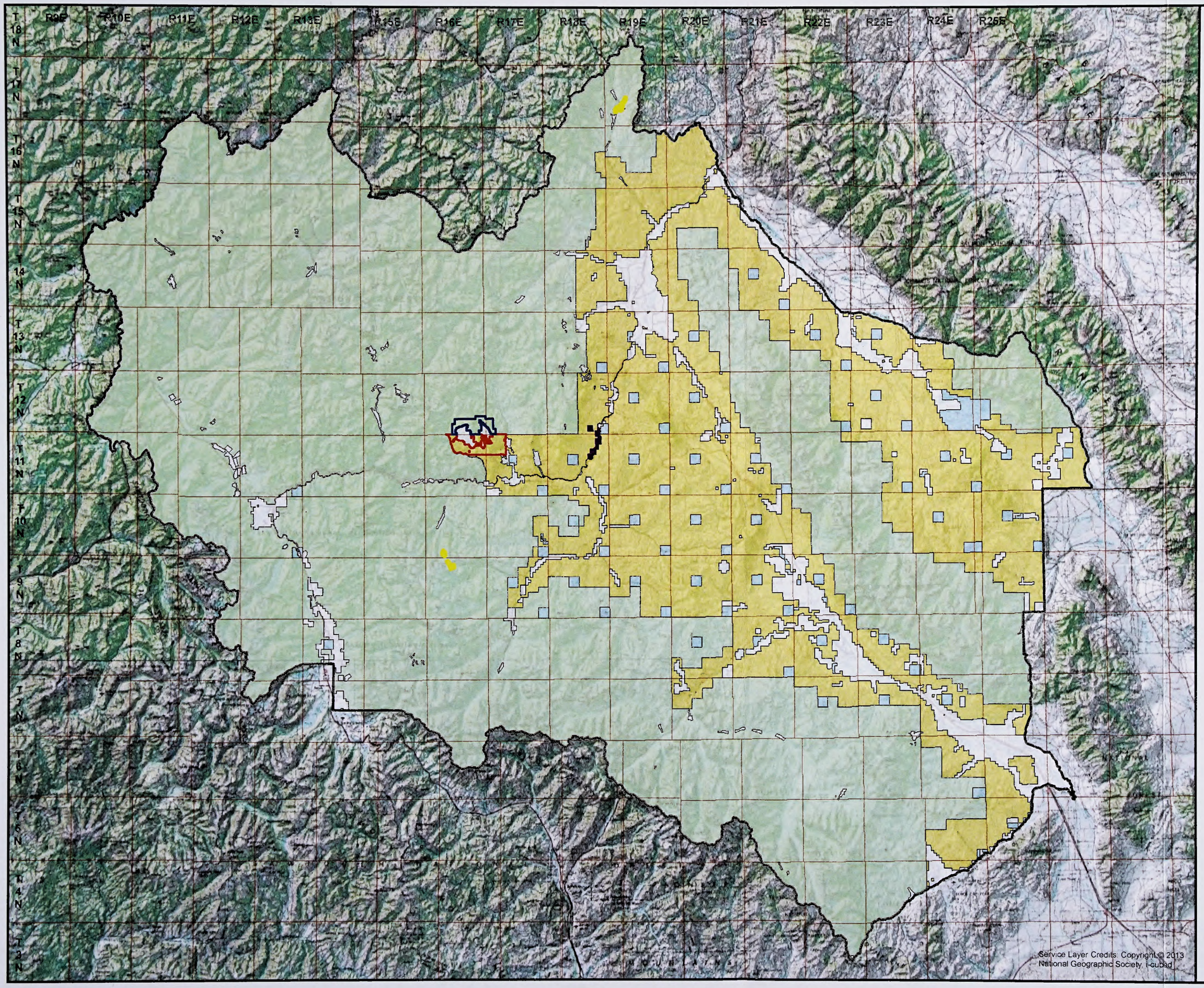
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Legend

- Selected land
- Selected land - TCMC-USFS land exchange
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- Offered land - TCMC-USFS land exchange
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:600,000 20

0 Miles 30

Kilometers

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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.12-1
Land use and recreation CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

For the foreseeable future the area of land sold each year by the US would steadily decrease (e.g., an average of ~ 10 to 20 acres/year), and the area of land purchased each year by the US would remain similar (~ 500 acres/year). The area of offered lands obtained each year by the US would be closer to 210 acres[8] instead of 620 acres if the Twin Buttes land exchange is ignored. However, the TCMC-BLM land exchange (5,068 acres selected land, 895 acres offered lands) and the TCMC-Forest Service land exchange (~ 2,850 acres selected land, ~ 525 acres offered lands) would result in an increased average annual area of offered lands (~ 60 acres/year)[9] being obtained by the US and an increased average annual area of selected lands (~ 370 acres/year)[10] being disposed by the US. In short, there would be a net increase of 175 acres per year[11] of Federal lands in the foreseeable future in the CESA due to sales, purchases, and land exchanges.

The dominant reasonably foreseeable change in land jurisdiction is the TCMC-Forest Service land exchange (~ 2,850 acres of selected land and ~ 525 acres of offered lands). The public would gain access to the offered lands. Very few people use such selected land, but those people might no longer have such access unless TCMC were to allow public access to the selected land, e.g., via the Access Yes Program.

The dominant change in land management would be the potential designation of the Boulder - White Cloud National Monument/Wilderness Area (~ 600,000 acres of Federal, State and private land). However, the details of such land management are presently speculative, apart from probably a withdrawal of the area from Federal land and mining laws. Perhaps one easement for public access across private land to provide ready access to a few hundred acres of public land might be obtained by a government agency each decade. In addition, a few hundred acres of private land in Custer County (in addition to the selected lands of the TCMC-BLM and TCMC-Forest Service land exchanges) might become available for public access under the Access Yes Program.

The Land of the Yankee Fork State Park (20 acres) is east of the project area at the junction of US Highway 93 and SH 75. Private land in the Bayhorse mining district (500 acres) was recently acquired by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) which is developing the land as the new Bayhorse Unit of the Land of the Yankee Fork State Park. The Bayhorse Townsite, Beardsley, and Pacific mine sites have been remediated and are open for public use. The IDPR has or is in the process of preserving and restoring historic features in the Bayhorse Unit to provide recreational and educational opportunities to the public. The other dominant recreation site being developed in the CESA is the Forest Service Basin Creek Dispersed Campsite project: five to seven rustic campsites along Basin Creek to replace campsites in the decommissioned Forest Service Basin Creek Campground.

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[8] (21,040 acres - 3,985 acres) / 34 years

[9] divide historic average by two to account for adding two large offered lands separately:
25 acres/year / 2 + 1,420 acres / 30 years ≈ 60 acres/year

[10] divide historic average by two to account for adding two large selected lands separately:
210 acres/year / 2 + 27,918 acres / 30 years ≈ 370 acres/year

[11] (500 + 60 – 370 – 15) acres

5.13. Socioeconomic Factors

5.13.1. Introduction

The CESA for socioeconomic factors is Custer and Lemhi counties (6,087,165 acres) (Figure 5.13-1). The individuals and businesses that would be affected by the project would be primarily in these counties, with the cumulative effects greater for the individuals and businesses in Custer County where the TCM is located.

5.13.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Mining and agriculture have been the dominant industries in the CESA. These categories of actions along with recreation and Federal Government employment are the present dominant industries and would be for the reasonably foreseeable future. Wildfire/prescribed burning would have the short-term effect of reducing forage for livestock and the long-term effect of reducing the amount of timber available for harvest. Changes in land jurisdictions would have little effect to socioeconomic factors due to the relatively small areas with changes in land jurisdiction in the CESA. There would be few changes in land management in the reasonably foreseeable future with material effects to socioeconomic factors, apart from the proposed Boulder - White Cloud National Monument/Wilderness Area (Section 5.12).

5.13.3. Cumulative Effects

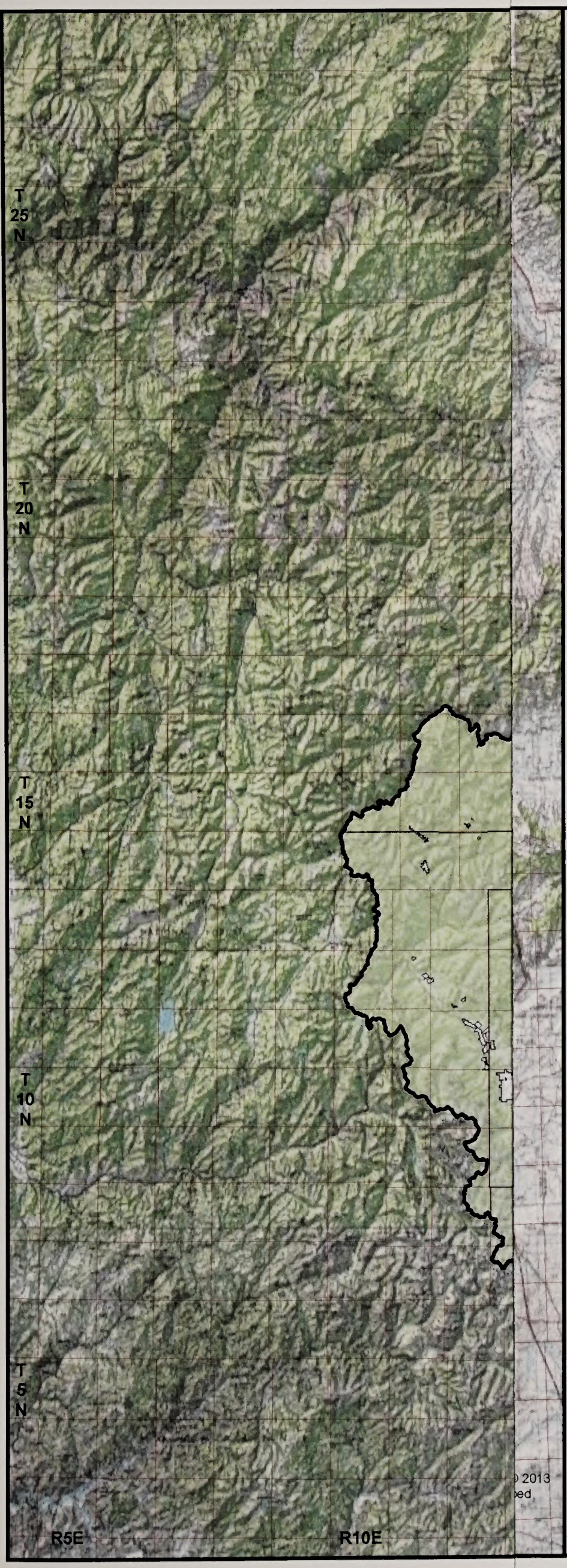
The dominant effect to socioeconomic factors in the CESA has been from mining, e.g., most recently the most important mining actions have been the TCM, Three Rivers Stone quarry, Idaho Cobalt Project, Beartrack mine, Clayton Silver mine, IMA exploration project, Ramshorn quarry, and some 60 rock pits. The scale of the effects to socioeconomic factors from past mining is evident from the surface disturbance from mining (9,055 acres, 0.1 %) in the CESA. The most important reasonably foreseeable mining actions would be the TCM, Three Rivers Stone quarry, and some 60 rock pits, even though activity from the TCM and Three Rivers Stone quarry is cyclical. The Idaho Cobalt Project could be developed in the foreseeable future during the next boom in metal prices.

Regarding agriculture, there were 268 farms (147,913 acres, 2.4 %) in 1997 and 272 farms (142,776 acres, 2.3 %, $26,240,000 of revenue) in 2012 in Custer County. There were 308 farms (196,584 acres, 3.2 %) in 1997 and 350 farms (187,374 acres, 3.1 %, $32,152,000) in 2012 in Lemhi County.[12]

The effects of wildfire to livestock grazing cause short-term but major effects to a few individuals as there are few opportunities to replace AUMs lost to wildfire in the CESA. The magnitude of the effects is evident by the area of wildfire/prescribed burning (1,057,557 acres, 17.4 %) and grazing (4,016,570 acres, 66.0 %) in the CESA. The effects of wildfire to forest resources would be negligible due to the lack of commercial timber harvest in the CESA.

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[12] http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/1997/Census_Highlights/Idaho/idc019.txt; http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/1997/Census_Highlights/Idaho/idc030.txt; http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Idaho/cp16059.pdf; http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Idaho/cp16037.pdf;



Legend

- Selected land
- Selected land - TCMC-USFS land exchange
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- Offered land - TCMC-USFS land exchange
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

1:1,000,000

0 30 Miles

0 50 Kilometers

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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.13-1
Socioeconomic factors and cultural resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

5.13. Socioeconomic Factors

5.13.1. Introduction

The CESA for socioeconomic factors is Custer and Lemhi counties (6,087,165 acres) (Figure 5.13-1). The individuals and businesses that would be affected by the project would be primarily in these counties, with the cumulative effects greater for the individuals and businesses in Custer County where the TCM is located.

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[12] http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/1997/Census_Highlights/Idaho/idc019.txt; http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/1997/Census_Highlights/Idaho/idc030.txt; http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Idaho/cp16059.pdf; http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Idaho/cp16037.pdf;

T 25 N
T 20 N
T 15 N
T 10 N
T 5 N
R5E
R10E
R15E
R20E
R25E
R30E
R35E

Legend

- Selected land
- Selected land - TCMC-USFS land exchange
- Offered land - Broken Wing Ranch
- Offered land - TCMC-USFS land exchange
- CESA

Land Ownership within CESA

- BLM
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:1,000,000 30

0 Miles 50

Kilometers

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Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

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Figure 5.13-1
Socioeconomic factors and cultural resources CESA
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

The unemployment rate in Custer County in November 2013 was 6.6 percent, higher than the rate for Idaho but lower than the national rate. The unemployment rate for Lemhi County in December 2013 was 9.3 percent, higher than either the Idaho or national rate (Idaho Department of Labor 2014). The decrease in TCMC employees after mining (or during cyclical downturns, e.g., the mine began operating in a very limited state in December 2014 with only 52 employees) would contribute to the unemployment rate in the CESA, putting a greater burden on Federal, State, and county public services (i.e., unemployment wages, Medicare/Medicaid, etc). There would be a local decrease in private and public income and a wider decrease in secondary income to vendors and suppliers of the closed facilities.

The present socioeconomic character of the CESA would remain similar in the reasonably foreseeable future. Such would be the case even with the designation of the Boulder - White Cloud National Monument/Wilderness Area due to the enormous amounts of primitive, highly scenic land in the CESA, i.e., 93 percent of the land in the CESA is Federal or State land.

5.14. Tribal Treaty Rights and Interests

5.14.1. Introduction

The CESA for tribal treaty rights and interests is Custer, Lemhi, and Bannock counties (6,824,256 acres), which includes the BLM Challis Field Office area, SCNF, and Pocatello Field Office area. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and the Nez Perce Tribe have the right to hunt, fish, and gather natural resources on all unoccupied Federal lands in the CESA (Figure 5.13-1., Figure 5.14-1). The CESA was selected because these three counties contain all of the lands for which there would be changes in jurisdiction or in unoccupied/occupied status related to the project.

There are no tribal lands in Custer or Lemhi counties. Part (115,533 acres, 21.4 %) of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Fort Hall Indian Reservation is in Bannock County. Most of the CESA is Federal lands (5,763,003 acres, 84.4 %). Tribal members exercise treaty rights on unoccupied Federal lands, such as in the vicinity of the mine, including the Salmon River and East Fork Salmon River, by hunting, fishing, and gathering and conducting other traditional uses of the resources. The Tribes consider the entire area surrounding the Salmon River corridor to have cultural significance, both historically and presently. The ability of Native Americans to exercise treaty rights and practice their traditional culture in the CESA depends on access to Federal lands which has been reduced through decrease of "unoccupied lands" and degradation of the resources over time.

5.14.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Past and present effects to resources include dams along the Snake River that have affected salmon runs and limited the availability of salmon for consumption. Development of open space, access restrictions, and land disposals reduce the amount of unoccupied lands for practicing tribal treaty rights, and may reduce the availability of big game for tribal harvest. Wildfire/prescribed burning, grazing, mining, and timber/vegetation management have affected vegetation and water resources. Mining limits tribal access in and around mine sites, affects the tribal viewshed, reduces the area available for traditional gathering, fishing, hunting, and other

traditional activities; active mines on Federal land are considered occupied Federal lands that are currently not available for exercising treaty rights.

According to information provided by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (BLM 2008b), the past creation of the East Fork campground removed an important cultural site for the Tribes and the excavation of Pit 1 at the Three Rivers Stone quarry altered a key geographical landmark marking the confluence of the East Fork Salmon River and Salmon River.

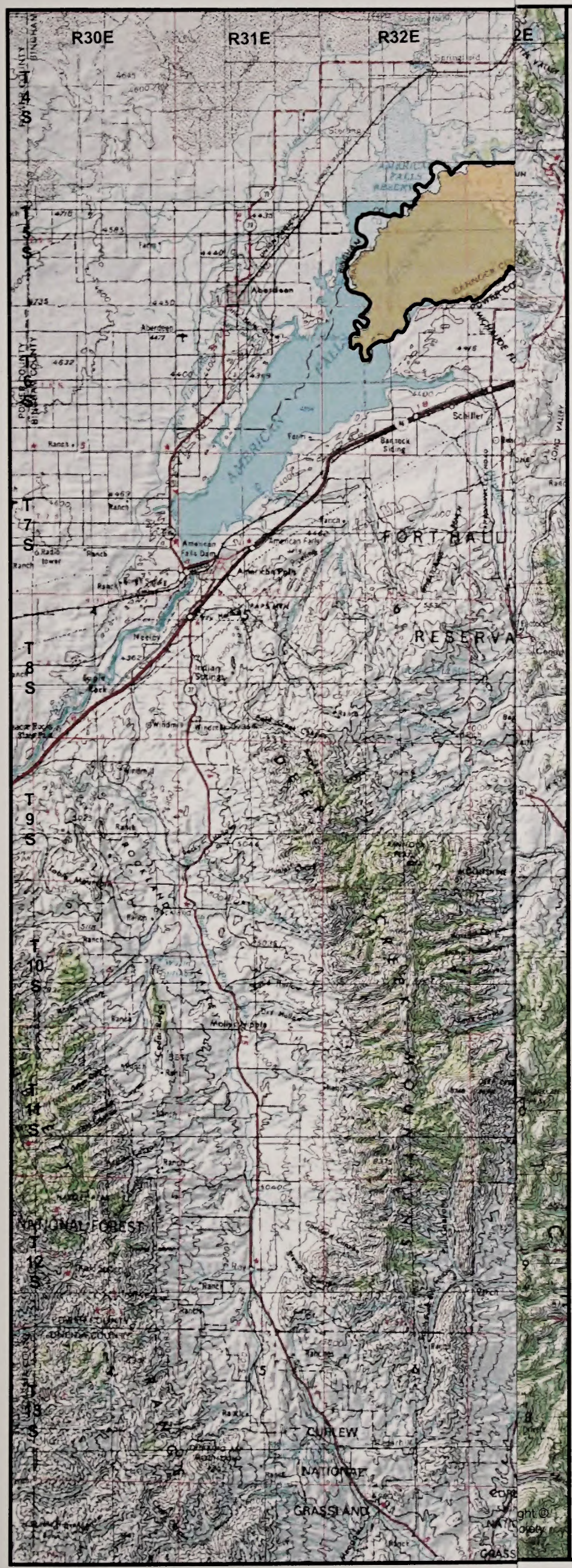
Natural resources available on unoccupied Federal lands are enhanced by a variety of projects such as the BLM Landscape Fire Restoration project, the Bonanza Forest Products project, the Garden Creek Fuels Reduction project, the Muley Creek Aspen Restoration Project, the Yankee Fork Restoration project, the Upper Yankee Fork Fuels Reduction Project, the Mosquito Flat Fuels Reduction Project, the Morgan Creek Allotment Fence Project, and the Federal weed management programs (Appendix C).

5.14.3. Cumulative Effects

Mining has and continues to affect (10,088 acres, 0.1 %) the CESA. However, the dominant active mines are the TCM, Three Rivers Stone quarry, and several hundred small rock pits. The active mines represent several thousand acres of occupied Federal land. The other primary categories of actions causing occupied Federal land in the CESA are roads (9,684 acres, 0.1 %) and utility corridors (8,239 acres, 0.1 %).

Overall, the amount of unoccupied Federal lands has decreased in the CESA. For example, land jurisdiction in Custer County in 2000 included 2,937,675 acres of Federal lands (813,965 acres BLM and 2,123,710 acres National Forest System) (93.2 % of the land in the county) (IDC 2012). In 2011, 2,935,509 acres of land in Custer County were under Federal administration (USDOI 2012), 2,166 acres less than in 2000. In addition, the legal area of the SCNF decreased from 4,237,004 acres in 2002 to 4,235,940 acres in 2012 (USFS 2014), a decrease of 1,064 acres. The decreases (3,230 acres) are 0.05 % of the area of Federal lands in the CESA. In addition, the TCMC-BLM land exchange and the TCMC-Forest Service exchange would cause a net decrease (~ 6,600 acres, 0.1 %) in Federal land in the CESA. However, the trend in the reasonably foreseeable future is a slight increase in Federal land in the CESA, e.g., 175 acres per year in Custer County (Section 5.12).

Regardless, overall there would be a net decrease in unoccupied Federal lands available for the Shoshone-Bannock and Nez Perce tribes to exercise treaty rights due to the continued development of mining, roads, utility corridors, communication sites, recreation sites, etc. Hence many of the resources used by the tribes would continue to decline in quantity and diversity as unoccupied Federal lands are occupied and/or otherwise disposed and therefore no longer available for exercising tribal treaty rights and interests. However, in recent years, the numbers of elk, moose, and deer have increased in many areas in the CESA. Federal and State agencies are enhancing native fish and wildlife habitat. In the shift towards ecosystem management, Federal land managers have reintroduced more natural processes such as fire across the landscape. These efforts to improve the condition of natural resources collectively serve to protect and restore tribal treaty resources.



Legend

- Offered and - Garden Creek property
- CESA

Land Ownership with CESA

- BLM
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Indian Reservation
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:400,000 10

Miles

0 20

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintaned by the Bureau of Land Management,
Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 12 NAD 83

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

Figure 5.14-1
Tribal treaty rights and interests and cultural resources CESA, Garden Creek property Thompson Creek Mine EIS

traditional activities; active mines on Federal land are considered occupied Federal lands that are currently not available for exercising treaty rights.

According to information provided by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (BLM 2008b), the past creation of the East Fork campground removed an important cultural site for the Tribes and the excavation of Pit 1 at the Three Rivers Stone quarry altered a key geographical landmark marking the confluence of the East Fork Salmon River and Salmon River.

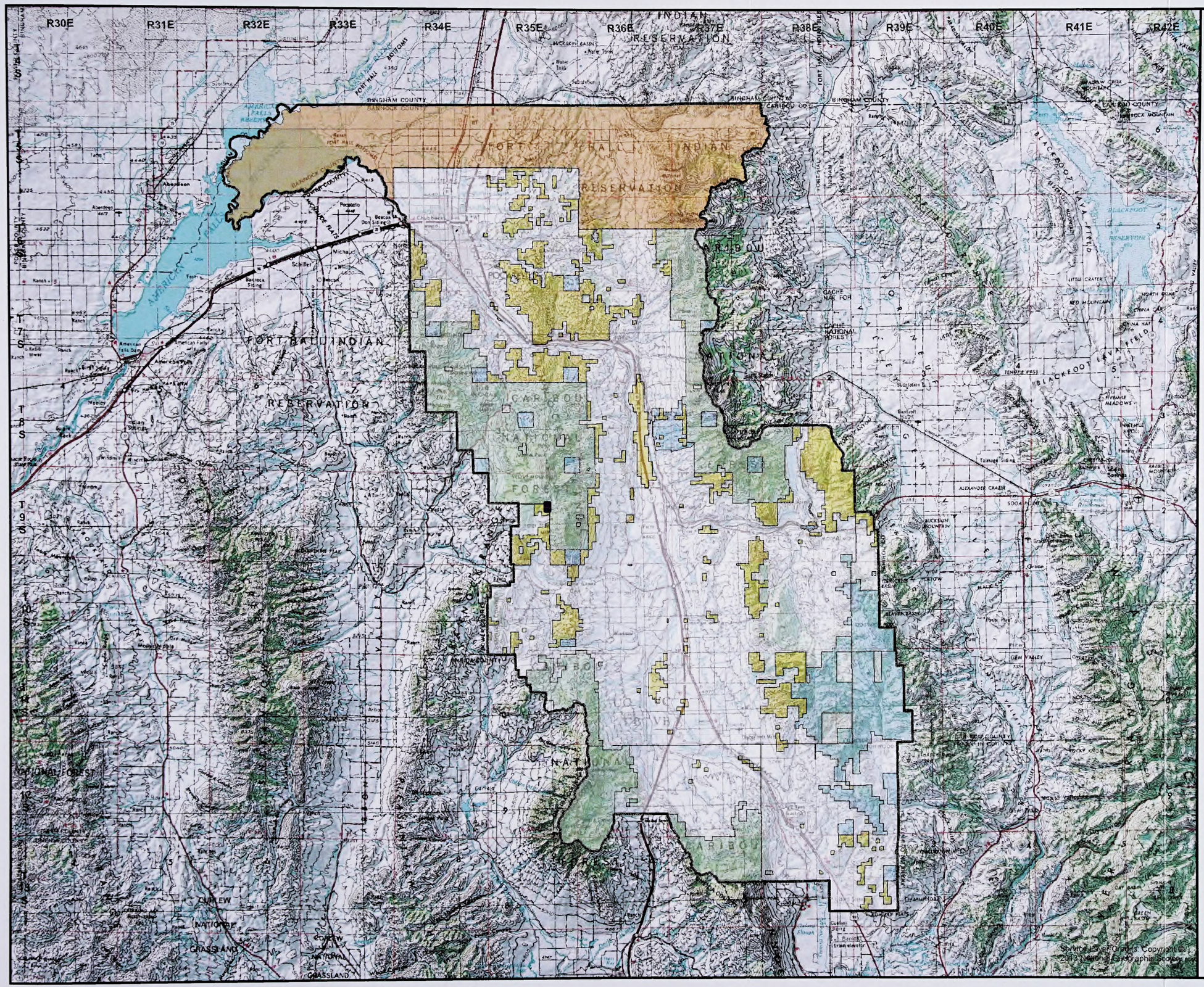
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Regardless, overall there would be a net decrease in unoccupied Federal lands available for the Shoshone-Bannock and Nez Perce tribes to exercise treaty rights due to the continued development of mining, roads, utility corridors, communication sites, recreation sites, etc. Hence many of the resources used by the tribes would continue to decline in quantity and diversity as unoccupied Federal lands are occupied and/or otherwise disposed and therefore no longer available for exercising tribal treaty rights and interests. However, in recent years, the numbers of elk, moose, and deer have increased in many areas in the CESA. Federal and State agencies are enhancing native fish and wildlife habitat. In the shift towards ecosystem management, Federal land managers have reintroduced more natural processes such as fire across the landscape. These efforts to improve the condition of natural resources collectively serve to protect and restore tribal treaty resources.



Legend

- Offered and - Garden Creek property
- CESA

Land Ownership with CESA

- BLM
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Indian Reservation
- Private
- State
- Forest Service

N

0 1:400,000 10

0 Miles 20

Kilometers

Selected land from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 12 NAD 83

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

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Figure 5.14-1
Tribal treaty rights and interests and cultural resources CESA, Garden Creek property
Thompson Creek Mine EIS

5.15. Cultural Resources

5.15.1. Introduction

The CESA for cultural resources is Custer and Lemhi counties (6,087,165 acres) (Figure 5.13-1). Custer and Lemhi counties represent a reasonably broad cultural domain, and include the portions of the project with cultural resources that would be most affected by the proposed Federal actions. The MMPO or land disposal alternatives would not affect cultural resources outside of this area. Activities associated with the project that might affect cultural resources could occur outside of the actual disturbance of the project, but not likely outside of the CESA.

Cultural resources potentially vulnerable to cumulative effects include prehistoric sites, prehistoric landscapes, historic sites, historic structures, and traditional cultural properties. The incremental degradation or elimination of the resources reduces the information and interpretive potential of historic properties. Degradation of the integrity of a site, or characteristics that qualify the site for the NRHP, can be diminished to an extent it is no longer eligible for listing on the NRHP.

5.15.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The past and present actions in the CESA that have potentially affected cultural resources include wildfire/prescribed burning, timber/vegetation management, vandalism/looting, road construction and maintenance, aboveground and underground utility construction and maintenance, mining, livestock grazing, agriculture, changes in land jurisdiction, residential and community development, and other construction projects such as the development of recreation sites. However, no Forest Service timber sales are proposed for the CESA in the current planning cycle.

Known cultural sites that have been determined ineligible for the National Register do not require avoidance and therefore have likely been affected by activities requiring a cultural resource inventory (i.e., mining, utility corridors, fences, etc.). As directed by Section 106 of the NHPA, National Register eligible sites are generally avoided or mitigated (e.g., data recovery under a treatment plan) if avoidance is not possible for projects with a Federal or State nexus. The effects to cultural sites from projects prior to 1966 (i.e., prior to the NHPA) and/or those without a Federal or State nexus are generally unknown.

Some projects or developments benefit cultural resources. The Land of Yankee Fork State Park has preserved and provides interpretation of many historic features including the Yankee Fork Gold Dredge, the Custer Motorway, and the ghost towns of Bonanza, Custer, and Bayhorse. The prehistoric site known as the Challis Bison Jump is also interpreted and maintained. The Bayhorse Mining District is currently undergoing preservation and restoration of historic features as IDPR creates a State park unit focusing on historic mining operations. The Bayhorse Townsite, Beardsley mine, and Pacific mine sites have been remediated and restored and provide educational and recreation opportunities open for use to the public.

Recreational use is expected to increase and additional facilities are likely to be developed including the Basin Creek dispersed campsites and continued development of the Bayhorse Unit

of the Land of the Yankee Fork State Park. An increase in the dispersed recreational use of the area increases the potential for vandalism and/or artifact collection at cultural sites.

5.15.3. Cumulative Effects

Numerous cultural sites have been identified in the CESA and innumerable past actions have adversely affected many cultural resources, in contrast to the relatively few actions which have benefited cultural resources. There are undoubtedly numerous undiscovered cultural resources in the CESA. The most important past, present, and reasonably foreseeable categories of actions affecting cultural resources in the CESA are wildfire/prescribed burning (1,057,557 acres, 17.4 %); mining (9,055 acres, 0.1 %); roads (6,409 acres, 0.1 %); and utility corridors (5,613 acres, 0.1 %); as well as (illegal and legal) archaeological excavation and vandalism. The scale of effects from agriculture and residential development is proportional to the private land (427,320 acres, 7.0 %) in the CESA (Table 5.1-1). None of the land disposal alternatives would result in adverse effects to cultural resources eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, there would not be cumulative effects to cultural resources related to the land disposal alternatives. However, one cultural resources site eligible for the NRHP (10CR758) would be adversely affected by the MMPO alternatives. As directed by Section 106 of the NHPA, this site would be mitigated (e.g., data recovery under a treatment plan) if avoidance is not possible. This effect, in addition to other reasonably foreseeable future activities on Federal or State lands, would be minor. Data recovery of NRHP-eligible sites that could not be avoided would expand the regional database and knowledge of prehistoric and historic contexts. The mitigation measures developed to avoid direct and indirect effects to cultural resources would also minimize contributions to cumulative effects.

5.16. Transportation, Access, and Public Safety

5.16.1. Introduction

The CESA is the area within a 15 mile radius of the center of the TCM (452,389 acres) (Figure 5.7-1). The CESA was selected to include the major travel routes for TCM-related traffic, the portion of the Salmon River Scenic Byway on SH 75 nearest the project area, and the area in the vicinity of the mine typically used by recreationists. The CESA contains transportation routes, including State highways, county roads, local roads, and designated Forest Service and BLM roads and trails.

The transportation network in the TCM locality (e.g., S. Creek Road, Bruno Creek Road, and Thompson Creek Road) was previously described (Section 3.16). The roads and trails on NFS land are managed under the SCNF Travel Planning and OHV Route Designation plan (USFS 2009b). This plan designated open, motorized vehicle routes and areas for public use on the SCNF to comply with the Travel Management and OHV Rule to produce a motor vehicle use map. The BLM roads are managed under the BLM Challis Field Office Travel Management Plan (BLM 2008c).

The CESA contains a network of transportation routes including paved, gravel, and dirt roads that provide access to the TCM, private land, the BLM Challis Field Office area, and the SCNF. The main thoroughfare through the CESA is the segment of SH 75 (two-lanes, paved) connecting Challis to Sunbeam. The Custer Motorway (one-lane, gravel and dirt surface) is

accessible to most vehicles seasonally and snowmobiles in the winter. The road traverses through the northern portion of the CESA. Originally a toll road from Challis to Bonanza, the road was completed in 1879 and remained the only wagon and stage access to the area for years. Because of its popularity for access to the Yankee Fork area, the old road was reconstructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933 and is now known as the Custer Motorway. The road is used mostly for recreational purposes, as it is a scenic route that passes from Challis to the Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area with the Sunbeam Dam, Yankee Fork Gold Dredge, and the Custer and Bonanza ghost towns.

5.16.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

The effects to transportation and access are generally from additional traffic from a variety of actions which can increase travel times and congestion, or from increases or decreases in access. For example, maintenance and improvements are expected to continue along SH 75 and many of the roads and trails in the CESA. Any future, temporary roads built in association with other projects in the BLM Challis Field Office area or in the SCNF, such as timber harvests, utility corridors, mining (including exploration), etc., would be required to be reclaimed.

5.16.3. Cumulative Effects

There are more than 230 miles of improved roads in the CESA, in addition to trails (Table 5.1-2). The length and type of roads and trails is expected to remain fairly stable in the foreseeable future. Roads associated with active mining generally would not be available for public use and would mostly be reclaimed after mining ceases. Residential development in the CESA would not meaningfully increase traffic because the population has remained relatively stable for several decades and would be expected to remain relatively stable in the CESA. However, there will be greater traffic on the transportation network in the CESA because of increase recreation due to the steady and large increase in population in the US.

A few roads and trails may become unavailable for most public access due to washouts or timber blowdowns. Such affects to public access would typically be for a few weeks or less for more important roads, except in the case of an expensive bridge or road surface repair. Less important roads and trails could remain inaccessible for years.

5.17. Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste

5.17.1. Introduction

The CESA is all landfills not on the TCM mine that could be affected by the MMPO alternatives. The land disposal alternatives are not evaluated for cumulative effects to hazardous materials and solid waste because the selected and offered lands do not/would not contain appreciable hazardous materials or solid waste. Hazardous materials and solid waste generated by the mine would be transported by contractors to permitted landfill facilities, except for certain solid waste buried in landfills at the mine. Under the MMPO action alternatives, the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials or solid waste would not change. The cumulative effects of the expanded WRSFs and the TSF are included in the following discussion of mine disturbance in the CESA.

5.17.2. Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

There are four solid waste transfer stations in Custer County: Challis, East Fork, Mackay, and Stanley (Custer County 2012). Non-hazardous solid waste generated by TCMC is buried at the TCM as there is a solid waste disposal permit for the mine from the county. There is also an old landfill in the Spud Creek locality (Clayton), and numerous unauthorized disposals of solid waste on Federal lands. Mining, agriculture, and unauthorized dumping and/or drug manufacturing have the potential for chemical (including petroleum) spills and possible contamination of surface water or groundwater in the Upper Salmon River Subbasin.

5.17.3. Cumulative Effects

The largest potential for chemical spills would be from vehicles, and particularly chemical transport trucks traveling on SH 75, or from agriculture or weed eradication in the CESA. Chemical spills may also have occurred in the past and could occur in the reasonably foreseeable future at mines, farms, and construction projects. However, BMPs and a SPCC Plan would typically be employed for active mines and construction projects, substantially reducing the risk of such spills. However, the greatest effects from hazardous materials and solid waste would probably be from unauthorized dumping and/or illegal drug manufacturing on Federal lands in the CESA.

The present and reasonably foreseeable generation of hazardous materials and solid waste locally and regionally would be well within the existing capacities of current disposal facilities. There would be no incremental change in the effects of waste management activities from mining in the CESA. It is highly improbable that hazardous materials or solid waste would start or contribute to wildfire, or would impede recreation or residential development unless, for example, someone wanted to recreate or build residential dwellings on an existing landfill. Given the existing capacity and regulatory framework for generators, transporters, and transport, storage and disposal facilities, the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions would have negligible effects on hazardous materials and solid waste in the CESA, apart from such related to illegal activities.

CHAPTER 6

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

CHAPTER 6 – CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

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6.0. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

6.1. Agency and Public Participation Summary

6.1.1. Public Scoping Period and Meetings

6.1.1.1. Notice of Intent

The NOI was published on August 3, 2010, in the *Federal Register*, Volume 75, No. 148, Page 45652. The publication of the NOI initiated the formal 30 day scoping period for the EIS. The NOI complied with the requirements of 40 CFR 1508.22, 43 CFR 1610.2, the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2005a), and US Forest Service Handbook 1909.15.21 and 1909.15.11. A BLM website for the project was launched concurrently with publication of the NOI, and has remained active throughout the project (http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/prog/nepa_register/TCM-exlx_EIS.html).

6.1.1.2. Legal Notice and Press Releases

A legal notice for the scoping period and public meetings was published in *The Challis Messenger* (Challis) and *The Idaho Statesman* (Boise) on August 5, 2010. A BLM press release was also sent to Idaho newspapers, television stations, and radio on August 3, 2010. The email address initially provided in the legal notice and press release was invalid. A legal notice with the correct email address was published in *The Idaho Statesman* and *The Challis Messenger* respectively on August 14, 2010 and August 19, 2010. A corrected press release was sent on August 11, 2010 to parties who had received the August 3, 2010 release. The email address for public comments for the DEIS/draft RMP amendment (DRMPA) was blm_id_tcm_eis@blm.gov.

6.1.1.3. Scoping Mailing

The agencies prepared a scoping letter that summarized the proposed MMPO and land exchange, and related Federal actions. The mailing list of potentially interested parties was compiled from all recent BLM, Forest Service, and USACE NEPA mailing lists for projects in Custer County, as well as the mailing list for the Idaho Cobalt Project EIS. The mailing list for the Thompson Creek Mine EIS also includes additional parties who might be interested in the project such as adjacent land owners or land managers. The initial scoping mailing list is included in the Scoping and Alternatives Report (JBR 2011). The scoping letter, a description of the MMPO and land exchange proposals, maps, and a blank comment form were mailed to 617 potentially interested parties on August 3, 2010.

The initial mailing list has been revised throughout the project by adding parties who responded as a result of the legal notice, NOI, public meetings, website, or otherwise requested to be on the list. The scoping comment form included a place to indicate whether a party wished to be retained on the mailing list. Respondents who were not already on the initial list and who checked the form were added to the list. Non-governmental parties on the list who did not respond to the initial mailing were removed from the project mailing list. Parties were removed from the list upon their request, or if a party indicated it would obtain all future project information from the BLM project website.

6.1.1.4. Public Scoping Meetings

Two public scoping meetings in open house format were held on August 23, 2010 in Boise and on August 24, 2010 in Challis. The meetings provided attendees with a description of the MMPO and land exchange proposals/RMP amendment, an explanation of the NEPA process, the scoping letter, and maps of the project area. Posters were also used to depict the MMPO and the land exchange proposals and to provide background information on current mining operations and environmental conditions. Comment forms were available at the meetings. Representatives of the agencies and the third-party NEPA contractor were present at each meeting to answer questions, discuss the project, and accept public comments. In addition, representatives from TCMC were present to answer questions about the project. There were 19 attendees at the Boise meeting and 39 attendees at the Challis meeting (JBR 2011). By the close of the 30 day scoping period, 188 public responses had been received. In addition, 23 responses were received between September 1 and September 27, 2010 for a total of 211 responses. Some responses had multiple signatures, for a total of 218 respondents.

6.1.1.5. Internal Scoping Meeting

A formal internal scoping meeting was held on November 24, 2009 in Challis to solicit comments from State and Federal agencies with jurisdiction or interest in the project. Minutes and comments collected from the meeting are in JBR (2011). Informal internal scoping among employees of the BLM, Forest Service, USACE, EPA, IDEQ, and IDL has continued throughout the project.

6.1.2. Notice of Exchange Proposal

The BLM Director approved the feasibility analysis for the land exchange on April 5, 2013, and an agreement to initiate a land exchange between TCMC and the BLM was signed on April 24, 2013. The BLM published a NOEP in local newspapers during the weeks of April 15, April 22, April 29, and May 6, 2010 pursuant to 43 CFR 2201.2. The notice provided an additional public comment period of 45 days for the land exchange proposal. Three respondents provided three comments on the notice, and all of the comments were considered by the BLM (JBR 2013).

6.1.3. Project Mailing List

The mailing list of interested persons for the project was initially assembled (Section 6.1.1.), and individuals that participated in the scoping process or requested to be added to the list were subsequently added to the list (Section 6.6).

6.1.4. Distribution of the DEIS/DRMPA

A 90 day public comment period was initiated for the DEIS/DRMPA by publication of the EPA Notice of Availability (NOA) for the DEIS/DRMPA in the *Federal Register* on March 21, 2014 (75 FR 06113). The BLM also published a NOA for the DEIS/DRMPA in the *Federal Register* on that date. In addition, at the beginning of the comment period the BLM published legal notices in local newspapers, provided news organizations with a news release, and updated the BLM project website announcing the availability of the DEIS/DRMPA. The DEIS/DRMPA was provided to all parties on the project mailing list, and made available via the project website. The DEIS/DRMPA was also provided on request to any interested party. Public meetings were

held in Challis and Boise to obtain comments on the DEIS/DRMPA and to answer questions that the public had regarding the project or the EIS process:

Challis Community Event Center 411 Clinic Road, Challis, Idaho	May 13, 2014 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
BLM Boise District Office 3948 Development Avenue, Boise, Idaho	May 14, 2014 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

By the close of the 90 day scoping period, 684 public responses had been received. Responses received by the BLM on the DEIS/DRMPA (Appendix E) were reviewed and evaluated by the BLM to determine if information provided in the comments required a formal response or contained new data that identified deficiencies in the EIS.

6.1.5. FEIS/PRMPA Distribution

A 30 day FEIS/PRMPA review period was initiated by publication of the EPA NOA for the FEIS/PRMPA in the *Federal Register*. The BLM has also published a NOA for the FEIS/PRMPA in the *Federal Register*. In addition, at the beginning of the review period the BLM published legal notices in local newspapers, provided news organizations with a news release, and updated the BLM project website announcing the availability of the FEIS/PRMPA. The FEIS/PRMPA was provided to all parties on the project mailing list, made available via the BLM project website and the BLM Challis Field Office, and provided on request to any interested party.

6.1.6. Record of Decisions

Subsequent to the 30 day review period for the FEIS/PRMPA, the responsible officials from the BLM, Forest Service, and USACE will each prepare a ROD for the components of the project for which the officials have respective authority, and for which there are distinct objection processes (Section 1.6). The BLM and Forest Service will jointly release the FEIS and will distribute their RODs (Forest Service will distribute a draft ROD [Section 1.6]) to all parties on the project mailing list, and on request to any interested party. The BLM and Forest Service will publish legal notices in local newspapers and provide news organizations with news releases announcing the availability of the RODs. The BLM will also announce the availability of the RODs via the BLM project website. The USACE ROD is an internal decision document provided to the proponent, but otherwise not normally distributed outside of the USACE.

6.2. Agency Coordination/Consultation

The BLM, Forest Service, USACE, EPA, IDL, and IDEQ are coordinating to prepare a single EIS and complete the NEPA process for the project. The BLM is the lead agency responsible for filing the DEIS/DRMPA and FEIS/PRMPA with the EPA, and the Forest Service, USACE, EPA, IDL, and IDEQ are cooperating agencies based on their legal jurisdiction and/or special expertise with respect to the project (Section 1.1). The Idaho SHPO was consulted regarding cultural resources; the NHPA Section 106 historic preservation consultation for the MMPO is ongoing pending review of a cultural resource mitigation plan (Section 4.21). Consultation

pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA has been initiated with the USFWS and NMFS, and biological assessments are being prepared as part of such consultation.

6.3. Government-to-Government Consultation

Per Executive Order 13175, Government-to-Government Tribal consultation and coordination has been conducted, and is on-going, for the project. The lands involved in the project are lands traditionally used by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (lands ceded by the Fort Bridger Treaty of July 3, 1868) and are within the typical area-of-interest of the Tribes. The Tribes have a treaty (legal) right to hunt, fish, and gather natural resources on unoccupied lands of the US (Fort Bridger Treaty, Article 4).

The lands involved in the project are not traditionally used by the Nez Perce Tribe (lands ceded by the Camp Stevens Treaty of June 11, 1855), nor are the lands within the typical area-of-interest of this Tribe. However, the Nez Perce Tribe has treaty hunting and gathering rights on open and unclaimed lands of the US (Camp Stevens Treaty, Article III), and the Tribe is interested in the project because of downstream effects to anadromous fisheries.

6.3.1. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

Formal Government-to-Government consultation was initiated with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on March 8, 2007 regarding the land exchange proposal and RMP amendment. The Tribes were also formally consulted about the land exchange proposal, RMP amendment, MMPO, and Section 404 permit on March 18, 2009. At that time, the Tribes asked to be involved in the development of a preferred management alternative for the Broken Wing Ranch. To address that interest, the RAC for the BLM Idaho Falls District formed a subcommittee to evaluate management alternatives for the ranch (BLM 2009b). The subcommittee included Chad Colter, RAC member and representative for the Tribes. Consultation with the Tribes is ongoing and included Government-to-Government letters mailed to the Tribes on March 22, 2010 and September 28, 2010. The letters included project information and offers of a site tour and additional Government-to-Government consultation regarding the project. The Tribes submitted scoping comments in a letter dated November 29, 2010 (JBR 2011). The project was further discussed during consultation and coordination meetings between the SCNF and/or the BLM and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on December 4, 2008; February 12, 2009; February 26, 2010; May 21, 2010; May 10, 2011; October 20, 2011; November 7, 2011; March 29, 2012; May 3, 2012; October 4, 2012; November 21, 2013; January 27, 2014; and March 24, 2014.

6.3.2. Nez Perce Tribe

A Nez Perce Tribe technical staff member was notified about the project in July 2009, and the staff member toured the mine site and the Broken Wing Ranch in August 2009. The BLM mailed Government-to-Government letters to the Tribe on March 22 and September 28, 2010 with project information, offers of site tours, and offers of formal Government-to-Government consultation regarding any aspect of the project. A conference call was held on May 12, 2010 among the BLM, Forest Service, Nez Perce Tribe technical staff, and the third-party NEPA contractor to discuss the project. A summary of the key concerns raised by the Nez Perce Tribe technical staff is provided in JBR (2011). A tribal staff member with the Department of Fisheries Resources Management and a member of the Executive Committee toured the mine site on July 24, 2014.

6.4. List of Preparers and Reviewers

Lead Agency:

- BLM, Challis Field Office

Cooperating Agencies:

- SCNF
- USACE, Walla Walla District
- EPA, Region 10
- IDEQ
- IDL

A large number of specialists, including a joint BLM-Forest Service interdisciplinary team, were involved in preparing the EIS. Only the principal preparers/reviewers are cited (Table 6.5-1. and Table 6.5-2).

Table 6.5-1. Principal agency EIS preparers.

Role or Resource	BLM
Decision-maker (MMPO)	Todd Kuck, Field Manager, Challis Field Office
Decision-maker (land disposal)	Joe Kraayenbrink, District Manager, Idaho Falls District
Decision-maker (RMP amendment)	Tim Murphy, State Director, Idaho
Project Lead	Ken Gardner, Geologist
Air Quality, Noise, and Climate Change	Ken Gardner, Geologist
Fish and Aquatic Resources	Eric Reiland, Fisheries Biologist Clif Tipton, Fisheries Biologist; Ryan Beatty, Fisheries Biologist
Cultural Resources	Carol Hearne, Archaeologist/SRMS
Geologic Resources and Geotechnical Issues	Ken Gardner, Geologist
Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste	Dick Buster, Natural Resource Specialist
Land Use	Jan Parmenter, Realty Specialist; Gloria Jakovac, Realty Specialist
Transportation, Access, and Public Safety	Ken Gardner, Geologist
Range Resources	Peggy Redick, Lead Range Management Specialist/SRMS; Kristin Coons, Range Management Specialist
Socioeconomic Factors	Ken Gardner, Geologist
Vegetation, Forest Resources, and Invasive and Non-native Plants	Dana Perkins, Ecologist; Leigh Redick, Fire Management Specialist

Role or Resource	BLM
Visual (Aesthetic) Resources	Jeff Christenson, Outdoor Recreation Planner; Ben Roundtree, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Wildlife Resources	Bart Zwetzig, Wildlife Biologist
Role or Resource	**SCNF**
Decision-maker (MMPO)	Chuck Mark, Forest Supervisor
Project Contact	Piper Goessel, Geologist
Alternate Project Contact	Russ Bjorkland, Minerals Management Specialist
Cultural Resources	John Rose, Archaeologist
Vegetation, Forest Resources, and Invasive and Non-native Plants	Lynn Bennett, Fire Ecologist
Geologic Resources and Geotechnical Issues	Todd Touchard, Geotechnical Engineer; Kevin Bourne, Dams Engineer
Land Use and Recreation	Russ Camper, Natural Resource Specialist
Soil Resources	Betsy Rieffenberger, Hydrologist; Piper Goessel, Geologist
Transportation, Access, and Public Safety	Jennifer Brady, Forest Engineer
Tribal Treaty Rights and Interests	Tim Canaday, Archaeologist
Water Resources	Betsy Rieffenberger, Hydrologist; Bill MacFarlane, Hydrologist Piper Goessel, Geologist
Wetlands, Riparian Areas, and Floodplains	Betsy Rieffenberger, Hydrologist; Bill MacFarlane, Hydrologist; Piper Goessel, Geologist
Role or Resource	**USACE**
Decision-maker (404 Permit)	Kelly Urbanek, Chief Regulatory Division
Project Contact	Greg Martinez, Regulatory Project Manager
Role or Resource	**EPA**
Project Contact	Lynne Hood, Environmental Scientist
Alternate Project Contact	Dave Tomten, Geologist
Role or Resource	**IDEQ**
Project Contact	Troy Saffle, Regional Manager, Water Quality
Project Contact	Steve Heaton, Regional Manager, Waste and Remediation
Role or Resource	**IDL**
Project Contact	Gary Billman, Sr. Land Resource Specialist, Minerals
Project Contact	Eli Robinson, Land Resource Specialist, Minerals
Project Contact	Leslie Meyer, Land Resource Specialist, Minerals
Project Contact	Joe Larson, Land Resource Specialist, Minerals
Project Contact	Chris Morris, Land Resource Specialist, Minerals

Table 6.5-2. Third-party NEPA contractor preparers.[1]

Role or Resource	Name
Project Manager	Brian Buck
Deputy Project Manager	Stephanie Lauer
Air Quality, Noise, and Climate Change	Chris Johnson
Cultural Resources	Jenni Prince-Mahoney
Geochemistry	Ron Schmiermund (E2G)
Geologic Resources and Geotechnical Issues	Jamey Sage
Geotechnical Stability and Geohazards	Allen Gipson and Bryan Ulrich (KP)
Fish and Aquatic Resources	Dave Kikkert
Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste	Tyler Etzel (Atkins)
Land Use and Recreation	Stephanie Lauer
Tribal Treaty Rights and Interests	Jenni Prince-Mahoney
Range Resources	Marit Sawyer
Socioeconomic Factors	Jan Stambro (University of Utah)
Soil Resources	Ed Spotts (Atkins)
Transportation, Access, and Public Safety	Anna Smith (Atkins)
Vegetation, Forest Resources, and Invasive and Non-native Plants	Cindy Hoschouer (Atkins)
Visual (Aesthetic) Resources	Schelle Davis
Water Resources	Karla Knoop and Jon Schulman
Wetlands, Floodplains, and Riparian Areas	Lynn Bacon (Atkins)
Wildlife Resources	Laura Arneson

6.5. Recipients of this FEIS/PRMPA

Pursuant to CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.19), the BLM is providing this FEIS/PRMPA to 1) agencies having jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental effect involved and any appropriate Federal, State, or local agency authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards; 2) the applicant; and 3) any agencies, organizations, or individuals that responded during scoping, the DEIS/DRMPA comment perioed, and/or requested a copy of the document (Appendix D). The parties listed in Appendix D received either a hard copy of the FEIS/PRMPA or an electronic copy on CD (unless they indicated they did not want a copy). This list does not include individuals that requested that their contact information be kept confidential.

[1] Stantec Consulting, Inc. except subcontractor personnel noted in parentheses: E2G = E2Geochemistry, Inc.; KP = Knight Piésold Consulting; Atkins = WS Atkins PLC.

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CHAPTER 7

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND AGENCY RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

CHAPTER 7 – PUBLIC COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSES

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7.0. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSES

7.1. Public Comments

7.1.1. Introduction

The NOA for the DEIS/DRMPA was published in the Federal Register on March 21, 2014 initiating a 90 day comment period that ended on June 18, 2014. In addition, the BLM held two public comment meetings for the DEIS/DRMPA: one on May 13, 2014 in Challis and one on May 14, 2014 in Boise. A total of 716[1] parties provided comments on the DEIS/DRMPA via personal delivery to the BLM Challis Field Office, postal mail, and email. All of the comments were cataloged and carefully evaluated with a response provided to each comment and the DEIS revised accordingly (Appendix E, Section 7.2., and Section 7.3).

7.1.2. Demographics

The comments were demographically coded to help provide an overall picture of the respondents such as where they live, their general affiliation with various organizations or government agencies, and the manner in which they responded. The coding allowed agency managers to identify specific areas of concern linked to respondent categories, geographic areas, and response types. However, full consideration was given to every comment, regardless of the address related to the comment or whether a comment was expressed by one or many respondents; all input was considered and all relevant public concerns were captured in the analysis process.

All of the respondents were from the US with the majority of the respondents from Idaho (81 %). The counties in Idaho with the most respondents were Custer County (38 %), Lemhi County (10 %), and Bannock County (4 %). The respondents from the remaining counties in Idaho comprised 25 percent of the total respondents (716). The respondents represented many businesses; Federal, State and local government agencies; mining industry representatives; as well as unaffiliated individuals and other organizations (Appendix E).

7.1.3. Content Analysis

The comments were processed by content analysis, a systematic method of compiling and categorizing the full range of public viewpoints and concerns regarding a plan or project. Content analysis is intended to facilitate good decision-making by helping the planning team clarify, adjust, or incorporate information into the preparation of the EIS for a project. The process does not treat comments as votes or attempt to sway decision makers toward the will of any majority or particular viewpoints. Content analysis provides the means to ensure that every original comment is considered at some point in the decision process. All written responses (e.g., letters, emails, facsimiles, etc.) are included in the analysis.

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[1] A number of respondents provided comments on the DEIS/DRMPA via e-mail generated by a private website (http://bipac.net/page.asp?content=startpage&g=idahomining). However, due to a technical problem with the website, some of the e-mails were not forwarded to the BLM. All of the missing e-mails contained "Please Support the Mine Expansion" in the subject line. The company managing the website was not able to locate the missing e-mails, but in August 2014 the company provided the BLM with the names and addresses of the respondents with missing e-mails. These respondents were all added to the project mailing list and will receive notification of the availability of the FEIS and RODs for the project.

In the content analysis, each respondent was given a unique identifying number, which allows specific comments to be linked to their sources. The names and addresses of the respondents were then entered into a database, as well as the relevant demographic codes. The project mailing list was updated accordingly. The comments from each respondent were then cataloged (Appendix E) and evaluated by topic so that a comment or similar comments could be summarized as a specific public concern statement.

The breadth, depth, and rationale of each comment are especially important. In addition to capturing relevant factual input, the content analysis process attempts to capture the relative emotion and strength of public sentiment behind particular viewpoints to represent the public's values and concerns as fairly as possible. The public concern statements formulated from the comments are used to facilitate systematic review and response by the decision makers. Each public concern statement is a succinct summary of one or more comments expressing similar viewpoints (Section 7.2).

7.2. Public Concern Statements – MMPO

7.2.1. General Comments (GEN)

GEN 1:

The use of the term "public land" versus "Federal land" in the EIS is confusing.

Response:

The two terms are synonymous. However, the BLM commonly refers to BLM-administered lands as *public lands* whereas the Forest Service commonly refers to Forest Service-administered lands as *National Forest System lands*. Therefore, *Federal land* is used in the EIS to refer to both types of government-administered lands. A footnote was added to the FEIS to clarify the situation.

GEN 2:

The BLM needs to make sure they consider this project carefully because the BLM decision will affect us all.

Response:

The FLPMA directs the BLM to manage public lands for multiple use (Section 1.9.2.) defined as "management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people." The FLPMA addresses topics such as land use planning, land acquisition, fees and payments, administration of Federal land, range management, and rights-of-ways on Federal land. The NEPA requires Federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental effects of proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions.

GEN 3:

I support the MMPO and want the BLM to approve it.

Response:

Each of the MMPO alternatives represents a course of action that addresses issues and concerns to a varying degree. The BLM and Forest Service will select an MMPO alternative based on an overall analysis of environmental effects, other relevant factors (i.e., economic and technical considerations), and agency statutory missions. The basis for the selection of the alternative will be specified in the RODs. The EIS discloses the agency-preferred alternative as Alternative M2 – MMPO as Submitted by TCMC (Section 2.0).

GEN 4:

Our country's greatest resources are our natural ones. Allowing for the responsible harvest of our natural resources benefits all our country's citizens especially those who are the closest to its source.

Response:

The BLM mission is to allow for land productivity, including mining, while sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

GEN 5:

TCMC is a safe operator with an excellent environmental record. They use best practices to protect resources.

Response:

Past performance or the environmental record of a proponent is not considered in the NEPA analysis per se, but the ability of a proponent to successfully complete a project, including monitoring and mitigation, is considered during the consideration of an application.

GEN 6:

Reclamation should be done in such a way that the land is put back in its native state.

Response:

Reclamation would not be able to achieve exactly the same "pre-mine" conditions. The overall goal of the reclamation plan is to reclaim the mine site to support wildlife habitats similar to those which occur adjacent to the site. Related objectives include hydrologic function, soil productivity, and aesthetics. The reclamation of the site would produce landforms which provide habitat features and increase the amount of habitat edge. The open pit would not be backfilled, but instead would remain as a water storage facility (Section 2.1.1.8).

GEN 7:

The MMPO will pollute our resources.

Response:

The EIS discloses environmental effects related to the alternatives in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5. The intent of the NEPA is to disclose environmental effects to allow informed decisions to be made by the agency conducting the analysis, not to eliminate all environmental effects.

GEN 8:

The mine is a major contributor to the global supply of molybdenum which is an important modern metal and an important component of many products we rely on.

Response:

Molybdenum is an important component of high-strength steel alloys and industrial lubricants, and has high-temperature applications as catalysts. The TCM is the second largest producer of molybdenum in the US, and the fourth largest producer in the world. Additional information related to molybdenum economics is provided in the FEIS (Section 3.13.1).

GEN 9:

The BLM and TCMC have a responsibility to protect our environment.

Response:

The protection of natural resources has been incorporated into the project with environmental controls and monitoring (Section 2.1.1.7. and Section 2.1.3.5.) and mitigation if necessary (Section 4.21). Also, long-term water management (Section 2.1.1.8.) and adaptive management (Section 2.1.1.9.) has been incorporated into the project.

GEN 10:

A mine should not be on public land.

Response:

The BLM is directed by the FLPMA to manage lands "in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1876, 30 USC 21a)." Furthermore, the Mining and Minerals Policy Act directs Federal agencies to "foster and encourage private enterprise in (among other goals) the development of domestic mineral resources and the reclamation of mined land." This applies to both the BLM and Forest Service.

GEN 11:

People should be able to make a living off of our public lands.

Response:

The expansion of the facilities would occur on a mix of private and public lands (Section 2.1.3).

GEN 12:

The BLM should choose Alternative M1 so the mine shuts down in 2015. I do not want any more waste rock put in the WRSFs (M2) or in a new WRSF (M3).

Response:

Please see responses to GEN 7 and GEN 10.

GEN 13:

The BLM should ensure that mine plans, reclamation plans, and the final restoration configuration are adapted for wildfires. Fires can damage important infrastructure such as piping, valves, liners, caps, and culverts and remove vegetation relied upon for removal of water from waste rock and tailings facilities. The EIS needs to describe how the site will be fire resilient.

Response:

The site is in a forested area with a probability of wildfire similar to that of any facility in the locality. However, unlike most facilities in the locality, the core area of the site is inherently fire resistant due to a lack of vegetation and the nonflammable surface of the surrounding areas of the WFSFs, open pit, and TSF. TCMC also maintains a substantial fire suppression program including ample water, pipelines, a dedicated fire truck, and wildland fire-fighting equipment, as well as a variety of heavy mine equipment that could be utilized in wildfire suppression. The probability of wildfire at the mine is discussed in the EIS (Section 4.4.1.2., Section 4.10.1.1., Section 4.10.1.2.), but the details of such are too speculative to provide additional meaningful NEPA analysis – depending on the nature and results of a wildfire, the appropriate agencies and private parties would coordinate in an emergency manner to suppress the wildfire and perform appropriate post-wildfire management. For example, TCMC would repair damaged buildings and equipment which are insured against fire, as occurred when a portion of the conveyor belt caught fire and was damaged in the early 2000s.

GEN 14:

With the number of land-managing agencies being reduced from three to two (IDL and Forest Service), the number of annual inspections would decrease by four. This reduction could have real impacts on the detection and response to situations needing attention. The mine is regularly inspected by an interagency taskforce consisting of the BLM, Forest Service, IDWR, IDEQ, IDL, and the IDFG. The level of inspections should remain the same or be increased in the future. TCMC should keep the provision that tours be offered to the public upon request.

Response:

The change, if any, in the number of annual inspections of the mine is unknown and are administrative matters, not NEPA issues. That is, the agencies inspect the mine as deemed appropriate considering a wide variety of factors. The NEPA analysis is made based on what an operator proposes; the agencies do not assume that an operator would violate laws and regulations, and thus the frequency of inspections is not a NEPA issue. If the selected land were to be owned by TCMC, the BLM would no longer have jurisdiction and inspect the mining

operations on the selected land pursuant to 43 CFR 3809. However, the small portion of the mine that would remain on BLM land would be subject to inspections pursuant to 43 CFR 3809 or the FLMPA in the case of a special use permit (Section 2.2.10). TCMC may offer public tours at its discretion in the future. However, the EIS was revised to note that there would probably not be the option of public tours sponsored by the BLM pursuant to 43 CFR 3809.900 in the case of the land disposal action alternatives (Section 4.16.2.2).

GEN 15:

The DEIS states that sewage from the mill is disposed of in the TSF but it is unclear if the sewage is treated at all and to what degree. The EIS needs to ensure that waste material is properly treated and disposed of.

Response:

Sewage generated at the mine site is treated using a conventional septic tank and drain field system south of the mine change house. Sewage from the mill is piped to a holding tank and then pumped by the sewage lift station to the tailings pipeline for disposal in the TSF (Section 2.1.1.6). The TSF is an approved waste storage facility, which includes the disposal of sewage generated at the mine (Doughty 2014).

GEN 16:

Even if the BLM was unable to indicate with any great degree of certainty the results of the project, because the cumulative effects analysis requires an agency to predict future conditions, uncertainty is an inherent part of the process. Therefore, a general statement about uncertainty does not satisfy the procedural requirement that an agency take a hard look at the environmental effects of an action. The BLM can certainly explain specific projections with reference to uncertainty; however, it may not rely on a statement of uncertainty to avoid even attempting the requisite analysis. This was upheld by the Ninth Circuit (Oregon Natural Resources Council Fund v. Brong, 492 F.3d 1120, 1134 [9th Cir. 2007]).

Response:

The comment does not identify any specific item(s) in the cumulative effects analysis (Chapter 5) for which the concerns about uncertainty would apply. However, the EIS was revised to include more cumulative effects analysis, particularly with changes in land tenure. Regardless, cumulative effects analysis is necessarily less detailed than site-specific project analysis, which introduces uncertainty in the analysis. However, the agencies have still taken a hard look at the environmental effects with the available information and the BLM believes the cumulative effects analysis in the FEIS identifies the effects that may occur given other reasonably foreseeable actions in the CESAs. Through internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, and the public comment period for the DEIS, the BLM is not aware of any cumulative effects missing from the FEIS that could reasonably be expected to cause the decision makers to reach different decisions.

GEN 17:

The Three Rivers Quarry and Idaho Cobalt Project are both currently on hold, in care and maintenance or closed. The EIS should clarify this.

Response:

The EIS has been revised to reflect the most current status of the Three Rivers Stone Quarry and Idaho Cobalt Project (Chapter 5).

GEN 18:

The NEPA process is taking too long and the BLM and Forest Service need to move it along faster.

Response:

The BLM is the lead agency for the EIS. The Forest Service is a cooperating agency. The NEPA process is proceeding as quickly as possible while still meeting project needs under the NEPA process. The agencies expect to issue RODs for the project during 2015.

GEN 19:

On an issue of objectivity regarding different resources, the only time the term "adversely affect" is utilized in Section 1.13 is with reference to local, State and national economies and social conditions in local communities from decreased production or closure of the mine. However, with regard to other extremely important issues, including water quality, fisheries, wildlife, etc., the DEIS refers to "effects" of expanded and continued mining with no such qualifier, although the impacts would certainly be adverse in most cases. This use of language represents a potential bias in the document favoring economic considerations over environmental and human-safety related issues and should be rectified.

Response:

The EIS was revised to remove "adverse" from Section 1.13. for consistency. That is, because an effect may be adverse or beneficial, depending on the perspective of the individual, the EIS tries to limit the use of "adverse" to when required by laws or regulations such as the ESA (Section 4.8.), Tribal treaty rights and interests (Section 4.14.), cultural resources (Section 4.15.), or unavoidable potentially significant adverse effects (Section 4.18) (for which "adverse" is defined as being from the perspective of the majority of individuals).

GEN 20:

The maximum duration of care and maintenance before reclamation is triggered needs to be described. The Idaho Cobalt Project on the SCNF is in a "care and maintenance" phase, although the mine was only partially developed. The agencies and TCMC may well have different opinions on when to "pull the plug" and have the disturbed areas reclaimed and soil productivity restored.

Response:

There is no maximum duration of care and maintenance (interim management plan) under a plan of operations per 43 CFR 3809.401, just as there is no maximum duration for a plan of operations. An operator may keep a mine in care and maintenance as long as the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations are met.

GEN 21:

IDWR does not approve reclamation design plans until the actual time of final reclamation, but we believe the BLM has an obligation to present its version of the reclamation plan to the public as part of this EIS as public resources downstream of the TSF area are managed by the BLM.

Response:

A summary of the consolidated reclamation plan is provided as Section 2.1.1.8. The entire consolidated reclamation plan document (EnviroNet 1999) is available for public review in the administrative record but it is not practical (due to its size) to include the document in the EIS. The situation is the same for other supporting documents such as the plan of operations and the modified plan of operations (which include the reclamation plan) as the documents are too numerous and large to include in the EIS, even as appendices. However, these documents are part of the administrative record and available to the public upon request. The BLM will also typically make such documents available on the project website when there is relatively high demand for such documents.

GEN 22:

Because many of these facilities are effectively permanent features on the landscape, they should be designed to withstand more than the estimated 500 year/24 hour storm event. We propose looking at the 5,000 year event. The BLM should assess the potential impacts to the facility during particularly large events.

Response:

The TSF is designed to safely manage the probable maximum flood (Section 2.1.1.6). Less critical facilities (e.g., no loss of life from hydrologic failure) such as diversion ditches are designed for reclamation for less severe precipitation events, typically the 100 year/24 hour storm. For example, the BLM requires cyanide leaching facilities to safely manage the 100 year/24 hour storm (43 CFR 3809.420), and the IDWR requires certain sedimentation ponds to safety manage the 500 year/24 hour storm (IDAPA 37.03.06). The Nuclear Regulatory Commission requires radioactive tailings storage to be designed to provide reasonable assurance of control of radioactive hazards for 1,000 years, to the extent reasonable (10 CFR 40, Appendix A). Therefore, designing nearly all of the post-closure facilities at the mine to safely manage a 500 year/24 hour storm (and the TSF to safely manage the probable maximum flood) is extremely conservative. In addition, water impounding structures designed for a 5,000 year/24 hour storm would generally be enormous in size and inconsistent with natural streams and topography (i.e., in conflict with reclamation objectives), as well as raising issues such as how would such large structures effectively convey the water from more typical storms such as the 10 year/24 hour storm. Moreover, estimates of the magnitude of a 5,000 year storm

would be extremely unreliable due to the lack of historic data for the recurrence interval (5,000 years).

GEN 23:

Why is Type 1 waste rock separated from Type 2 waste rock?

Response:

This is standard practice in modern mining to segregate a potentially acid-generating material from a material without acid generation potential. In that way distinct reclamation and water management actions can be utilized for the different material types.

GEN 24:

What if the mine closes sooner than expected? It will leave a contaminated mess.

Response:

TCMC already assumes the cost of long-term water management, monitoring, and reclamation under the terms of their current MPO. Regardless of whether the mine is mining or temporarily shut down, TCMC has assumed responsibility for these actions. In addition to administration of funding, the agencies administer implementation of reclamation within their jurisdictions (Section 1.7).

7.2.2. Alternatives (ALT)

ALT 1:

As one of the driving issues, the BLM should show how water quality issues such as acid mine drainage and exceedances of metals can be better addressed through additional alternatives. A reinvestigation of caps, covers, liners, water diversions and interception/pumpback stations is warranted.

Response:

No exceedances of State WQSs are reasonably foreseeable for any of the MMPO alternatives (Section 4.6). The exceedances noted in the EIS would be only for the highly conservative water quality analysis scenario under Alternative M2 or Alternative M3, and would not be expected to persist. The highly conservative (upper estimate) scenario is provided to fully disclose the risks to water resources, rather than present only the reasonably foreseeable effects of the best estimate scenario. The EIS was revised to provide more details about the adaptive management for water resources (Section 2.1.1.9.), which would include corrective actions as appropriate The TSF and portions of the WRSFs would be capped/covered to minimize the infiltration of water (e.g., Section 2.1.1.8.), and the effects to water quality and quantity are evaluated accordingly in the EIS. No new information was provided to the BLM during the NEPA process to generate new alternatives or mitigation/effects related to the caps/covers/liners, water diversions, or SRD/pumpback station. Artificial liners for the WRSFs were considered in the administrative record but not evaluated in detail because such source mitigation would not be appropriate given the proposed long-term water management plan, i.e., active water treatment. The EIS was revised to include such information (Section 2.1.7).

ALT 2:

There is a lack of alternatives in the DEIS with respect to primary issues. This is an extremely complex project with many complicated and interacting variables. Additional alternatives are required because the modeling provided in the EIS predicts spikes of a variety of COCs in Thompson Creek, Squaw[2] Creek, or the Salmon River under a range of flow conditions and for prolonged periods of time that would result in numerous violations of Idaho's antidegradation and/or CWA regulations (CWA Section 313 and 228). The BLM needs to develop additional alternatives that are more protective of water quality in both near and long term and that will further minimize the need for post-closure water treatment.

Response:

The project involves an existing mine with supporting infrastructure and a fixed ore body with a specified rate of production. These factors, coupled with the current worldwide economic environment, do not allow alternatives such as relocating the existing mine facilities to another location out of the S. Creek drainage (Section 2.1.7). In general, the agency-preferred alternative would allow mine operations to continue (at the same production rate) for longer than originally anticipated, with essentially the same environmental effects as currently exist and are permitted.

In addition, most of the mine is on private land. Consequently, the Federal decision space (Section 1.6) is rather limited for the project, e.g., where to place some additional waste rock and tailings, whether a 404 permit should be issued for additional fill in several acres of wetlands, and where to relocate a power line. A wide range of action alternatives were considered early in the NEPA process (Section 2.1.7). No reasonable alternatives to those in the EIS were identified through internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS (Section 7.2.2. and Appendix E). The minimum number of alternatives required for NEPA analysis is a proposed action and a no action alternative. For example, the recent EIS for the Hycroft Mine expansion evaluated two alternatives: no action and proposed action. The TCM EIS also evaluates not a new mine but a mine expansion with a similar time frame as the Hycroft Mine expansion. However, the TCM expansion would not increase the workforce and would have only ⅓ of the additional surface disturbance of the Hycroft Mine expansion. There is otherwise no minimum number of alternatives, the more of which greatly increase the size of a NEPA document typically without allowing for better decisions.

The EIS summarizes the reasonable alternatives that were considered but not fully analyzed. Throughout the project the agencies have encouraged the public to suggest specific, reasonable alternatives.

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[2] *Squaw Creek* is an official place name in Custer County, and appears in numerous published documents including US Geological Survey topographic maps. The name was established by the US Board of Geographic Names to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government. However, the word *squaw* is offensive to some people including the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. Therefore, *Squaw Creek* is hereafter referred to in the main text as *S. Creek*.

ALT 3:

The failure of the EIS to consider a reasonable alternative of pit lake prevention/remediation is a violation of NEPA's mandate that the agency fully consider all reasonable alternatives.

Response:

The backfilling of the open pit under reclamation and closure was evaluated as an alternative considered but eliminated from additional analysis in Section 2.1.7.; however, no other reasonable alternatives or mitigation related to the pit were identified through internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific studies (KP 2011b) (CNI 2011), or the public comment period for the DEIS (Section 7.2.2. and Appendix E). The fact that the pit lake would not function ecologically as a natural lake is identified as an Unavoidable Potentially Significant Adverse Effect in Section 4.18. However, the water pumped into the pit would be treated to prevent any substantial concentrations of contaminants from developing, e.g., all of the concentrations of COCs in the pit lake would be at least two orders of magnitude below the screening concentrations for wildlife drinking from the pit lake (Section 4.7.1.1). The treatment of the water pumped to the pit is part of the long-term water management and is an accepted treatment method.

ALT 4:

The No Action Alternative, M1, refers to the completion of Phase 7, which was analyzed and selected in the previous EISs (1980 and 1999). The BLM also states that M1/Phase 7 will be modified in order to address the need to treat mine-affected water in perpetuity. These are conflicting mandates. Phase 7 specifically calls for the reclamation of infrastructure and lands, some of it related to water capture and treatment. However, both the BLM and the company realize the need to adjust the plan to facilitate post-closure water treatment and call for the retention of water management and treatment infrastructure. The current reclamation plan does not address the issue of active water treatment and this factor was not evaluated in the 1980 or 1999 EISs. The changed conditions (mine-affected water) and the revision of the EIS/reclamation plan are still not adequately described in the current EIS, in violation of NEPA. NEPA requires the agencies to carefully consider detailed information concerning significant environmental impacts. An additional alternative (M1-B, for example) is needed to describe how M1 will be adapted to the new, changed circumstance of dealing with mine-affected water.

Response:

The modification of Phase 7 to include long-term water treatment is a necessary, common-sense approach to forward-looking NEPA analysis. Active water treatment is not described in the approved reclamation plan for Alternative M1, but would have to be incorporated into the current reclamation plan even if TCMC were to withdraw the proposed MMPO. That is, the approved reclamation plan requires any discharged water to meet all applicable laws and regulations, and active water treatment would be required. Therefore, active water treatment (Section 2.1.3.6.) is implicitly required. All of the MMPO alternatives thus describe and evaluate how the mine will manage water in the long-term, and an Alternative M1-B would evaluate the same effects to water resources as Alternative M1.

ALT 5:

The 40 CFR 230.10[a] states the following: "No discharge of dredged or fill material shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative to the proposed discharge which would have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem, so long as the alternative does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences." Some additional exploration of ways to reduce fill material is warranted. For example, using sand to backfill the waste rock buttress of the TSF may result in fewer impacts to upper Bruno Creek.

Response:

The administrative record for the project documents attempts by the agencies and the proponent to minimize the amount of waste rock and tailings that would need to be stored at the mine. Several of these methods are noted in the EIS (Section 2.1.7). Through internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific studies, and the public comment period for the DEIS(Section 7.2.2. and Appendix E), no feasible alternatives that would meaningfully reduce the amount of waste rock or tailings were identified including hauling sand or waste rock to the toe of the TSF.

ALT 6:

The BLM dismissed an alternative which would have used Type 1 (non-reactive) waste rock to buttress the TSF embankment. This alternative would help decrease the steepness of the face of the "sand dam" tailings impoundment and help stabilize the structure. However, this alternative was dismissed because the Type 1 waste rock that would be used is in limited supply and is needed to reclaim the Pat Hughes and Buckskin WRSFs. The BLM has not considered alternative covers and caps for the waste dumps that may reduce the amount of Type 1 waste rock needed to provide a relatively impermeable cover. In disregarding a buttress alternative, the BLM also mentions the lack of sand to fill the area behind the buttress. The proposed action would increase the final reclaimed height of tailings impoundment by 96 feet, implying that there is no shortage of material. The BLM also mentions the higher capital and operation costs for this alternative. Again, while practicality and short-term cost need to be considered, so do long-term costs in the event of a catastrophic failure in the tailings facility. The BLM also dismisses this alternative because it would entail disturbing substantial new area, but this did not prevent the BLM from developing Alternative M3 which would also disturb a substantial new area. The area that would be disturbed is already impacted by the SRD and is not a high priority for stream restoration.

Response:

The lack of suitable material to buttress the TSF was only one of a number of reasons why the alternative was not further analyzed (Section 2.1.7). The main reason is that the best available science (e.g., KP 2012) demonstrates the TSF would be stable for perpetuity (e.g., considering the maximum credible earthquake and maximum probable storm [de minimis risk of such events]) when reclaimed according to the proposed reclamation plan. Thus, there is no reason to place additional material in the embankment at enormous cost and additional surface disturbance (of the areas that would be excavated to provide the Type 1 rock, as well as below the TSF where the Type 1 rock where the SRD and pumpback station would need to be relocated farther

downstream in the Bruno Creek drainage). In addition, the long-term water management at the mine (i.e., active water treatment) negates the usefulness of artificial liners on the WRSFs (i.e., the expense of reducing a small amount of infiltrated water would not be justified by a meaningful cost savings in water treatment). The tailings impoundment would be raised by clay and silt, whereas the tailings embankment would be raised by cycloned sand, all of which is needed to raise the embankment to the final design height (Section 2.1.7).

ALT 7:

The proper closure and subsequent management of WRSFs covers several issues, including water quality, fisheries, wildlife, wetlands, water treatment needs, water treatment costs, adequacy of bonding, and Tribal treaty rights. The quantity and quality of water seeping from the WRSFs and affecting the above issues can be directly related to the amount of meteoric water allowed to infiltrate the dumps and exit via the toe of the dump or seep into the groundwater. Technologies regarding cover and cap designs have improved greatly in the last several years. For example, geosynthetic clay laminate liners appear to provide substantial benefits over previous designs. Each project is unique and technologies that work for one project may not be directly applicable to others, but we think this is a relevant issue in this case. The BLM needs to develop alternative(s) concerning caps, covers, and impermeable layers for WRSFs and examine the need to further stabilize the TSF so that it can withstand significant seismic events beyond the foreseeable future.

Response:

Net infiltration into the WRSFs is not the main driver for the active, long-term water treatment for this project. It is assumed the recommendation for a geosynthetic clay laminate liner alternative would be to provide added control of net infiltration from precipitation and increase the reliability of the effects analysis. In fact, although the EIS describes the plans for constructing an earthen cover for the WRSFs which would significantly reduce net infiltration into the waste rock, the effects analysis conducted for the EIS ignored any beneficial effect from the cover to reduce net infiltration of precipitation (Section 4.6). This is one way the effects analysis is conservative. Analyzing the effects incorporating the full effects of the earthen cover, or a geosynthetic clay laminate liner, would reduce the predicted effects from those described in the EIS (Section 4.6.1).

ALT 8:

Alternative M3 anticipates increased flow from the Pat Hughes WRSF into the shallow aquifer. This is largely due to the fact that the layer of relatively impermeable Challis volcanics which is beneath the existing WRSF does not extend out underneath the expanded waste rock boundary. Without this geologic liner, meteoric water and groundwater traveling through the waste rock can more easily enter the metasediment layer and the aquifer, bringing with it mine contaminants. Although the planned cutoff walls are expected to capture much of the water, some water will still seep around these intercept points. Long term predictions for Alternative M3 show the possibility of spikes of copper concentrations that exceed CCC values and these intermittent exceedances are expected to occur in perpetuity with potentially detrimental effects to listed fish species at some scale. The EIS states that capping is not expected to alter the behavior of the affected seepage or performance of cutoff walls within the groundwater systems below these

facilities but provides no analysis of this reasoning. The BLM should analyze additional alternatives to address this issue. Possibilities include reengineering the waste rock facilities so that their boundaries are constrained by the ability to contact the volcanics, moving some of the volcanics underneath the Phase 8 expansion, placing an impermeable clay-based liner underneath the footprint of the waste rock in advance of WRSF construction, or placing an array of groundwater-intercept pumps (in addition to PW13, PW14, and PW15) beyond the toe to capture this contaminated seepage.

Response:

The exceedances of State WQSs are predicted to occur under the rare conditions of low flow in the receiving streams along with the highest potential chemical loadings from the WRSFs. These conditions are not expected to persist and were provided to fully disclose the risks to water resources (Section 4.6). Modifying the caps, revegetation, or installing artificial liners at the WRSFs or the TSF would not alter the effects to water resources as such modifications would not affect the quantity of water captured by the water management system at the mine. Adaptive management (Lorax 2012b, Section 2.1.1.9.) would allow the capture and treatment of more groundwater in the improbable event that such would be necessary.

ALT 9:

An alternative should be developed in which the tailings and/or waste rock are relocated back into the main pit (or other geologically stable area). While rehandling this material would require additional expense, the BLM should compare this with the cost of dealing with a catastrophic dam failure, renewed acid generation, and effects of downstream public health and fisheries issues. The BLM initially dismissed this alternative because of cost issues but did not analyze the potential cost-savings benefits and reduced environmental risks.

Response:

A pit backfill analysis is required by 43 CFR 3809.401, and the results of such clearly demonstrate that backfilling the pit is not feasible, either concurrently or after mining (Section 2.1.7).

ALT 10:

The BLM should develop alternatives regarding the design and engineering of the waste rock and tailings facilities to see if the quantity of water contacting mine waste and needing treatment can be further minimized.

Response:

Through the extensive background studies and the public involvement process, no reasonable methods to further reduce the amount of water infiltrating the WRSFs and TSF were identified. For example, the cost of installing a clay liner and maintaining the liner in perpetuity would not be justified by the relatively small reduction in the amount of water that would need to be treated. Furthermore, the cap for the TSF is designed to correspond to the estimated infiltration to maintain some water in the TSF to minimize ARD.

ALT 11:

This facility is going to need to be fully functional for centuries in order to protect public resources, and, even, then, failures are likely. The current two action alternatives offer the public no difference between the end results of a treatment failure in the future, as there is are material differences in the probability of consequence of these risks. As such, the EIS has failed to develop meaningful alternatives regarding the most significant environmental risk. We appreciate the commitment from TCMC "to implement and maintain, in perpetuity, whatever types of treatments are needed to maintain ambient water quality in the Salmon River" but the BLM needs to design alternatives so that the need for these treatments are minimized and that water quality is also protected in tributaries such as Thompson Creek and S. Creek. The public deserves an opportunity to review and compare alternatives for the probability and consequence of future water contamination. The selected alternative should do the best job of protect public resources far into the future.

Response:

The (permanent) failure of the facility is not reasonably foreseeable and would be a worst-case scenario for which the NEPA does not require analysis, i.e., an alternative analyzing permanent treatment failure is not required (however see exposure to risk, Section 2.1.5). The current conditions in the Pat Hughes drainage already require collection and treatment of mine-affected water, and no alternatives have been identified to date which would eliminate or materially reduce the need for such activities. The proposed treatment is quite conventional and is currently utilized successfully at the mine (to enhance the mill recovery rather than for environmental concerns). The comment is correct in that the two action alternatives (as well as the no action alternative) do not substantively differ in regards to water treatment. Please see also the responses to ALT12, WTR 18, and WTR 34.

ALT 12:

To address acid-mine drainage issues, waste rock and ore need to be more carefully evaluated, segregated, and handled. The BLM anticipates increasing acid generation in the face of the TSF and at Pat Hughes WRSF. The sulfate levels in the tailings impoundment, MW10, and the main drain all exceed the Idaho groundwater standard. Additional design features need to be developed to reduce or reverse this trend rather than simply relying on the water capture and treatment system. A limited number of samples were collected (only one sample was collected from MW10 in 2010) and the BLM needs to provide a diversity of samples at different flow rates or times of year. Redundant water capture systems need to be in place in the event that water contamination continues to be an issue. Waste rock pits need to be covered (we suggest geosynthetic clay laminate liner as one option) and double-lined with water capture, pumping, and treatment capabilities. In addition, redundant downgradient water capture systems should be developed.

Response:

No reasonable improvements to material handling at the mine or methods to reduce the trends of development of ARD in the WRSFs and the TSF were identified from internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS

(Section 7.2.2. and Appendix E) (apart from not creating pods of potentially acid-generating material within the Buckskin WRSF – a modification already approved by the IDL). The reasonably foreseeable effects to water quality are fully disclosed in the EIS (Section 4.6), and are summarized from an extensive hard look at both the surface water and groundwater at the mine, including the development of a pit lake. The conclusions were derived from the best available science. Extensive analysis of the water management plan (Lorax 2012a) and adoption of adaptive management related to the water management (Lorax 2012b, Section 2.1.1.9.) indicates that failure (without corrective actions) of part or all of a water collection system is not a reasonably foreseeable scenario. Redundant systems (with concomitant expense, surface disturbance, consumption of raw materials, etc.) would not be justified due to the relatively low concentrations of metals in even the untreated water. Furthermore, the adaptive groundwater management plan (Lorax 2012b) offers three mitigation contingencies in the event that "specified Performance Metrics" are exceeded. These include a slurry wall, a permeable reactive barrier, and additional pumping wells within the vicinity of the existing pump-back system. Please see also the responses to ALT 11, WTR 18, and WTR 34.

7.2.3. Geologic Resources and Geotechnical Issues (GEO)

GEO 1:

Molybdenum deposits are rare on public lands. The occurrence of metals cannot be moved or re-routed like other potential uses of public lands.

Response:

Comment noted. Some alternatives were considered but dismissed for this reason (Section 2.1.7).

GEO 2:

It makes more sense to expand operations where there is already a known and exposed molybdenum deposit rather than find a new deposit in a pristine area.

Response:

Comment noted. Several alternatives were considered but dismissed for this reason (Section 2.1.7).

GEO 3:

The agencies should choose Alternative M1 since there is already the potential for serious irreparable harm to Thompson Creek if the WRSFs collapse in an earthquake or storm.

Response:

Extensive and detailed site-specific geotechnical analyses demonstrate stability under both static and dynamic conditions (i.e., seismic shaking) for the pit walls, the WRSFs, and the TSF (CNI 2011; Golder 2007, 2010; KP 2011a, 2011b, 2013; URS 2000; VTN 1980b) (Sections 4.2.1.1. and 4.2.1.2). The facilities would be stable during even the maximum credible earthquake (de minimis risk of such an event) during both mining and post-reclamation. The No Name WRSF (Alternative M3) would be developed using the same fundamental design as that of

the Pat Hughes and Buckskin WRSFs; therefore, the geotechnical issues (i.e., stability) of the No Name WRSF would be the same as those under Alternative M1 and Alternative M2.

GEO 4:

The BLM states that the stability of the sand dam is not an issue. While the likelihood of a catastrophic failure may be relatively low, the environmental costs of a collapse would be extremely high and are not covered financially under any proposed scenario. We are concerned about the potential liquefaction of the sand dam during large-scale seismic events. This area is seismically active and the sand dam will be a feature on the landscape for millennia.

Response:

The administrative record documents that the best available science demonstrates that the TSF would be stable, both for static and dynamic (seismic) conditions, including that of the site-specific, maximum credible earthquake (de minimis risk of such an event) (Golder 2007, KP 2013, URS 2000). Such is summarized in the EIS (Section 4.2.1.1. and Section 4.2.2.2). TCMC has retained internationally recognized geotechnical experts to design and analyze the stability of the TSF. The results of this work indicate the facility should be stable in the long-term. These studies and designs have been reviewed and approved by the IDWR. The Federal agencies in preparing this EIS also retained world-class geotechnical experts to conduct a completely independent review of the design and stability of the TSF and have determined that they do not disagree with the stability conclusions of the engineers who designed the facility. With all of this expert engineering analysis, the agencies have concluded that the long-term stability of the TSF is the reasonably foreseeable scenario and the EIS analysis is based on such.

GEO 5:

The BLM refers to the term acid rock drainage instead of acid mine drainage. Acid rock drainage usually refers to natural situations where naturally exposed sulfides lead to decreased pH; whereas acid mine drainage usually refers to manmade situations where mining activities have increased the exposure and/or surface area of ore, waste rock or tailings resulting in acid-generating conditions. The EIS does not contain information on how this phenomenon was related to the TCM.

Response:

The terms ARD (acid rock drainage) and acid mine drainage are commonly used interchangeably even related to mining activity. The term ARD is thus an appropriate term for the EIS, and the term is explained in the context of the mine in the EIS (Section 3.6.1.1., p. 50).

7.2.4. Soil Resources (SOIL)

SOIL 1:

The BLM should look for other ways to reduce the final area of total soil resource commitment.

Response:

Reclamation would replace soil resources in disturbed areas, except for the open pit which would not be reclaimed (Section 2.1.1.8).

SOIL 2:

It is unclear from the EIS if there will be sufficient topsoil salvaged for adequate soil recovery during reclamation.

Response:

The EIS describes the reclamation that would occur (Section 2.1.1.8). The information summarized in the EIS is based on numerous technical studies and reports, which for topsoil include the volumes and locations of all required sources.

7.2.5. Vegetation, Forest Resources, and Invasive and Non-native Plants (VEG)

VEG 1

Whitebark pine seedlings should be planted in the higher elevations as part of restoration efforts. Aspen stands should also be prioritized for restoration. Noxious weed monitoring and treatment will have to be conducted for extended periods of time as part of the long term reclamation of the site. To help guide these plantings, the closure and reclamation plan needs to include additional information on the vegetation type, pattern, and projected ecological succession on all reclaimed areas.

Response:

The plantings would match, to the extent possible recognizing limitations in slope and soil type, the vegetation of the surrounding areas (Section 2.1.1.8). The seed mixture would be approved by the BLM and Forest Service and would include species that are appropriate for the elevation, topography, soil types, and ecological zone; this could include whitebark pine. The seed mixture, shrub, and tree plantings would also be chosen to reflect the same projected ecological succession as the surrounding area. For example, aspen and blue spruce are species that will be used in areas reclaimed to provide wetland and meadow habitat. Weeds would be managed under the adaptive management strategies for the project (Section 2.1.1.9).

VEG 2:

The final vegetation goals for the TSF should be described. Healthy vegetative cover can help address water infiltration concerns, but vegetation can change due to noxious weeds or wildfires.

Response:

These vegetation goals are described in Section 2.1.1.8. The general goal is to establish a healthy, perennial vegetation cover on the reclaimed surfaces. Weed control would be practiced during reclamation activities.

VEG 3:

The DEIS states that forests are expected to regenerate in this area in 150 to 200 years. Trees, including lodgepole pine, will likely recolonize the reclaimed surface of the tailings facility and will present a risk to the integrity of the cap.

Response:

The reclaimed TSF includes a soil cover that would permit water to infiltrate through the surface, i.e., the natural development of trees on the surface of the TSF would not compromise the water balance for the TSF. The surfaces of the benches on the TSF embankment would be covered with riprap, which would not be materially affected by tree growth. In any case, there would be relatively slow growth of trees in the locality and relatively shallow tree root systems of lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir.

VEG 4:

The MMPO would entail the harvest of approximately 3 million board feet of timber from about 400 acres. Although these lands would ultimately be converted for mine development, the logging methods can determine the short-term impacts of sedimentation in the watershed and may affect the future quality of the soils for growth media. TCMC and BLM should develop specific design features for the harvest program that minimizes erosion and maximizes retention of nutrients and soils for future reclamation purposes. These design features should be described in the EIS.

Response:

Timber harvest would follow BLM and Forest Service BMPs for timber harvest, which are designed specifically to reduce sedimentation and protect soil qualities (Section 4.4.1.2).

7.2.6. Range Resources (RNG)

RNG 1:

Grazing should not be allowed in areas under active reclamation/restoration until the vegetation reaches predetermined, sustainable targets.

Response:

There would be no authorized livestock grazing on BLM land at the mine for the foreseeable future (the Bruno Creek Grazing Allotment is closed in the Challis RMP). Livestock (and wildlife) grazing in cases may cause problems with revegetation as part of mine reclamation. However, for any of the land disposal action alternatives it would be TCMC's decision on how to meet the State reclamation standards for vegetation (IDAPA 20.03.02.140.11.b).

RNG 2:

The grazing forage could be contaminated by selenium.

Response:

No meaningful risk of selenium contamination of terrestrial vegetation at the mine site has been identified.

RNG 3:

Bank erosion is occurring along S. Creek due to current grazing in the riparian area. Steps need to be taken to address this. A timeline for this to occur needs to be provided.

Response:

Mitigation related to wetland and stream effects includes bank restoration and fencing on S. Creek (HDR 2014b, Appendix B). The mitigation on S. Creek would be initiated after the MMPO ROD is issued and the appeal period has expired.

7.2.7. Water Resources (WTR)

WTR 1:

Who is going to make sure the TSF is covered with water in perpetuity?

Response:

The IDWR has the authority over the reclamation of the TSF but would not approve a final plan until the time of reclamation; however, the most likely scenario is that the TSF would be capped with 7 feet of pyrite-reduced tailings solids followed by 2 feet of inert, Type 1 volcanic material. There would not be any water left in the impoundment (Section 2.1.1.8).

WTR 2:

Placing overburden into a drainage will pollute the water. The BLM should not choose an alternative that allows this.

Response:

The effects to water resources related to the WRSFs are provided in the EIS (Section 4.6). The construction of the WRSFs (and TSF) in (headwater) drainages was authorized as the only reasonable alternatives due to the rugged topography at the mine site and feasible transport distances. The WRSFs would be able to pollute water even if the facilities were somehow placed on ridge tops. Enlarging the facilities would not materially affect water quality due to the water management that would occur (e.g., active water treatment). The BLM was not able to identify reasonable alternatives to placing waste rock in drainages proximal to the open pit.

WTR 3:

Erosion control would protect against runoff and maintain stream water quality.

Response:

Comment noted. As presented in Section 2.1.1.6., Section 2.1.1.9., and Section 3.6., TCMC has a water management system that is directed by the IDEQ WQSs, designed to be protective of the environment, and includes erosion and sediment control measures.

WTR 4:

TCMC's water management strategy is sound and will be protective of long-term water quality.

Response:

Comment noted. Please see response to WTR 3.

WTR 5:

The water quality protection measures currently present at the mine are working as intended.

Response:

Comment noted. Please see response to WTR 3.

WTR 6:

Radical environmentalists say that a tailings impoundment failure could be catastrophic to the Salmon River, but nature delivers floods every year that don't do any damage.

Response:

The WRSF ditches would be designed to handle a 500 year/24 hour storm event, except for the Buckskin slope ditch which would be designed for the 100 year/24 hour storm (but the Buckskin Slope floodplain would manage the 500 year/24 hour storm). The Bruno Creek channel across the TSF would have the capacity to pass approximately 230 cfs at bank-full conditions, which is greater than the 500 year/24 hour flood from the Bruno Creek watershed upstream of the TSF embankment.

WTR 7:

The S. Creek watershed and aquatic and riparian ecosystems are intact and functioning and improving under current public and private management.

Response:

Comments noted. The background descriptions of S. Creek and the meaningful effects to S. Creek from the MMPO and land disposal alternatives are reasonably described in the EIS.

WTR 8:

The adaptive groundwater management plan is an effective way to plan and communicate strategies for monitoring and responding to effects to groundwater.

Response:

Comment noted. Additional information regarding adaptive management was added to the EIS (Section 2.1.1.9).

WTR 9:

The EIS should ensure that citations are available, and include an annotated summary table to assist in easily accessing the various documents related to water resources and the original data sources. Evaluating the results of water quality predictions is exceedingly difficult without the use of separate water resources technical reports that collated data from other reports.

Response:

The EIS states in the introductions for Chapters 3 and 4 (Sections 3.1 and 4.1) that additional detail is available in the water resources technical report (JBR 2014g), which includes the references to the various underlying water resources reports.

WTR 10:

The streams in the area are critical habitat for listed fish species, and in particular for the Salmon River which is designated as a domestic water supply. The Salmon River provides critical habitat for listed fish species. The stretch of the Salmon River between Thompson Creek and S. Creek is 303(d) listed due to sedimentation/siltation and water temperature. It is unclear whether a TMDL has been established for this segment of river. If not, the BLM cannot allow additional contaminants in the form of elevated water temperature and sediment. All action alternatives contribute to additional sediment in streams, in potential violation of the CWA. As such, additional design features or alternatives are needed to prevent further degradation. Thompson Creek, S. Creek, and the Salmon River are Tier II streams which are not necessarily available for additional pollutant loads. The action alternatives all have the potential to increase pollutants (even in relatively isolated incidents) in the form of metals, sediment, or temperature over the short or long term and thus are in potential violation of Idaho's antidegradation policy as no public review of the social and economic tradeoffs has been conducted.

Response

The EIS disclosed the 303(d) listing for all project area streams (Section 3.6.), including the listings noted by the commenter. The EIS also discloses the effects to water quality under the MMPO alternatives, including the No Action alternative (Section 4.6). The EPA antidegradation standards are under the authority of the IDEQ, not the BLM. The IDEQ, when determining NPDES permit limits, would take into account the current 303(d) status of the receiving waters, the nature of the discharges (including their sediment and temperature characteristics), and mixing zones as appropriate, when setting such limits to ensure that all WQSs, including antidegradation rules, will be met. As noted by the commenter, public review of the social and economic tradeoffs is a part of IDEQ's analysis that will conducted during that time.

WTR 11:

While the water quality of Thompson Creek and S. Creek may meet numeric WQSs, certain flow conditions would result in spikes in copper, cadmium, or sediment which would result in a degradation of the resource under IDEQ regulations. The required Salmon River mixing zone ratio for NPDES Outfall 005 may not be met during certain low flow periods, in violation of the NPDES permit. Although the EIS states that "isolated

instances of instream water quality exceeding a numeric WQS, in and of themselves, may not be considered a violation of State law" (DEIS p. 4-42), the information presented in the EIS demonstrates a consistent pattern of predicted violations of Idaho's antidegradation law that is projected to continue beyond the foreseeable future. For example, with regard to S. Creek, "concentrations would be greater than the threshold for all years 6+ scenarios for metals such as copper and cadmium at low flows and high flows under both idealized conditions. Years 6+ are projected to continue beyond the foreseeable future." While the EIS states that discharges into Thompson Creek would "typically comply with all NPDES permit requirements," modeling shows that "there could be occasional permit limit exceedances at these outfalls during spring runoff" (DEIS p. 4-68). As another example, the EIS states that Alternative M2 may lead to slight increases in concentrations of constituents in the Salmon River compared to Alternative M1 but would still meet WQSs but this increase in a Tier II stream would likely violate Idaho's antidegradation regulations. Even though these effects may be relatively minor, they are anticipated to be long-term and reoccurring.

Response:

The predictions of future water quality and the analysis of permit requirements/antidegradation are provided in the EIS (Section 3.6 and Section 4.6). The only potential exceedance would be the concentration of copper under Alternative M2 and Alternative M3, and only under the most conservative upper estimate/7Q10 low flow condition (unusually low flow paired with the highest predicted loadings from the WRSFs). Such exceedances would not necessarily be violations of Idaho law or regulations (Section 4.6.1.1., Surface Water, S. Creek and Tributaries, Low-flow Conditions). In any case, TCMC would be required to do whatever is required to meet the eventual permit conditions.

WTR 12:

EPA's antidegradation standards, which the BLM must ensure compliance with, requires that: "Existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained" 40 CFR § 131.12 (a)(1). The agency has not ensured that all instream uses and water quality "shall be maintained." The BLM needs to develop additional design features to ensure that all aspects of the project comply with State and Federal laws.

Response:

Future water quality was predicted with reasonable certainty using the best available science (e.g., Section 4.6.), and antidegradation analysis under the existing rules has built-in flexibility as to methods, conditions, and how compliance occurs. The EPA (or IDEQ should such regulatory authority be obtained by Idaho), when determining NPDES permit limits, would take into account the current 303(d) status of the receiving waters, the nature of the discharges (including their sediment and temperature characteristics), and mixing zones as appropriate, when setting such limits to ensure that all WQSs, including antidegradation rules, will be met. TCMC would have to comply with such NPDES permit limits.

WTR 13:

Studies analyzing fine sediment percentages at monitoring sites were based on the wrong set of standards and, perhaps while potentially comparable, still may underestimate sediment. While lower water flows result in elevated levels of metals, high water can be associated with elevated levels of sediment or selenium.

Response:

The comment is in regard to the percentage of surface fine sediment measured at the TCMC monitoring sites (measured as the percentage < 4.8 mm in diameter) in comparison to NMFS and USFWS guidelines (defined as the percentage < 6 mm in diameter). As described in the EIS, due to the nature of the estimates (e.g., visual), the estimates should be comparable (Section 3.8.1.3). However, it is possible the methodology (JBR 2014g) underestimates the percentage of sediment less than 6 mm in diameter. The EIS was revised to note this caveat (Section 3.8.1.3). However, given that the standard is for the percentage fines less than 6 mm to be below 20 percent, and percentages measured at the TCMC sites are typically less than 7 percent, it is unlikely than any error in methodology would be large enough to change the determination of PFC. Furthermore, although high water naturally has the ability to transport more sediment, long-term monitoring does not indicate large spikes in sediment or selenium during high water in Thompson Creek.

WTR 14:

It is critical for the BLM to assess No Name Creek and Redbird Creek, as some of these areas may be contaminated by mine affected water or historic mining issues. As stated in the EIS, sulfate concentrations in Redbird Creek have increased by a factor of three over the last 10+ years. The assumption that beneficial uses are being fully supported here because it is within the S. Creek drainage is clearly not warranted. This monitoring is also necessary to establish a baseline and to determine the streams' assimilative capacity, if any. It appears that only one sample has been taken of the discharge from the Twin Apex mine and that this discharge contained elevated metals concentrations. In order to understand the role that the Twin Apex mine plays in the larger system, additional water samples are necessary and at a variety of flow conditions.

Response:

The EIS utilized the baseline data that was available at the time the effects analysis was conducted. At that time, the effects analysis utilized the latest beneficial use status of the subject streams as indicated by the IDEQ. The effects to No Name Creek water quality are described in the EIS (Section 4.6.1.3). The additional monitoring of Redbird and Twin Apex streams is included as mitigation (Section 4.21).

WTR 15:

We are particularly concerned about current and future selenium levels in Buckskin Creek and believe that additional steps are needed to reduce selenium discharges at the source. We are also concerned that TCMC is proposing to reduce the overall thickness of the Buckskin cap in Alternative M2 compared to Alternative M1: "TCMC would save

$1,000,000 of dollars by reclaiming the surface of the Buckskin WRSF with less soil cover than for Alternative M1."

While there may be cost savings for reducing the cap thickness, this reduction may result in increased water infiltration, increased contaminants, and increased treatment costs. We disagree with IDEQ's intent to place the stream assessment units in Category 4c, streams impaired by pollution, not pollutants. Relegating Buckskin Creek as a "permanently highly perturbed, flow-altered stream whose flow and water quality is a result of mine operations in compliance with the NPDES permit" belies the risk that a certain bioaccumulating pollutant – selenium - poses to the environment. We also oppose categorizing sediment in Pat Hughes Creek as pollution consistent with the NPDES permit rather than a pollutant which needs to be managed.

Response:

The water management plan (Lorax 2012a) indicates that for extra conservatism, the prediction of the amount of flow through the Buckskin WRSF upon Alternative M2 closure "...ignored the potentially beneficial effects of the cover design in reducing infiltration into the Buckskin waste rock facility." As such, the predicted closure drainage flows are unchanged from those predicted for end of operations for Phase 7 and Phase 8. The statements regarding the commenter's disagreement with the IDEQ stream assessment are noted. The BLM does not have regulatory authority over the Idaho program. The bypass of the Buckskin Creek unlined sediment pond in September 2011 has reduced the input of selenium to Thompson Creek and the cutoff wall should continue that trend (Lorax 2012b). The proposed cover for the Buckskin WRSF would only be thinner over Type I waste rock which is not potentially acid generating.

Over Type II waste rock, which is potentially acid generating, a 7.5 foot, three component cover would be used (Section 2.1.3.3). The IDEQ's stated intent to revise the stream assessment units for Buckskin and Pat Hughes creeks between the waste rock facilities and the NPDES discharge points reflects the actual current conditions in these drainages. These streams are part of the mine drainage system and are under active management by the mine and have been for some years. This is unchanged from when the NPDES permits were issued. The concerns raised by the comment should be directed to the IDEQ for its response.

WTR 16:

The TSF currently leaks small but unquantified amounts of water into groundwater with small but unquantified effects on water quality. The EIS needs to provide additional information on the current and future trends and ways to address this as needed.

Response:

Monitoring of shallow wells MW1 and MW2 downstream of the tailings embankment shows increased levels of sulfate (median 146 mg/L and 89 mg/L respectively), indicating minor influence from the TSF (Section 3.6.1.2). Background sulfate is approximately 51 to 61 mg/L. This is considered an indicator of the effectiveness of current water management. Section 5.1.3 of the water management plan (Lorax 2012a) describes how the geochemistry of the impoundment prevents ARD by keeping the tailings saturated. Following closure, however, seepage from the impoundment will be reduced relative to seepage through the embankment,

which has been shown to have the potential for ARD and elevated metals. It is predicted that the current management practices for capturing seepage would continue to be effective post-closure. The adaptive groundwater management plan (Lorax 2012b) offers three mitigation contingencies in the event that "specified Performance Metrics" are exceeded. These include a slurry wall, a permeable reactive barrier, and additional pumping wells within the vicinity of the existing pump-back system. The EIS was revised to address adaptive management (Section 2.1.1.9).

WTR 17:

The DEIS is unclear with regard to how and where mine-affected water will be treated post-closure: "TCMC would either construct a long-term water treatment facility or modify the existing process water treatment plant." Water treatment is one of the major unresolved issues related to this project and the outcome will affect the environment of the area beyond the foreseeable future. The details regarding water treatment will also determine the ultimate cost for long-term water treatment and the adequacy of the financial mechanism needed so that taxpayer dollars are not needed. It appears that both construction of a new long-term water treatment facility and the modification of the existing water treatment plant are viable options, but a more detailed analysis is needed with respect to cost, efficacy, long-term viability, maintenance, power needs, ease of repair, filter removal, pond mucking, waste disposal, treatment methods (passive vs. active), replacement schedule, upgrades, staffing needs, etc. It is not even clear what entity would maintain the TCM Access Bridge which may be necessary to replace or upgrade water treatment infrastructure into the future. Our primary concerns relate to the long-term protection of water quality. We want to ensure that the water treatment plant and related infrastructure are properly engineered.

Response:

Mine-affected water would be treated post-closure at water treatment facilities that would be maintained long term. The uncertainty described in the EIS refers to the fact that there is already an operating water treatment plant at the mill that could continue to be used or would be replaced by a similar treatment plant located elsewhere at the mine. It is not essential to the analysis to identify which plant it would be. Long-term water management is discussed in the EIS (Section 2.1.1.8). The feasibility of the treatment is not in question because the type of treatment that would be required is well within current technology and has already been demonstrated by the current treatment plant.

As part of the NEPA process the agencies evaluated the proposed water treatment (Section 2.1.3.6.) to ensure such would be technologically feasible, and to incorporate such into the effects analysis. TCMC would be required to submit the detailed designs of the water treatment facilities to the appropriate regulatory agencies that will administratively review and approve the designs as part of approving an MMPO for the mine. The facilities would be constructed on previously disturbed land, probably near the pit, but the detailed designs and exact locations of the relatively small facilities are administrative matters and not NEPA issues, i.e., would not affect the decision.

WTR 18:

In the environmental review of a proposed copper porphyry mine, the EPA highlights the

uncertainties associated with long term water treatment systems for mines, saying, "Seepage and leachate monitoring and collection systems, as well as the [wastewater treatment plan], might need to be maintained for hundreds to thousands of years. It is impossible to evaluate the success of such long-term collection and treatment systems for mines. No examples exist, because these timeframes exceed both existing systems and most human institutions" (USEPA [2014] An assessment of potential mining impacts on salmon ecosystems of Bristol Bay, Alaska. Region 10, Seattle, WA. EPA 910-R-14-001).

The EIS should evaluate the potential impacts from water treatment system failure, and provide alternatives that evaluate additional mitigation measures to ensure that contaminated water isn't released in the event of a water treatment plant failure, and that financial assurance is in place to cover the full cost of these back-up systems, regular replacement of water treatment systems during post-closure, etc.

Response:

Future short-term and long-term water quality was predicted with reasonable certainty (e.g., Section 4.6.), and included both a best estimate (most likely) and upper estimate (highly conservative). Additional evaluation would not provide more certainty. The analysis is focused on reasonably foreseeable effects (those that are likely to occur or probable) rather than those which are merely possible. In addition, the EIS outlines relevant monitoring (Section 2.1.1.7., exposure to risk (Section 2.1.5.), mitigation (Section 4.21.), adaptive management (Section 2.1.1.9.), and regulations regarding financial guarantees in the context of long-term water management at the mine (Section 1.9.21). Please see also the responses to ALT 11, ALT 12, and WTR 34.

WTR 19:

In the event of a short-term halt to mining or suspension of production, "care and maintenance" procedures need to be spelled out for each alternative. This temporary suspension does not fit the category of daily operations or the category of reclamation and closure. Major pieces of infrastructure need to be retained and maintained for future start up, but daily procedures such as water use for milling and dust control may be discontinued. As such, the BLM needs to describe how water balance would be affected, how capture, treatment, and disposal of water would be affected, and what level of work force would be needed to assist in site management. Approximately 2,500 gallons per minute of water are currently used during operations but it is unclear what quantity would be used during "care and maintenance." This "Twilight Zone" of mine management leaves many uncertainties that are best addressed in advance of the actual event. Because different alternatives may have different ways of managing water balance or treatment, care and maintenance procedures should be spelled out for each alternative.

Response:

All water management activities that would be needed to maintain water quality and comply with the NPDES permit would continue in the event of a short-term halt to mining or a suspension of production. In general, a suspension of mining and milling activities would significantly curtail the makeup water requirements for the operations and reduce the addition of this water to the

tailings facility. This would have a net positive effect on the overall management of the water balance.

WTR 20:

The BLM should review Comparison of Predicted and Actual Water Quality at Hardrock Mines (Kuipers, J.R., Maest, A.S., MacHardy, K.A., and Lawson, G. 2006) and EPA's Technical Document on Acid Mine Drainage Prediction (USEPA (1994) EPA 530-R-94-036. http://www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/industrial/special/mining/techdocs/amd.pdf) as part of this analysis and specifically describe how these issues are currently being addressed and will be managed into the future through the different alternatives.

Response:

The EIS presents the affects to water quality from the mine determined with the best available science applied to the mine site (Section 4.6). That is, such analysis incorporates the most recent methods to evaluate ARD, but applied specifically to the mine site using decades of existing data for facilities with long-term operations at the mine.

WTR 21:

The DEIS states that the mine currently uses 2,500 gallons per minute for various mine operations. It is unclear how this volume of water is going to be handled post-closure. There are opportunities to redirect much of this flow around waste rock and tailings facilities into natural stream channels for improved fish habitat. However, the increased flows may prose additional challenges related to preventing seepage into waste rock and tailings facilities. The BLM needs to provide more information on how the pros and cons of post-closure water flows would be handled.

Response:

Up to 4.5 cfs (2,000 gpm) now withdrawn from the Salmon River mainly for makeup water in the milling circuit would no longer be withdrawn and would remain instream. Flows from upper Bruno Creek will be passed through to lower Bruno Creek post-closure, "...and would flow more consistently into lower Bruno Creek below the TSF embankment, increasing streamflow." Also, groundwater currently withdrawn for potable and other mine uses would be no longer used and would remain in the system (Section 4.6.1). The reduction in industrial water consumption would be a net reduction in the amount of water in the system requiring management compared to normal operations.

WTR 22:

The BLM should incorporate additional measures related to water conservation. Upon final mine closure, water will no longer be needed for mine production and would be extremely beneficial if returned to the creeks to help restore fish habitat. Some of the potentially adverse environmental effects from metals are projected to occur during low water periods. In addition, increased water flows, particularly during summer, are expected to benefit listed fish species. TCMC should transfer its water rights from the beneficial uses of mining, domestic, industrial, irrigation, and any other stated beneficial use during TCMC's use of the mine to the beneficial uses of fish habitat and/or minimum

stream flows. This will ensure that in-stream benefits are maintained over the long term and that some future development in the project area cannot claim this water. We appreciate the fact that Idaho has water rights for a portion of S. Creek for fish propagation and believe that all parties should pursue additional water rights for fish restoration. Should the BLM no longer need the water rights for stock watering in the project area, these should also be reassigned toward fish recovery. This transfer of water rights would also be consistent with TCMC's wetland and stream mitigation work and the purpose of the conservation easements along S. Creek and Thompson Creek. Because such a transfer will require advance coordination with the IDWR and the Idaho Water Resource Board, TCMC should initiate conversations with these entities as early as possible.

Response:

Please see also the response to comment WTR 21. A reduction in water use at the mine and milling operations would automatically result in the unused water remaining in the natural systems. The transfer, change in beneficial use, or reassignment of water rights, either those held by TCMC or the BLM, is outside of the scope of the EIS. No such transfers are currently proposed, so conversations with IDWR and IWRB on that subject are not currently relevant.

WTR 23:

High rates of snowmelt appear to initiate acid generation with the Pat Hughes WRSF: "The year 2003 is considered to be the onset of perennial ARD conditions from the Pat Hughes WRSF" (DEIS p. 85). Water may be leaking from the Pat Hughes sedimentation pond into the groundwater. Of added concern is the apparent high permeability of the bedrock, allowing for mixing between shallow and intermediate groundwater flows. Furthermore, it appears that "some seepage from the Pat Hughes WRSF passes under the collection system and eventually reaches Thompson Creek, but apparently with no discernible effect of the water quality of Thompson Creek" (DEIS p. 3-79). Depending on the amount of water, the degree of contaminants, and where this water surfaces, this could represent a violation of Idaho's antidegradation laws. Furthermore, the total load of COCs is expected to increase under Alternative M3.

Additional information is needed on both the current and potential future seepage rates and the quality of the groundwater. In addition to the three groundwater cutoff walls, additional groundwater monitoring, capture, and pumpback wells should also added to prevent and/or capture seepage below the Pat Hughes WRSF.

Response:

It is correct that infiltration through the waste rock generates ARD, which is why the mine will install the cutoff walls, which has been determined to be the most effective way to capture the ARD for treatment and disposal. Table 3.6-18, which is cited for hydraulic conductivity through the several geologic formations, does not show a K value for volcanic rock, which is what Cutoff Wall #1 would be keyed into, and which has a K value approximately an order of magnitude lower than the metasedimentary rock (8.24×10^{-7} feet/second, Table 4.2-11, Lorax 2012a). This information was added to the EIS (Table 3.6-18).

Under the agency-preferred alternative (Alternative M2) the sediment pond would be removed and covered by non-acid generating rock as part of the advancing front of the facility. With the cutoff walls in place, the amount of mine-influenced water escaping the management facilities reaches the goals of meeting anti-degradation and NPDES standards where appropriate, as estimated using conservative assumptions (Section 4.6). The adaptive groundwater management plan (Lorax 2012b) recommends increased monitoring following operations as well as the goals of the monitoring program, which include: "To manage the risk of unanticipated groundwater conditions." Should additional management be required to maintain or improve water quality, management contingencies for Pat Hughes, in addition to the underdrain system and cutoff walls, "may include the placement of either of the following within the vicinity of the cutoff walls: a slurry wall, a permeable reactive barrier, or pumping wells."

WTR 24:

In Buckskin Creek the groundwater flow patterns appear to serve as a hydraulic trap, but what is the possibility for the groundwater flow rates to change into the future? The Buckskin WRSF does have the potential for acid mine generation at some point in the future and warrants more monitoring than proposed. Adequate groundwater monitoring, capture, and pumpback wells should also be considered to capture seepage below the Buckskin WRSF. Additional groundwater monitoring is needed, particularly at springs that occur on the site and at different times of the year.

Response:

Groundwater flow rates will continue to fluctuate seasonally and interannually. The best estimates of average flow are presented in the EIS (Section 3.6). The interannual flows from the Buckskin drainage are also presented in the EIS (Table 2.2-8. of the water management plan, Lorax 2012a). The adaptive groundwater management plan (Lorax 2012b) recommends increased monitoring following operations as well as the goals of the monitoring program, which include "To manage the risk of unanticipated groundwater conditions." Should additional management be required to maintain or improve water quality, management contingencies for Buckskin, in addition to the underdrain system and cutoff wall, would include "installation of a slurry wall or permeable reactive barrier; or installation of a secondary collection system at the base of the Buckskin drainage in the vicinity of station BUCK."

WTR 25:

There is additional water quality monitoring sites at Redbird and Bruno Creeks proposed. Given the interesting hydrological connection between the TSF and Redbird Creek, a groundwater monitoring well and pumpback station may be warranted where the active groundwater flow zone intercepts the high groundwater flow zone.

Response:

The adaptive groundwater management plan (Lorax 2012b) states "Contingency mitigation would be considered should breakthrough of metals be observed. Options for this mitigation may include seepage collection, diversion, and treatment; permeable reactive barrier; and/or pumping wells in the vicinity of the left abutment."

WTR 26:

Additional information is needed regarding the parameters of the mixing zones and how NPDES conditions will be met. The required Salmon River mixing zone ratio for NPDES Outfall 005 may not be met during certain low flow periods, in violation of the NPDES permit. Although the EIS states that "isolated instances of instream water quality exceeding a numeric WQS, in and of themselves, may not be considered a violation of State law" (DEIS p. 4-42), the information presented in the EIS demonstrates a consistent pattern of predicted violations of Idaho's antidegradation law that is projected to continue beyond the foreseeable future.

Response:

The IDEQ has the responsibility and authority for setting NPDES conditions. Mixing zone determinations are part of that process, and the current (administratively extended NPDES permit) conditions and the basis for them will be different from what the future analysis will entail. The IDEQ has chosen not to speculate on the future mixing analysis or future permit conditions. The EIS analyzed two scenarios for Alternative M1 and Alternative M2. They are only examples of future water quality under those very specific conditions. TCMC has committed to do whatever needs to be done to ensure that they meet whatever NPDES permit terms are eventually established.

WTR 27:

What are the proposed points of compliance for the Idaho groundwater quality rule? Points of compliance should be on the near side of streams and valleys and as close to the boundary of the mine as practicable. Throughout the document are multiple examples of where predicted maximum concentrations of COCs results in exceedances of Idaho groundwater standards. In some areas, groundwater flows reach 20+ feet per day with the result that contaminated groundwater will likely leave the project area in violation of the Idaho groundwater regulations for mining.

Response:

Estimated maximum concentrations are based on assumptions that are very conservative. In other words, they represent the upper extreme of a sensitivity analysis and, as such, represent conditions that are not expected to occur. That said, they give mine engineers a target condition for which they can design mitigation contingencies. Points of compliance for the Idaho groundwater rules are developed in conjunction with the IDEQ and are not part of this NEPA analysis. They allow mining operations to meet groundwater WQSs outside the mine area rather than directly under it.

WTR 28:

The DEIS states that the water management system would be decommissioned in phases but does not describe the sequence of events or how the Buckskin and Pat Hughes sedimentation ponds may be handled.

Response:

As stated in Chapter 2 "The fate of the Buckskin and Pat Hughes sedimentation ponds would be decided based on water quality monitoring/effectiveness of the groundwater cutoff walls." Thus, these details will be determined later, in the reclamation plan that will need additional approvals from the BLM and IDL.

WTR 29:

Under Alternative M2 it will take approximately 30 years post-closure for the pit lake to rise to the maximum allowable level. We are concerned about the exposure of acid-generating materials in the pit wall for this duration of time (30 years for Phase 7 and 70 years for Phase 8). In addition, significant portions of the pit wall would remain above high water permanently. The EIS notes that long-term weathering of the pit slope would continue above the water level. We are also concerned about the new exposure of material from slumping during this time. The BLM should examine if there is a way to accelerate the filling of the pit if this would reduce the probability of acid formation. The BLM should also describe the final depth of the pit lake, what type of seasonal stratification is expected, and how this may affect the chemistry of the water. It is also unclear how the increasing water pressure in the rising pit lake will affect groundwater flows and groundwater quality. We are concerned that there appears to be substantial groundwater movement between rock formations. The EIS points out that pit water may eventually flow into Buckskin Creek, Pat Hughes Creek, or Thompson Creek. We believe additional studies are warranted and that monitoring wells and points of compliance should be selected to further study this.

Response:

As described in the water resources technical report prepared for the EIS (JBR 2014g), a detailed model of the pit lake was developed, which takes into account accelerated filling in the early years. In addition to projecting the pit fill rate, the evolution of pit lake water quality has been predicted. The water quality in the pit as it fills would be the cumulative water quality from all sources, modified by lime treatment of the waste rock facility seepages, the interactions of those waters among themselves and with the rock exposed in the pit. The references provided in JBR (2014g) provide a detailed discussion of the eventual water quality of each of those sources and how they were derived. Furthermore, the effect of stratification on water quality was considered and pit lake chemistry at the surface, at depth, and fully mixed was considered. Lastly, the EIS discloses that the final pit lake surface elevation would be 7,030 feet (Section 4.6) and that the final pit bottom would be at an elevation of 6,350 feet. By subtraction, this maximum lake depth would be 680 feet.

All modeling performed on the pit lake (Groundwater Flux Estimates; Approach and Methodology, Appendix B in Lorax 2012a) indicates that the lake would be either a groundwater sink (i.e., groundwater would move into the pit and not out of it), or groundwater from the lake would flow into the Buckskin drainage where it would be captured by the water management facilities. The proposed mitigation and contingencies included in the adaptive groundwater management plan (Lorax 2012b) include groundwater monitoring for both water quality and groundwater flow gradients into and out of the pit. The contingency measures include

maintaining a lower pit lake maximum elevation to increase flow gradients into the pit; installation of a slurry cutoff wall along the pit highwall; or installation and operation of dewatering wells along the pit wall periphery.

WTR 30:

The EIS must demonstrate that the pit lake will meet water quality standards in perpetuity, and what mitigation measures will be taken if water quality in the lake does not meet standards.

Response:

The pit will operate as a wastewater storage facility and therefore does not need to meet WQSs. Any water discharged from the pit to the Salmon River would be treated as described in the EIS so that NPDES permit limits are met.

WTR 31:

One stated difference between Alternatives M1 and M2 is that some monitoring could continue for longer durations. While the exact monitoring locations and points of compliance may differ between alternatives, water treatment in perpetuity is going to be needed under all alternatives so long-term monitoring will also need to be conducted in perpetuity. The EIS should be revised to reflect this.

Response:

This is correct. The EIS has been revised to reflect this.

WTR 32:

The EIS states that the Buckskin sedimentation pond currently leaks and will be lined in the future. It is unclear when this renovation will happen, what type of liner will be used, and what type of monitoring system will be in place to assess the effectiveness of the liner. TCMC should line the pond as a required component before the project proceeds. The BLM should require a monitoring, capture, and pump back system in the event of a leak.

Response:

It will not be lined. The decision not to line the pond was made because when the cutoff wall is installed affected flow water would be piped around the pond. There is no monitoring of leakage from the ponds and no plans to monitor, as all mine affected water would not be routed through the ponds but rather be put into the Thompson Creek pipeline and pumped to the mill for makeup water use or, following closure, to the pit (Doughty 2014).

WTR 33:

It is accepted practice for Federal and State land management agencies to impose mitigation and other measures to prevent the formation of a contaminated pit lake, or if the lake is predicted to form, to require mitigation to prevent any contamination. The BLM, for example, requires the completion of a detailed Ecological Risk Analysis for all pit lakes. When the BLM is preparing a NEPA analysis and it is predicted there is potential water

quality problem with the future pit lake, an Ecological Risk Analysis should also be prepared.

Response:

The effects of the pit lake are evaluated by a variety of technical studies and reports using the best available science and summarized in the EIS (e.g., Section 4.7.1. and Section 4.8.1) sufficient for an informed decision to be made regarding the MMPO alternatives. The effects of the pit lake in the EIS summarize the results of ecological risk assessment, but the last sentence in the comment is from guidance specific to only the BLM in Nevada. Regardless, the BLM decision maker is aware of the Nevada BLM guidance and believes the ecological risk assessment in the EIS is sufficient.

WTR 34

The EIS should disclose the failure rate of mine water mitigation, and how those failures will be addressed. Given the record of seepage collection and treatment failures at other operating porphyry mines in the US, the EIS should fully evaluate the potential effects to the resource from this failure mode, and mitigation measures should be incorporated into the project and reflected in the financial assurance.

Response:

The water management associated with the MMPO alternatives is not mitigation, but part of the proposed operations. The water resources analysis uses the best available science to provide a site-specific analysis of both the "best estimate" and "upper estimate" (most conservative) of water quality effects of the MMPO alternatives, rather than an empirical analysis from other types of mines. NEPA analysis must analyze the effects that are reasonably foreseeable The permanent failure of the water management facilities is not reasonably foreseeable; the temporary failure of the water treatment facilities prior to final treatment would have no meaningful effects on the environment due to the storage capacity of the open pit; and the risks of the temporary failure of the water collection facilities or the temporary failure of the final water treatment facility (but upon identifying any problems the facility could be shut-down without release of untreated water due to the storage capacity of the open pit) are noted in the EIS (Section 2.1.5). Financial guarantees are discussed in the EIS (Section 7.2.14). Please see also the responses to ALT 11, ALT 12, and WTR 18.

WTR 35:

Ongoing pollution from these and other mines in the CESA is a concern. Additional information is needed regarding the current, potential, and cumulative effects of metals contamination, particularly during low water events. The cumulative effects analysis should disclose monitoring results, any development or clean up plans for these sites and what water quality improvements may be seen. The EIS should clarify whether there is a NPDES permit for these discharges and who the responsible parties are.

Response:

The mine with the greatest potential to affect water resources in the CESA after the TCM – the Twin Apex Mine which discharges water from an underground sulfide ore body with moderate

production – is identified in the cumulative effects analysis. However, the Twin Apex Mine is on private property and the BLM is not aware of water quality data for the site. The Tungsten Jim Mine and Mill Sites are also identified in the cumulative effects analysis, but the BLM is not aware of water quality data demonstrating any meaningful effects to water resources from these sites. Regardless, the sites may be remediated to eliminate the potential of future effects to Thompson Creek. The BLM is not aware of water quality data from any of the other abandoned mine site in the CESA. In any case, the water monitoring from background sites at the TCM demonstrates that the cumulative effects of natural weathering, all of the mines in the CESA, and all other actions do not produce metal concentrations above the State WQSs. The only mine with an individual NPDES permit in the CESA is the TCM, but the details of valid NPDES permits are administrative matters and not NEPA issues.

WTR 36:

The water resources cumulative effects analysis should include TCMC's Bruno Creek Exploration project.

Response:

TCMC has drilled more than 100,000 boreholes at the mine site since the 1960s with no known meaningful effect to groundwater. There would be no meaningful effect to groundwater from the Bruno Creek exploration drilling because of the benign materials in the boreholes (e.g., clay and water) and because the boreholes must be sealed to prevent aquifer contamination per IDAPA 37.03.09. The effects (minimal to none) of the exploration drilling were fully evaluated in the Bruno Creek Mineral Exploration Project Environmental Assessment (2013) and supporting documents.

7.2.8. Wildlife Resources (WLF)

WLF 1:

Wildlife in the area is habituated to the noise and activity at the mine.

Response:

Wildlife consistently uses the lands immediately adjacent to mining facilities (Section 3.8).

WLF 2:

The DEIS states that biological surveys for active bird nests and avoidance plans would be developed before these areas are disturbed. However, the purpose of NEPA is to disclose and address impacts to the public before a decision is reached. As such, we are concerned that this represents a NEPA violation and recommend that the BLM commence these surveys in advance of finalizing the ROD.

Response:

Avoidance plans are most effectively done at the time of construction and not before, because they are specific to each nest and nest locations change with each nesting season. The effects analysis regarding migratory birds is not based on the number of nests found or the particular species present, but the fact that any nests found will be avoided to the most practicable extent.

The effects analysis regarding migratory birds is based on the highly likely scenario that all nests found prior to construction would be successfully avoided. Environmental controls related to avoidance planning were added to the FEIS (Section 2.1.3.5). However, some direct, residual effects to nesting birds while avoidance plans are in place may occur within the construction zone and these were not clearly stated in the DEIS. These effects were added to the FEIS (Section 4.7.1.1). Note that these effects would not differ under the action alternatives and will not likely change the overall analysis for migratory birds.

WLF 3:

Regarding the WRSFs and TSF, we recommend adding clusters of logs and/or rocks to serve as habitat for pikas and other animals. Pikas are a Forest Service sensitive species. This technique has been used with some success in phosphate mine reclamation.

Response:

WRSFs provide suitable pika habitat as they exist (and accumulate) and supplementation of these areas with more rocks or logs would be unnecessary. WRSFs that currently provide pika habitat (and are occupied by pikas) will remain in place until mining ceases, at which point they will be covered and will no longer provide suitable habitat. Suitable pika habitat over the long term may be provided by reclamation of rocky slope areas (Section 4.7.1.2). The overall goal of the reclamation plan is to reclaim the mine site to support wildlife habitats similar to those which occur adjacent to the site. The TSF does not currently provide pika habitat (i.e., suitable rock piles or scree) and in light of pika use of the WRSFs and planned reclamation targets for rocky slope areas, the tailings facility is not a practical focus of pika habitat supplementation efforts.

WLF 4:

The power line (both retained and relocated segments) should be inspected to ensure that there is no risk of electrocution to raptors and modified if needed.

Response:

The existing power lines at the mine do not appear to be posing a threat to raptors. The most recent Avian Power Line Interaction Committee guidelines state that existing structures should be modified when 1) dead or injured protected birds are found, 2) where high-risk power lines are identified, or 3) concerns of legal compliance are at issue. The current power line designs and new construction plans will be reviewed to ensure the distance between conductors is more than the wingspan or height of a typical raptor at the mine and that hardware or equipment cases are not in close proximity to energized equipment (APLIC 2005).

WLF 5:

We are concerned about impacts to wildlife from exposure to contaminated water sources after mining operations have ceased. Mine operations need to be designed to prevent water contamination and to have a contingency plan to treat water in perpetuity after mine closure. There should be a full evaluation of the pit lake water. The current alternatives do not address this issue. The BLM needs to describe what mitigation measures will be used to ensure that birds and wildlife are protected if the water quality does not meet predictions.

Response:

None of the maximum concentrations of constituents in contaminated waters predicted over the long term exceed the screening concentrations for birds or mammals (which include bioaccumulation factors; Table 4.7-1). Furthermore, wildlife are not expected to use the WRSFs, TSF, SRD ponds, or the pit lake regularly for drinking water due to the presence of several natural water sources (i.e., streams and river) around the mine. The pit will operate as a wastewater storage facility and does not need to meet WQSs. A detailed model of the pit lake that includes the prediction of pit lake water quality from each input source and how the predictions were derived was prepared for the project as summarized in JBR (2014g) which references the supporting documents which are also in the administrative record for the project. Future short-term and long-term water quality was predicted with reasonable certainty in the EIS (Section 4.6). Mitigation (Section 4.21) and adaptive management (Section 2.1.1.9) are described in the EIS.

WLF 6:

Mammals could fall into the pit and become trapped. Benches and (decompacted) haul roads should be retained to serve as exits. Eventually, pit wall sloughing and mass wasting will likely convert the benches and haul roads into talus slopes, but these will still be usable as egress points. The BLM needs to weigh in the risks of these egress points promoting access to contaminated waters.

Response:

Under current plans, benches will be retained for wildlife to exit the pit lake. Use of the pit lake by wildlife, however, is not expected to be more than occasional (Section 4.7.1). The BLM and TCMC will weigh the costs and benefits of establishing additional egress points for wildlife if use of the pit lake would occur more frequently than expected.

WLF 7:

The BLM should examine the effects of both fencing and not fencing this pit and what type of fencing should be most appropriate. Fencing should be a similar design to fences used to divert elk and deer around roadways. These fences have one-way ramps placed every few hundred yards which enable big game to climb up the ramp but discourage animals from going the other direction. Such a design could be helpful around the pit to discourage animals from entering the area but allowing egress if needed.

Response:

No fence is planned to be installed around the open pit. Controlled access to the pit, including signage, is planned for the benefit of human visitors, as wildlife use of the pit is not expected to be more than occasional (Section 4.7.1). The BLM and TCMC will address the costs and benefits of additional access control and egress measures if wildlife use of the pit lake occurs more frequently than expected.

WLF 8:

The EIS must demonstrate that the mine would comply with the MBTA (requiring protection of migratory birds).

Response:

Future short-term and long-term water quality was predicted with reasonable certainty in the EIS (Section 4.6). None of the maximum concentrations of constituents in contaminated waters predicted over the long term exceed the screening concentrations for birds (which include bioaccumulation factors (Table 4.7-1). Mitigation (Section 4.21) and adaptive management (Section 2.1.1.9) are described in the EIS, which are in place to ensure compliance with the MBTA and BGEPA should the conditions in the future deviate from predictions.

7.2.9. Fish and Aquatic Resources (FISH)

FISH 1:

Even when selenium WQS standards are met, bioaccumulation with the potential to affect listed fish species can occur, in potential violation of the ESA.

Response:

The WQSs are established to be protective considering even bioaccumulation (IDAPA 58.01.02.275) because some elements such as selenium may bioaccumulate (Section 3.8.1.3). The EPA has proposed a criterion for selenium in fish tissue. The concentration of selenium in fish in Thompson Creek in some cases could be near the proposed criterion. However, there is scientific research indicating the concentration of selenium for the proposed EPA criterion is too low. In any case, biological monitoring for Thompson Creek indicates macroinvertebrate organisms, sculpin, and trout populations have not declined due to the mine (Section 3.8.1.3). For example, the highest concentrations of selenium in stream sediment occur at a reference station unaffected by the mine. Furthermore, using the Thompson Creek monitoring data, the NMFS's Biological Opinion for Idaho Water Quality Standards for Toxic Substances proposes a low-risk concentration of selenium in water (concentration with a sufficiently low risk of effects) of 2 µg/L (NMFS Consultation Number 2000-1484).

At concentrations below 2 µg/L, selenium bioaccumulation should not cause effects. At concentrations above 2 µg/L, fish tissue monitoring would be needed to determine if selenium is bioaccumulating to greater than tissue-residue concentrations of concern. Projected concentrations of selenium in Thompson Creek would be 2.0 µg/L for both the best and under the upper estimates. Because the concentrations of selenium are not predicted to increase relative to those during the selenium bioaccumulation studies, or be above proposed low-risk concentrations, the effects of selenium on ESA-listed fish populations would not be expected to result in adverse effects to listed fish or their designated critical habitat.

FISH 2:

The cumulative effects analysis points out that WQSs for metals in Thompson Creek and S. Creek would be exceeded during lowest streamflows in upper estimate scenarios. If low streamflows and high temperatures are some of the limiting factors for fish in these areas, during periods of low flow and high temperatures, fish would also be subject to elevated metal concentrations. Fish populations in Thompson Creek, S. Creek, Bruno Creek, and the Salmon River would likely be affected at the same time. Because these tributaries also serve as the best available thermal refuge for bull trout, Chinook salmon and Snake River

steelhead in the Salmon River, negative effects of increased metals could affect more than resident fish of these tributaries. While the EIS states that effects could result in short-term decreases in population sizes, steelhead, Chinook salmon, and bull trout are listed fish species. As such, the BLM additional design features or alternatives are needed to control pollutants at both high and low flow regimes to ensure that fish populations are protected.

Response:

The concentrations of metals for the highly conservative upper estimate would not be expected to occur (Section 4.6). The concentrations were provided to fully disclose the risks to water resources, rather than present only the reasonably foreseeable effects of the best estimate scenario. In the case of the upper estimate, the elevated concentrations of certain metals would occur during periods of low flow and high temperature, and could affect not only fish in the affected tributaries, but fish in the Salmon River seeking thermal refuge at the mouths of these tributaries. The EIS was revised to include a discussion of these potential effects (Section 4.8.1.), as well as a discussion of adaptive management strategies to address certain problems that might arise in the future (Section 2.1.1.9).

FISH 3:

A population of westslope cutthroat trout in Upper Bruno Creek that was isolated by the TSF was recently extirpated. There is value in reestablishing and maintaining a fish population in this isolated waterway. Bruno Creek will be engineered to flow across the surface or along the side of the reclaimed tailings facility. We recommend designing the reclamation and closure plan so that fish habitat is restored across the surface or along the side of the tailings storage facility. It is important to keep surface water from infiltrating the tailings facility so some form of liner will be required. Actually reestablishing fish would likely entail engineering a riverbed capable of supporting macroinvertebrates, providing in-stream structures for fish habitat, placing sufficient growth media to support riparian vegetation without compromising the tailings cap, planting riparian vegetation for shade, and transferring native westslope cutthroat trout from lower Bruno or S. Creek into this upper drainage. Reconnecting fish passage across the face of the tailings facility may be challenging but is still worth investigating. It is unclear whether the reclaimed tailings facility will have any discharge to middle or lower Bruno Creek, which could affect the quality of the water for fish. Reestablishing a fish population in an isolated area is an insurance policy in the event that a stochastic event wipes out a nearby population. The isolated population can then be used to repopulate the extirpated area. Using native fish species with a unique genetics that evolved with this particular environment is important. In addition, successfully reestablishing a fish population in Upper Bruno Creek and around the tailings facility would be groundbreaking from a mine reclamation perspective and a conservation biology perspective. Aquatic insects, amphibians, birds, and mammals would also benefit from the improved habitat.

Response:

Seepage from the reclaimed tailings facility is not intended to discharge to middle or lower Bruno Creek, rather any seepage from the embankment is to be captured at the SRD and pumped to the pit (later treated and discharged to the Salmon River). Only under the conservative upper estimates for water quality is it assumed that some portion of embankment seepage would enter

Bruno Creek (currently all seepage is captured at the SRD and pumped back to the mill) (Section 4.6).

Regarding reestablishment of westslope cutthroat trout in upper Bruno Creek and within the engineered channel on top of the tailings storage facility, although it is a worthwhile goal and would benefit multiple species, there are limitations on designing a channel suitable for the purpose. The IDWR has dam safety statutory mandates (IC 42.1709-1721) that would apply to this action:

1. Primary importance is to ensure the structure is placed in a safe maintenance-free condition.
2. Once the statutory requirement has been met that would place the structure in a safe maintenance-free condition, additional options may be considered that would assist in developing/promoting fish habitat.
3. All water-conveying channels must be hardened to prevent long-term erosion of the base materials and introduction of water into the underlying mass of tailings.
4. Although topped with relatively impermeable and erosion resistant materials, routing a non-hardened perennial stream channel across the surface may negatively influence the future safe and maintenance-free performance of the tailings dam, and thus is not advised.
5. Consideration may be given to using the top surface of the capped impoundment to temporarily detain runoff to assist with preventing high velocity/peak flow in the channel; however, permanent storage of water on top of the reclaimed surface is not advised.
6. Promoting the growth of woody-type vegetation (trees and brush) on the reclaimed surface is not advised unless the potential for introducing water into the underlying tailings via root systems has been fully mitigated.

From a habitat standpoint, the hardening and/or lining of the channel will limit the opportunity to develop and/or maintain riffle-pool sequences with full aquatic life potential, as the hardening will interfere with the hyporheic flow[3] found in natural channels and which support benthic invertebrates as well as trout spawning. Furthermore, the habitat would be limited by the lack of riparian vegetation per restrictions on woody vegetation. Regardless, the engineered channel will meander across the surface at a grade of between 1 to 2 percent (i.e., the channel would not be a straight/high velocity channel) and once grasses used in reclamation establish, the grasses may provide some cover for fish. As a result, although designing the channel specifically for fish is not feasible, the current designs do not preclude the use by fish of the reach should the agencies decide to have fish established in the habitat above the TSF. Regarding fish passage across the TSF, the cost for constructing fish passage over a 700 foot obstacle with no guarantees the passage would be used by fish would be inordinately high.

[3] The shallow groundwater and surface water that mix beneath and alongside a stream bed.

7.2.10. Wetlands, Floodplains, and Riparian Areas (WET)

WET 1:

With the expansion of the tailings storage facility, we are concerned about the loss of wetlands, floodplains, riparian and fish habitat in Bruno Creek both upstream and downstream of the tailings dam. This action entails dumping potentially toxic waste material into WUS and this is inconsistent with the CWA. If Bruno Creek or other waterways are not meeting beneficial uses, the disposal of any pollutants (including sediment) in these waterways needs to be consistent with any established TMDLs or alternate sources of disposal need to be identified.

Response:

The expansion of the TSF would incrementally affect the upstream aquatic resources and these effects are discussed in the EIS. The direct effects of the tailings embankment downstream of the TSF would be contained within the existing water management facilities and would not cause toxic waste to enter Bruno Creek. There would be a loss of wetlands and stream channel under the MMPO action alternatives (Section 4.9.), and mitigation for these effects is required by the USACE and in accordance with the CWA (Section 4.21.4).

WET 2:

A 1:4 mitigation ratio for effects to headwater streams does not appear to comply with the Final Mitigation Rule, which states: "The amount of required compensatory mitigation must be, to the extent practicable, sufficient to replace lost aquatic resource functions. In cases where appropriate functional assessment methods or other suitable metrics are available, these methods should be used where practicable to determine how much compensatory mitigation is required. If a functional or conditional assessment or other suitable metric is not used, a minimum one-to-one acreage or linear foot compensation ratio must be used." S. Creek may serve as an appropriate location for permittee-responsible mitigation; however, it remains unclear how stream bank fencing and stabilization in livestock areas correlate to lost aquatic resource functions at the mine site.

Response:

The USACE believes that the proposed mitigation for wetlands and stream channels is adequate. The USACE believes the S. Creek mitigation covers the effects to lost wetland and stream channel functions initially and when reclamation of Bruno Creek occurs at the end of mine life the stream replacement will be adequate. The USACE will continue to work with the EPA through the permitting process.

7.2.11. Air Quality, Noise, and Climate Change (ANC)

ANC 1:

TCMC uses best available technologies to reduce impacts from dust at the mine site.

Response:

Comment noted. Current air quality and dust emissions at the mine are presented in Section 3.10.3.2.

ANC 2:

A wind fence has been constructed around the coarse ore stockpile. We are concerned that the dust from this and other areas may contain contaminants of concern. The EIS should address this issue.

Response:

The dust from the crushed ore is fine granitic rock with no contaminants of concern, the same as the dust from all other areas of the mine. For example, molybdenum has extremely low toxicity to animals and humans, and is an essential dietary nutrient for humans (e.g., JBR 2014p). However, the concentrations of dust at the mine site are regulated by the MSHA to protect mine workers from physical hazards. The wind fence was constructed not for environmental reasons, but rather 1) to save money as some of the dust that escapes from the stockpile contains product that would otherwise be recovered by the mill, and 2) to minimize power outages that the dust was causing to a nearby power substation.

ANC 3:

Regarding noise pollution, the EIS is an excellent opportunity for the BLM and TCMC to discuss potential measures to reduce noise pollution on a daily or seasonal basis.

Response:

The amount of noise from the mine would not vary among the MMPO alternatives, except for the duration of the effects, and the noise levels meet MSHA requirements for worker safety. The effects of noise away from the mine would be negligible (Section 4.10.1).

ANC 4:

The BLM must work with TCMC to further minimize air pollution risks.

Response:

The air quality analyses in the supporting studies, and as summarized in the EIS, indicate no effects to air quality. The air emissions from the mine are permitted by the IDEQ and the mine has demonstrated compliance with and must continue to be in compliance with the terms of the permit. No reasonable methods to meaningfully reduce the effects to air quality were identified during internal or external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS. Regardless, TCMC will continue to work to reduce the effects from the mine to air quality as feasible methods are identified in the future. The air quality permit for the mine is the jurisdiction of the IDEQ and not any of the Federal lead or cooperating agencies.

ANC 5:

The BLM and TCMC should also examine whether there are ways to further improve the energy efficiencies on site.

Response:

The issue of energy efficiency was not identified during internal or external scoping, and no reasonable alternatives with material effects to energy efficiency were identified through internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS (Section 7.2.2., Appendix E).

ANC 6:

We are concerned about dust generation from the tailings storage facility and ask for more information on the public health risks and how this will be addressed.

Response:

The effects of fugitive dust from the mine are described in the EIS (Section 3.10. and Section 4.10.), and would continue to be below MSHA health standards for workers at the mine and below all air criteria pollutant standards (i.e., the standards for PM2.5 and PM10) for the mine locality.

ANC 7:

The BLM should review the latest climate change models to see how temperatures, precipitation amounts, timing, and form may change over time. The water balance for the project, water quality, water quantity, evaporation rates from the pit lake, anticipated performance of the water treatment plant, and impacts on fisheries are dependent on these inputs. We suggest reviewing these calculations based on these climate change models.

Response:

Computer simulations of climate models were fully evaluated in the NEPA process (JBR 2014j).

7.2.12. Visual (Aesthetic) Resources (VIS)

VIS 1:

We appreciate the potential use of feathering of vegetation during reclamation and natural staining of exposed minerals to better protect visual resources. These components should be required in the reclamation plan. Scattered clumps of vegetation should also be planted along the faces of the TSF and WRSF faces where compatible with engineering designs.

Response:

Natural staining will occur by default, and "feathering" is part of the approved reclamation plan. The surfaces of the WRSFs and TSF, except where covered with coarse durable material for stability concerns, must be revegetated to a greater percentage of cover than scattered clumps of vegetation per IDAPA 20.03.02.140.11.b.

VIS 2:

Where external waste rock pits will remain, they should be recontoured with some degree of irregularity so that they blend into the surrounding environment.

Response:

The margins of the WRSFs would be feathered to blend with adjacent topography, except for the toe of the Buckskin WRSF which must remain at the angle of repose for safety reasons. However, the talus slope of the toe blends very well at the landscape scale as talus slopes are abundant in the locality.

VIS 2:

Although lights are needed for safety during mine operations, the BLM and TCMC should utilize this opportunity to see if there are ways to minimize light pollution without compromising site safety. The lights from the mine are highly visible from the White Cloud Mountains. Efforts might include additional shielding, redirecting lights downward, upgrading the types of lighting used, replacing sodium vapor lights with acceptable alternatives, and simply turning off lights when not in use. The long-term, post-closure plan for the site should be consistent with Dark Sky principles. This site represents one of the few places in the world where light pollution can be expected to decrease over time. The proximity of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area would make this entire area more intact and significant as a Dark Sky Resource.

Response:

Most of the lights at the mine must be left on at all times for safety. Where practicable, TCMC utilizes strategies to reduce light pollution. However, there are minimal receptors in the White Cloud Mountains at night. The MMPO alternatives would not increase light pollution associated with the mine, but the current light pollution would continue for an additional approximately 9 years under the MMPO action alternatives. After core reclamation the light pollution at the mine would be negligible (Section 3.11.2., Section 4.11.1., and JBR 2014k).

7.2.13. Land Use and Recreation (LUR)

LUR 1:

I want to see motorized boating allowed on the pit lake once it is filled with water.

Response:

The open pit would gradually fill with water (Section 2.1.1.8). Allowing motorized boating is not an option that would be considered due to safety concerns and lack of public access to the pit.

7.2.14. Socioeconomic Factors (SOC)

SOC 1:

The BLM should approve the MMPO due to TCMC's importance to socioeconomics including: personal employment, local/regional employment/economy, the Idaho economy, US economy, community benefits, financial benefits, good pay and benefits, high salaries, possible displacement of families and businesses, the mining industry, the vendors of the mine, local businesses, US competition in global marketplace, US jobs, foreign dependency, and TCMC's support of events, projects, organizations, and local communities.

Response:

Local and regional socioeconomic conditions are described in Section 3.13, including TCMC's contribution to the local and regional economy. A discussion of molybdenum economics specifically and TCMC's position in the US and global molybdenum market is provided in Section 3.13.1. The effects of the MMPO action alternatives would not change the current socioeconomic conditions but would extend these conditions for another 9 years (Section 4.13). However, the EIS was revised to state the community outreach and charitable contribution efforts of TCMC and its employees (Section 3.13.2).

SOC 2:

I support TCMC because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 3:

The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 4:

I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 5:

I support the mine expansion which will give TCMC the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 6:

I support the MMPO and land exchange as a shareholder and support the benefits for the local economy.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 7:

Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 8:

The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of molybdenum which is an important modern metal.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 9:

I support the mine expansion because it gives TCMC the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 10:

TCMC spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 11:

I support TCMC because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the their contributions to our community.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 12:

TCMC makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 1.

SOC 13:

The EPA completed a Site Investigation Report for TCMC in December 2013. EPA concluded in the report that there is significant potential for major releases from the site to have major downstream impacts. Due to the volume of source material and potential for future releases, particularly in the absence of sufficient financial assurance for long-term water treatment, a significant potential threat to public health or the environment is posed by the mine. The presence of significant (as defined in the report section 3) concentrations of metals in the surface water bodies located within 15 miles downstream of the site (the Target Distance Limit), indicate that there have been and continue to be releases of hazardous constituents to the environment. These releases, coupled with the potential impacts to targets in these water bodies, create this significant potential threat. These potential impacts are largely due to the uncertainty of long-term water treatment because of a lack of financial assurance. For this reason, further action under CERCLA is recommended as a potential tool for the TCM site to ensure, at a minimum, the adequacy of financial assurance.

Response:

The BLM understands the EPA is acting administratively under the CERCLA in relation to the TCMC according to the EPA Region 10 Mining Financial Assurance Strategy Memorandum dated January 16, 2009. However, the amounts of the financial guarantees for the mine are administrative matters of the BLM, Forest Service, IDL, and IDWR. Regardless, the BLM welcomes any assistance the EPA is able to provide the agencies in their reviews of the cost estimates for the reclamation of the mine, including long-term water management.

SOC 14:

The DEIS does not provide detailed information on funds that would be made available post closure to treat the resulting mine-influenced water in perpetuity. The EPA's independent estimate of financial assurance needed for long term water quality treatment, maintenance, and operation for Phase 8, using a scenario for an unplanned closure, could be up to $77.8 million. However, the existing trust fund to cover earlier mine operations is $42.3 million and covers only reclamation, not post closure operations and water quality treatment. Based on the level of environmental risk, the EPA strongly recommends that BLM determine and disclose the amount of financial assurance that will be required. This information should be provided in a Supplemental Draft EIS.

Response:

Please see response to SOC 13. A supplemental EIS is not anticipated at this time.

SOC 15:

An aspect that the BLM has not identified as an issue is the regulatory environment under different management scenarios. The environmental effects of unplanned issues such as acid mine drainage, accidental leaks and spills, and failure of design features can be greatly

reduced if there is a monitoring program to detect and respond to these situations earlier rather than later. As such, the EIS should compare the following factors under different management scenarios: number of agency inspections, the thoroughness of these inspections, the ability to review the adequacy of the reclamation bond and adjust it as needed, the frequency of bonding review, bonding amounts, the past history of bonding increases, past history of calculating the correct bond, the amount of potential fines for violations, and the ability to require and manage a fund for long term water treatment.

Response:

The monitoring program and the monitoring related to the adaptive management plan are described in the EIS (Section 2.1.1.7. and Section 2.1.1.9). NEPA analysis must be about the proposed Federal actions, the reasonable alternatives, and the reasonably foreseeable effects of such. The agencies expect that TCMC will comply with the law. Regulatory oversight (with its own NEPA analysis) is an administrative matter and not a NEPA issue. For example, NEPA analysis is completed to determine if an agency may institute regulations allowing the inspection of a mine site or obtaining financial guarantees for a mine. The implementation of such regulations is then an administrative matter subject to agency funding, staff availability, workload priorities, etc. Financial guarantees are discussed under responses to SOC 13 and SOC 16 to SOC 19.

SOC 16:

Bonding calculations and financial guarantees need to be part of the NEPA analysis and a broader discussion of the regulatory framework of such is needed.

Response:

The BLM, Forest Service, IDL, and IDWR will continue to hold financial guarantees adequate to cover the cost of reclamation of the mine according to the reclamation plan (Section 1.9.21). The amounts of the financial guarantees are established by regulation and thus are administrative matters and not NEPA issues. For example, financial guarantees were programmatically evaluated as part of the BLM rule-making process in the Surface Management Regulations for Locatable Mineral Operations FEIS released in October 2000. That EIS evaluated a range of financial guarantee alternatives including no financial guarantees and worst-case financial guarantees. The ROD selected Alternative 3, which requires financial guarantees adequate to cover the costs as if the BLM were to contract with a third party to complete the reclamation according to the reclamation plan. Consequently, there is no NEPA decision space regarding the amounts of the financial guarantees – they are required by regulation to cover the cost of reclamation according to the reclamation plan. Accordingly, the amounts may be revised by the agencies without NEPA analysis.

For example, prior to completing the NEPA process for the MMPO, the agencies intend to administratively accept a modification to the current reclamation plan for Phase 7 long-term water management (Section 2.1.2.), and the BLM intends to obtain a financial guarantee for such to be held in a trust fund pursuant to 43 CFR 3809.522(c) (Section 1.9.21). The BLM intends to seek the assistance of the EPA during the administrative review of the updated reclamation cost estimate.

SOC 17:

The EIS states that the reclamation cost estimate will be periodically adjusted but does not provide any timeframe (every 3 years, every 10 years) for this review and adjustment. Bonds are not reviewed as frequently as needed.

Response:

The reviews of reclamation cost estimates are administrative matters (conducted internally by the agency(s)) and not NEPA issues. If such were not the case, the agencies would not be able to make timely adjustments to financial guarantees. For example, the BLM has written policy requiring a review at least once each 3 years but may require that an operator provide an updated reclamation cost estimate whenever the BLM deems such is necessary per 43 CFR 3809.522.

SOC 18:

We disagree with to the concept that the specific amounts of financial guarantees are part of the BLM administrative process and are not NEPA issues. According to the EIS, such review will only occur after the NEPA process is closed. This violates NEPA's requirement for a full discussion of all mitigation measures and impacts.

Response:

The reviews of reclamation cost estimates and the process of obtaining financial guarantees are administrative matters and not NEPA issues. If such were not the case, the agencies would not be able to make timely adjustments to financial guarantees. For example, the BLM has written policy requiring a review at least once each 3 years but may require that an operator provide an updated reclamation cost estimate whenever the BLM deems such is necessary per 43 CFR 3809.522. For the BLM, financial guarantees are not typically obtained until after a plan of operations is approved. In the case of an ongoing mine financial guarantees may be adjusted at any time deemed necessary by the agencies. Forest Service regulations (36 CFR 228.13[a]) only require operators to furnish the reclamation bond prior to approval (after the NEPA decision). The review of a reclamation cost estimate and obtaining or adjusting a financial guarantee is not a mitigation measure or NEPA effect. Therefore, the agencies intend to obtain a financial guarantee for long-term water treatment for Phase 7 prior to completing the NEPA process for the project.

SOC 19:

NEPA requires that mitigation measures be fully reviewed in the FEIS, not in the future. In this case, the public has no idea as to how "effective" the mitigation/reclamation bond would be for any of the action alternatives – because neither TCMC nor the BLM have divulged this information. Such elimination of the public's rights to fully participate in the NEPA process cannot stand.

Response:

Financial guarantees are not mitigation measures, but are administrative requirements for TCMC. The information used by the agencies for the review of a reclamation cost estimate and obtaining a financial guarantee is, in almost all cases, not confidential and available for public inspection. Please see also response to SOC 16.

SOC 20:

The EIS must disclose the effects of a compromised [due to tree growth] tailings cap in years 150 and beyond, increased infiltration into the tailings facility, anticipated changes in water quantity and quality leaving the tailings facility, and revised costs for addressing these in years 150 and beyond so that water quality standards are still maintained into the future.

Response:

The supporting technical studies and reports for the TSF evaluate the effects of the facility to water resources considering the reasonable development of vegetation and infiltration of water. The financial guarantee held by the BLM would cover the costs of long-term monitoring and water management, including that related to the TSF. Portions of the financial guarantee would be held in a trust fund with a perpetual life. Please see also response to VEG 3.

SOC 21:

The Thompson Creek molybdenum deposit should be mined in keeping with the national mineral policy.

Response:

Comment noted. The National Critical and Strategic Minerals Policy Act of 2013 (HR 1063) directs the Secretary of the Interior, in part, to promote an adequate and stable supply of minerals to maintain the nation's economic well-being, security, and manufacturing, industrial, energy, agricultural, and technological capabilities.

7.2.15. Tribal Treaty Rights and Interests (TRIB)

There were no comments on Tribal treaty rights and interests related to the MMPO.

7.2.16. Cultural Resources (CR)

There were no comments on cultural resources related to the MMPO.

7.2.17. Transportation, Access, and Public Safety (TRAN)

TRAN 1:

TCMC is a responsible operator with an excellent safety record.

Response:

Please see response to GEN 5.

TRAN 2:

The current transportation and fuel haul plan is designed to reduce accidents and spills and understand that no changes are proposed. However, it is always useful to reexamine systems and procedures to see if there are improvements to be added. For example, there are improvements in technologies related to braking systems, sensors that can alert drivers to icy conditions, cameras that drivers can use when backing up, and ways to deter big

game from roadways. There may also be ways to further improve carpooling services to minimize individual vehicle trips or to improve the fuel efficiency of the onsite vehicle fleet. Likewise, there have been improvements in fuel haul planning for other projects that are relevant to this one. These include the use of SPOT messengers, pilot cars, triggers, and communications plans to prevent accidents and facilitate spill cleanup. The BLM and TCMC should use this current opportunity to revisit these issues and incorporate changes in the MPOO.

Response:

TCMC continually evaluates their transportation plans to ensure maximum safety and efficiency. TCMC works to prevent vehicle accidents at the mine through behavioral awareness safety training, speed controls, road design, traffic pattern analysis and adjustment, warning signs, vehicle maintenance, establishing clear employee responsibilities, monetary incentive programs, etc. (TCMC 1996).

TRAN 3:

The EIS should include a final road configuration for the project.

Response:

The EIS describes the road disturbance (acres) sufficiently for NEPA analysis including the reclaimed length and width of the roads within the MMPO area (Section 2.1.2., Table 2.1-3). A map with more detail about roads at the mine would not provide the decision maker with meaningful information (and the road configuration of the mine would not vary among the alternatives). However, the project GIS data in the administrative record includes the lengths and widths of all mine-related roads. In addition, once an MMPO alternative is selected, TCMC will provide a "record of decision" MMPO that must conform with the selected MMPO alternative. The "record of decision" MMPO will include detailed maps of the mine both during operations and after reclamation suitable for agency administration of the mine. The agencies will then administratively approve the MMPO.

7.2.18. Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste (HAZ)

HAZ 1:

TCMC manages hazardous wastes responsibly and controls fuel releases or other spills immediately and according to all state and Federal regulations. They have plans and systems in place to respond immediately to these types of occurrences.

Response:

Comment noted.

7.3. Public Concern Statements – Land Disposal

7.3.1. General Comments (GEN)

GEN 25

I support the proposed land exchange.

Response:

Comment noted.

GEN 26:

I am opposed to the land exchange.

Response:

Comment noted.

GEN 27:

The proposed land exchange is a win-win for TCMC and the BLM.

Response:

Comment noted.

GEN 28:

I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.

Response:

Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land. This land consolidation would improve land management and potential to implement policy to improve environmental sustainability along the Salmon River.

GEN 29:

I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the Salmon River.

Response:

Comment noted.

GEN 30:

I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.

Response:

Comment noted.

GEN 31:

The US should not give away our land.

Response:

As noted in the EIS (Section 2.2.), the FLPMA requires that the public interest would be well served by a land exchange. In considering whether an exchange is in the public interest, the FLPMA directs the Secretary of the Interior to "give full consideration to better Federal land management and the needs of State and local people, including needs for lands for the economy, community expansion, recreation areas, food, fiber, minerals, and fish and wildlife..." The Secretary must also find "that the values and the objectives which Federal lands or interests to be conveyed may serve if retained in Federal ownership are not more than the values of the non-Federal lands or interests and the public objectives they could serve if acquired" (FLPMA Section 206(a)). The EIS evaluates the effects to the resources such that the decision maker may evaluate if the land exchange would be in the public interest.

GEN 32:

The land exchange is unfair; the US would only get 900 acres but TCMC would get 5,100 acres.

Response:

As noted in the EIS (Section 2.2.), the FLPMA requires that lands being exchanged be of equal (fair market monetary) value. To achieve this, all reasonable efforts must be made to equalize the value by adding or excluding lands and/or by making a cash equalization payment, up to 25 percent of the value of the public lands leaving Federal ownership (43 CFR 2201.6). This requirement ensures that the exchange is fair, despite the inevitable difference in the areas of the offered and selected lands, since not all land is worth the same dollar amount per acre.

GEN 33:

The mine should just be given the land so we can use our land for resources and access.

Response:

The BLM does not have the authority to give Federal land to a private party. An alternative to the land exchange is Alternative L3 – a sale of the selected land. The BLM would amend the Challis RMP to identify the selected land as suitable for disposal by sale under Section 203 of the FLPMA. The US would not obtain any of the offered lands. The selected land would be sold by a direct (non-competitive) sale to TCMC, a modified competitive sale (TCMC would be identified as the bidder authorized to meet the high bid), or a competitive sale (the highest bidder would receive title to the property). In the first case the sale would be at the appraised fair market value pursuant to Section 203 of the FLPMA and all other applicable laws, regulations (e.g. 43 CFR 2710). The selected land is also currently used by TCMC for mine facilities under

a permit from the BLM. Roads on the selected land are managed by the BLM to be multiple use but may have restrictions to be protective of resources or for safety related to mining facilities.

GEN 34:

TCMC needs the land exchange so Phase 8 of mining operations (MMPO) can occur.

Response:

The outcome of the land exchange does not affect the decision/outcome of the MMPO. If TCMC did not acquire the portion of the selected land that contains the MMPO it would still be able to move forward with mining operations under Phase 8.

GEN 35:

If TCMC acquired the selected land it would then abut our property. Being adjacent to a mine would affect our enjoyment of our property and limit what we could do with it.

Response:

The effects analysis was revised to include an effect to the property value of the adjacent private land.

GEN 36:

Alternatives L2, L3, and L5 encroach upon the property line of the disposal land we had hoped to acquire.

Response:

The land exchange proposal included BLM land on the east side of S. Creek Road adjacent to the Red Bird property. However, the BLM believes a property line along S. Creek Road (except adjacent to the sliver of Red Bird property on the east side of the road) would be in the best interest of the public, e.g., readily identifiable on the ground and excludes riparian areas along S. Creek. Therefore, the boundary of the selected land was modified accordingly for Alternative L2 (with the agreement of the proponent), Alternative L3, and Alternative L5. Accordingly, in the event of a sale of BLM land around the Red Bird property, the western boundary of the sale land would be similarly modified. The EIS was revised to clarify that the northeast boundary of the selected land would be S. Creek Road except for where the boundary would be adjacent to a sliver of Red Bird property on the west side of the road.

GEN 37:

We should not be giving a foreign company our land.

Response:

The BLM would not be giving TCMC the selected land. Alternatives L2, L4, and L5 would result in an exchange of land between TCMC and the BLM that would result in, overall, a net gain in resource values for the US. If Alternative L3 was selected, the US would sell the selected land to a private buyer. TCMC's parent company is located in Canada, which is of no bearing on the decision.

GEN 38:

Consideration of the land exchange should not delay a decision on the MMPO.

Response:

The MMPO and land disposal ROD will be issued separately and one does not depend on the other. The MMPO ROD will be issued before the land disposal ROD. In the case of the Forest Service, a draft ROD will be issued on the MMPO as part of the Forest Service objection process (Section 1.6).

GEN 39:

I am concerned about what the BLM would do with the Broken Wing Ranch. I want more public access but don't want it taken over by a corporation or taken out of agricultural production. I don't want the land to go back to sagebrush.

Response:

Under the preferred alternative (Alternative L2), the Broken Wing Ranch would remain agricultural with some management changes to be protective of natural resources and add recreational amenities or research facilities. If Alternative L2-B were chosen, the ranch would be actively converted back to native vegetation. The analysis of these alternatives is provided in Chapter 4.

GEN 40:

Federal lands are for the public and therefore should be available for any public use.

Response:

BLM lands are managed for multiple use; therefore, some uses are not compatible such as public access to lands used by a mining facility. In the case of the land exchange, TCMC would still allow public access, with limitations, to the selected land should TCMC acquire it.

GEN 41:

I am opposed to the proposed large transfer of public land to the east of the TCM which would expand private mine land approximately 1.5 to 3 miles eastward to the S. Creek stream channel. This large amount of acreage proposed for this transfer is way in excess of need for current and future operations of the mine. The proposed MMPO extends only a small fraction of this distance eastward and should be adequate for the projected mine life under Phase 8. The huge amount of acreage proposed to be given away appears to provide no future use for the mine.

Response:

The Federal (selected) land was identified by TCMC to include the surface disturbance of the mine on BLM land in an area that could be reasonably identified on the ground and would not leave narrow strips or islands of land that would be difficult for the BLM to administer. The BLM is not allowed to give away BLM land, and must evaluate a land exchange proposal considering the meaningful effects to all of the affected elements of the human environment.

GEN 42:

The EIS states specifically that "no current intention to use any of the selected land for mining, including mineral exploration, apart from the activities identified in the MMPO alternatives....In addition, internal and public scoping and a mineral potential report (Gardner 2008) have not identified any mining activities that would reasonably be expected to occur on the selected land, apart from those identified in the MMPO alternatives." If this is so, why would we be considering giving away such incredibly valuable land and ESA listed Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout aquatic habitat to a mining company?

Response:

The BLM believes the exchange would be in the best interest of the public because the BLM would no longer need to manage land impacted by mining facilities and the US would be able to exchange land without multiple use opportunities (i.e., the land is nearly entirely for only mining) for land with multiple use opportunities. There would not be any effects to listed fish species on the selected land if TCMC were to acquire it (Section 4.7.2).

GEN 43:

BLM should consider provisions similar to Alternative L5, which includes conservation easements.

Response:

Conservation easements would be placed on S. Creek and Thompson Creek under all of the land disposal action alternatives. The land exchange proposal (Alternative L2) is the proposed action, which does not include a general conservation easement. The general conservation easement in Alternative L5 would be a variation of Alternative L4, but would allow the US to acquire more offered land than under Alternative L4.

GEN 44:

IDFG recommends these modifications to Alternative L2 in the final ROD. IDFG believes adoption of these into Alternative L2 would adequately fulfill mitigation for losses of fish, wildlife, and habitats as described in Alternative M2.

Administrative concerns: Please include IDFG in administrative access clause regarding bridge and property. Regarding "Management for Big Game Including Provisions for Public Access". IDFG is not able to guarantee BLM entry into the Access Yes program. Therefore please modify the wording of bullet 4 to read: TCMC would pursue a donated Access Yes agreement through the IDFG Access Yes Program to allow hunter/angler access with the following exceptions (as stated) for safety.

Terrestrial resources: We recommend inclusion of clauses intended to: 1) form partnerships in order to fence areas with recognized habitat value, 2) develop a riparian management plan with the objective of achieving proper functioning condition of all cottonwood galleries along the Salmon River and the Lyon Creek (BWR-1) parcel, and 3) provide for an aggressive weed eradication program in lands acquired.

To fully mitigate for the negative effects of heavy metal leaching and sedimentation into Thompson Creek expected with mine expansion, management actions which provide for a functional year-round connection between S. Creek and the Salmon River, as well as improved riparian habitat conditions in lower S. Creek would be appropriate mitigation actions. IDFG recommends development of a proposal to achieve these and include them in L2.

Response:

The EIS was revised to note that the BLM will pursue administrative access to the Lyon Creek Bridge for the BLM and State agencies. If administrative access to the bridge cannot be obtained for State agencies, the agencies would still have access to the ranch via the public access route. In addition, the BLM would grant State agencies administrative access to the ranch (e.g., use of motorized vehicles on Lyon Creek Road). The text regarding the Access Yes program was modified per the comment. A general ranch management section was added to Section 2.2.2.2. to explicitly allow for the actions noted in the comments for terrestrial resources. The BLM explored off-site mitigation for S. Creek with TCMC. The company is open to an agreement in which some of the water rights TCMC owns for S. Creek would be converted to improve the year-round flow of the stream, if agreements could be reached with the owners of downstream diversions that have greater potential to dewater S. Creek during low flows, e.g., the water rights owned by TCMC for S. Creek are used only during high flow. Given the complexity of negotiating the agreements and the lack of BLM jurisdiction in the matter, such agreements were deemed outside the scope of the project (JBR 2011). However, the BLM would be willing to work with the IDFG and TCMC to establish such agreements in the future.

GEN 45:

Additional analysis is needed on how the Broken Wing Ranch may be managed under BLM administration. There is potential for meaningful public benefits but that significant restoration work will first be needed in order to realize these.

Response:

The EIS provides the details of two ranch management subalternatives sufficient for the BLM to make an informed decision on the land exchange proposal and the other alternatives. Internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, and the public comment period for the DEIS did not provide feasible new ranch management subalternatives or key modifications to the subalternatives, e.g., specific restoration projects other than those identified in the EIS. The FEIS identifies Alternative L2 as the preferred management subalternative, and will include additional information about standard ranching and agricultural activities that could occur on the ranch.

GEN 46:

The Broken Wing Ranch is of greater public benefit than the Garden Creek property and the BLM should prioritize that property and the Lyon Creek/Graham Field Meadow in particular.

Response:

If selection of Alternative L4 or Alternative L5 was necessary to achieve equal valuation, the Garden Creek property could be removed from the transaction and/or the ranch parcels. The parcels with the highest resource values would be prioritized to stay in the transaction.

GEN 47:

Alternative L2-B, which actively restore native habitat, best meets the long-term public interest and the specific purposes of the exchange. The public values of the Broken Wing Ranch area are best served by retiring livestock grazing in the area. The EIS provides a fairly stark but accurate portrayal of livestock grazing in the larger cumulative effects study area.

Response:

Comment noted. The BLM-preferred alternative is Alternative L2 rather than Alternative L2-B because the BLM desires to maintain the agricultural uses of the ranch. Grazing strategies would be altered, however, to protect the riparian area adjacent to the Salmon River.

GEN 48:

One of the reasons for the land exchange was that, with the exception of mining and livestock grazing, other multiple uses could not be readily accommodated within the project area. These include the prioritization of fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for listed fish species. Within the offered lands, there are a number of activities that can harm fish and fish habitat. These include livestock grazing in riparian areas, agricultural practices such as irrigation that can reduce stream flows, off highway vehicle use in sensitive areas, and the ford across Lyon Creek for motorized vehicle access. If the selected areas are going to be dedicated to mining infrastructure over fish habitat (particularly the unrecoverable stretches of Bruno Creek, Buckskin Creek, Pat Hughes Creek), then the offered areas need to be prioritized for fish and wildlife recovery.

Response:

The BLM must generally administer land for multiple uses, and to the overall benefit of the public considering factors that vary from recreation to socioeconomic concerns. The fact that one area of land is primarily used for mining, livestock grazing, recreation, or the protection of cultural resources does not require than an equivalent amount of land be administered by the BLM for an offsetting use.

GEN 49:

While we greatly appreciate conservation easements on portions of S. and Thompson creeks, other stretches of the selected lands, including riparian areas, have been and will be permanently converted to mine infrastructure and buried under expanding WRSFs or the TSF, in direct contradiction to the Challis RMP. As such, the proposed land exchange is inconsistent with the direction of the Challis RMP. Ways to possibly address this include prioritizing the offered lands for fish, riparian, floodplains, and wetlands and for TCMC to conduct additional restoration activities on site in advance of the exchange.

Response:

The DEIS is also a draft RMP amendment and the FEIS is a proposed RMP amendment to allow the disposal of the selected land and amend the Challis RMP accordingly (Section 1.7).

GEN 50:

We fully support the active restoration of the cultivated fields back into native vegetation but it may take more than three years. The irrigation system should be upgraded and utilized as need for this restoration process. Upon the successful restoration of native vegetation, the irrigation facilities should be removed, water rights should be reallocated to benefit for fish recovery, and the in-stream water flows should increase.

Response:

Comment noted. If Alternative L2-B were selected, the irrigation system would be upgraded, if necessary, and the process would be maintained until native vegetation was established. Following the establishment of native vegetation, the facilities would be removed; however, it is unknown if the water rights would be, or could be, reallocated. The reallocation of water rights would be considered by the BLM under future NEPA analysis.

GEN 51:

A management plan for the entire property is needed and should be analyzed under NEPA. This plan should examine the sustainability of designating the east or west side of the river as a non-motorized trail. The plan should prohibit cross-country motorized travel and designate trails for OHVs only if these trails can be sustainably managed. The need for a boat ramp needs to be assessed with respect to the availability and functionality of existing boat ramps.

Response:

The management subalternatives in the EIS are management plans sufficient for the BLM to make an informed decision regarding the land exchange alternatives, and provide sufficient detail for the BLM to administer the ranch according to either subalternative. ESA consultation would be completed on the ranch management described in Alternative L2 in the EIS. No other key management provisions have been identified through internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific reports, or the public comment process for the DEIS (Section 7.2.2., Appendix E). The EIS was revised to note the options on the ranch of constructing foot trails such as along sections of the Salmon River or to the historic Maraffio homestead. Where not specified otherwise in the EIS, the management of the ranch would be according to the Challis RMP and other applicable plans. For example, motorized travel would be limited to existing roads (except for activities on the irrigated fields such as plowing). The need for a boat ramp was identified during internal and external public scoping. However, to ensure long-term protection of Thompson and S. creeks, conservation easements would be placed on the riparian corridors of the portions of the streams in the selected land.

GEN 52:

We appreciate the work that TCMC has already undertaken to improve the habitat on the Broken Wing Ranch, which has included the installation of a fish screen on one of the four

diversions and increases in water efficiency of some of the irrigation systems, fencing along the Salmon River, and off-stream livestock watering systems. We support the implementation of the additional restoration projects described, including the removal of the pond and the repair of fences as needed. The following steps should be taken at the Broken Wing Ranch: treating noxious weeds (Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, Musk thistle and Oxeye daisy), replacing the ford with a bridge engineered for administrative use, outfitting the remaining diversions with fish screens, and increasing other efficiencies in the irrigation system. Irrigation water would likely be needed successful restoration of the upland habitat but that these irrigation features need to be decommissioned to allow for increased stream flows for fish. As such, investments in the irrigation system need to be weighed against the decommissioning of these same features in the near term. In order to best guarantee that the public receives these benefits, we recommend that TCMC complete these restoration projects in advance of the land exchange actually occurring.

Response:

Comments noted. Weeds at the ranch would be controlled by the operator according to standard BLM methods, and the effects of weeds on the ranch are evaluated in the EIS (Section 4.4.2). The EIS was revised to note the option under general ranch management of installing a bridge over the Lyon Creek ford, installing screens on diversions, and a variety of actions that could improve the flow of Lyon Creek to the Salmon River and reduce the temperature of Lyon Creek. The implementation of such actions would depend on the results of ESA consultation, and some of the actions could be made as a condition of title transfer.

GEN 53:

Although Lyon Creek has clear benefits for fish, wildlife, and the public, the EIS clearly states that, if restored and protected, the lower stretches of S. Creek and Thompson Creek have greater potential benefits for listed fish. As such, the public interest is best served by Alternative L5, Reduced Area Land Exchange, Easement. In terms of the offered lands, we recommend prioritizing acquisition of the Graham Meadows and riparian/riverfront stretches of the Broken Wing Ranch over the other offered areas. The BLM should also revisit the proposed easement area on S. Creek and consider extending it north of the easement exclusion area, through the existing mine disturbance, past the Redbird Mine and the confluence of Redbird Creek, to the proposed land exchange boundary. We also recommend that a baseline monitoring program be established to assess if PFC Indicators are improving over time.

Response:

Comments noted. The BLM will make the determination of whether a land exchange would be in the overall public interest considering a wide variety of factors as required by the FLPMA. The effects to resources on the ranch are evaluated by parcel to allow the decision maker to prioritize the selection of parcels if the appraised fair market value of the selected land would not allow the US to obtain the entire ranch. The conservation easement and other stipulations and conditions are limited to the selected and offered lands. In the event of the selection of a land disposal action alternative, the BLM will consider the option of establishing properly functioning condition indicators as part of the administrative monitoring of the conservation easement for Thompson Creek and S. Creek.

7.3.2. Alternatives (ALT)

There were no comments regarding other alternatives to the land disposal.

7.3.3. Geologic Resources and Geotechnical Issues (GEO)

GEO 6:

If the land exchange proceeds, we believe that a mineral withdrawal for any acquired property such as the Broken Wing Ranch should be mandatory. As such, the best case scenario is for the TCMC to donate the mineral estate to the BLM. We would like to have additional assurances that the BLM would not open the estate to mineral entry in the future. The BLM should also make an RMP amendment which designates this area as a Research Natural Area, SRMA, or some other complimentary protection that precludes non-conforming mineral development.

Response:

TCMC is expected to donate the mineral estates of the offered lands to the BLM to preclude mineral entry. If the BLM decides to open the offered lands to mineral entry in the future, the BLM would need to conduct the appropriate NEPA analysis. Special designations of the offered lands are outside the scope of the project, which is to determine if the BLM will obtain title of the offered lands in exchange for giving title of the selected land to TCMC. If the US acquires the offered lands, the issue of special designations (e.g., Research Natural Area or SRMA) for the lands would most appropriately be raised during the periodic land use planning for the BLM field offices administering the offered lands.

7.3.4. Soil Resources (SOIL)

There were no comments on soil resources related to the land disposal.

7.3.5. Vegetation, Forest Resources, and Invasive and Non-native Plants (VEG)

There were no comments on vegetation, forest resources, and invasive and non-native plants related to the land disposal.

7.3.6. Range Resources (RNG)

RNG 4:

There are some unique opportunities within both the offered and selected lands to retire grazing allotments where it is likely to result in improved water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. Livestock grazing would be allowed to continue within much the selected lands affected by mining operations. As such, there should not be any livestock grazing in the Broken Wing Ranch area. One exception might be the targeted and carefully-managed use of goats to reduce noxious weeds, provided that adequate separation from bighorn sheep can be guaranteed.

Response:

The retirement of grazing allotments is not under consideration for the selected or offered lands. Under the preferred Alternative L2 grazing would continue but would be managed to provide protection to natural resources.

7.3.7. Water Resources (WTR)

WTR 37:

The natural resource value of Thompson and S. creek watersheds are of incomparable value to the resource value of the Broken Wing Ranch.

Response:

The fisheries values of Thompson and S. Creek tributaries are not comparable to Lyon Creek. However, the value of protecting several miles of the Salmon River from development is substantial. The BLM would relinquish several miles of DCH on Thompson and S. Creeks for a reduced length of DCH on Lyon Creek. These discrepancies would be offset by the conservation easement restrictions placed on the management and development of the Thompson and S. Creek drainages. The BLM would retain protection of Thompson and S. Creeks via the conservation easement while gaining the management and restoration ability for 4 miles of the Salmon River and 1.5 miles of Lyon Creek.

7.3.8. Wildlife Resources (WLF)

WLF 9:

The following groups of wildlife and their habitats would benefit from acquisition by BLM and subsequent management as described in Alternative L2 and as proposed by the BLM RAC:

Habitats: Four primary habitat types occur on the Broken Wing ranch: arable lands, southern xeric shrubland and steppe (sagebrush steppe), canyon/rockland, and riparian woodland, including the open water of the Salmon River.

Fish species: The S. Creek watershed supports habitat for a number of key salmonid fish species including resident and anadromous forms. Along with all other waters of the Salmon River drainage, these watersheds have been designated as critical habitat for Snake River spring/summer Chinook salmon.

Game species: Mule deer and elk use the Broken Wing Ranch as part of their winter range. The aspen stand along Lyon Creek is a very important component of deer and elk habitat. Aspen is used year-round as a preferred food source and during the spring for fawning and calving. Ranch management that eliminates or minimizes livestock browsing of aspen suckers would allow the aspen stand to rejuvenate and allow a greater diversity of understory vegetation to grow, both of which will benefit deer and elk.

Pronghorn may use the sagebrush steppe component of Broken Wing Ranch during the winter or periods of migration. Management of intact, unfragmented sagebrush habitat with minimal fencing would be most beneficial to pronghorn.

The sagebrush-steppe communities on the ranch appear to contain suitable habitat for sage grouse. Managing the sagebrush-steppe habitat components of Broken Wing Ranch to preserve unfragmented habitat will benefit sage grouse.

Non-game species: Several avian species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) are associated with the riparian woodland habitat on or in the vicinity of Broken Wing Ranch. Sandhill crane, long-billed curlew, and short-eared owl are such species expected to occur in the open grasslands, wetlands, river banks, and pastures/hayfields of Broken Wing Ranch. Four species of bats classified as such may occur on or in the vicinity of the Broken Wing Ranch (California myotis, fringed myotis, spotted bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat). Notably, Broken Wing Ranch connects two critical habitat attributes: day/night roosting areas with riparian feeding sites.

Response:

Comment noted. The existing wildlife habitats are described in Section 3.8 and effects to wildlife and their habitats are provided in Section 4.8.

7.3.9. Fish and Aquatic Resources (FISH)

FISH 4:

The Salmon River hosts a number of species listed under the ESA and is one of the most productive fisheries in the State of Idaho. In addition, most of these species also occur in Thompson Creek. We believe it is essential to ensure that riparian areas (similar to proposed conservation easements in Alternative L5) are conserved to protect beneficial uses.

Response:

Sockeye salmon have not been found in Thompson or S. creeks, only in the main Salmon River which it uses as a migratory corridor. Conservation easements would be placed on S. Creek and Thompson Creek under all of the land disposal action alternatives. The easements would ensure the protection of riparian values along the portion of Thompson Creek in the selected land. Easements would not be placed on the Salmon River, but the BLM ranch management strategies would improve the riparian area adjacent to the Salmon River within the ranch by increasing the width of riparian vegetation (cottonwood, willow, forbs) with restoration and rest from grazing.

FISH 5:

Implementing Alternative M2 in the Thompson Creek drainage would affect the three ESA-listed salmon species as well as resident and fluvial westslope cutthroat trout. Thompson Creek is not as flow limited as other tributaries in this reach of the upper Salmon River and is a reliable source of habitat for these species. Alternative L2 includes beneficial effects to aquatic habitat in Lyon Creek and the Salmon River. From a fisheries

perspective, however, Thompson and S. Creeks are significantly larger watersheds with greater species richness, production capacity, and potential for benefits to the overall upper Salmon River than is Lyon Creek.

Response:

Comment noted. The effects to fish in Thompson Creek, Lyon Creek, and the Salmon River are described in the EIS (Section 4.8.1. and Section 4.8.2).

FISH 6:

IDFG staff will be available to assist you with any technical support requested. Funding opportunities exist through the IDFG Habitat Improvement Program, Fisheries Habitat Program, Salmon and Steelhead Fishing and Boating Account and various federal, state and private grant programs.

Response:

Comment noted. The BLM appreciates such support, and would anticipate requesting funding through IDFG programs, as well as other sources, for some of the ranch improvements with benefits to fish and wildlife.

7.3.10. Wetlands, Floodplains, and Riparian Areas (WET)

There were no comments on wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas related to the land disposal.

7.3.11. Air Quality, Noise, and Climate Change (ANC)

There were no comments on air quality, noise, and climate change related to the land disposal.

7.3.12. Visual (Aesthetic) Resources (VIS)

VIS 3:

I support the land exchange because I want to preserve the visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.

Response:

Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM VRM system.

7.3.13. Land Use and Recreation (LUR)

LUR 2:

I support preservation of open space and historic practices along the portion of the Salmon River within the Broken Wing Ranch.

Response:

Comment noted. Land use conditions and effects, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.

LUR 3:

I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.

Response:

Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Furthermore, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the Challis RMP. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in the EIS (Section 3.12 and Section 4.12).

LUR 4:

The land exchange will allow new opportunities to access some public lands that are now very difficult to access.

Response:

The land disposal action alternatives include provisions (not mitigations) proposed by TCMC to include public access to lands accessed by South Butte Road, as well as other access provisions to exclusive private parties.

LUR 5:

I want to see TCMC acquire the selected land so they can be responsible for managing the WRSFs and other mine facilities on their own land.

Response:

Comment noted. TCMC currently manages the WRSF and other mine facilities on the selected land with BLM oversight as well as the oversight of other agencies such as the IDL.

LUR 6:

There is too much Federal land in Custer and Bannock counties.

Response:

Under the preferred land disposal alternative (Alternative L2) the amount of Federal land would decrease by a negligible amount in Custer County and would increase by a negligible amount in Bannock County (Section 4.12.2.2).

LUR 7:

Broken Wing Ranch is currently one of the most beautiful and productive ranches along the Salmon River. While your management alternatives vary between some cultivation

and grazing to no agricultural use, my observations of other BLM acquisitions along the river notice that most do not remain in production, and thus revert to glorified weed patches. In Custer County, where already 96 percent of the land is Federally owned, there is already an abundance of public access, even along the Salmon River, and all around Broken Wing Ranch. There is no need for more campgrounds, boat launch sites, or public access points. Furthermore, with the high turnover rate of BLM employees along with budgetary fluctuations determined by whimsical government administrations, oversight of the ranch and management or lack thereof, would be an additional burden on an agency that struggles with managing its' current responsibilities.

Response:

Comments noted. Under the agency-preferred land disposal alternative (Alternative L2), the ranch would be maintained as a working ranch with some management changes to accommodate recreation and be more protective of natural resources. The BLM RAC, IDPR, and internal scoping identified the need for additional campgrounds, boat launches, and other public access along the Salmon River. The burdens to the finances/staff of the BLM are summarized in the EIS (Section 4.13.2).

LUR 8:

If open space is a desirable quality, there are agencies such as the NRCS and groups such as The Nature Conservancy or the locally administered Lemhi Land Trust that are willing to work with landowners to achieve these goals and maintain the productivity of the ranch.

Response:

The NRCS was recently involved in several fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects on the ranch. The BLM would welcome any assistance these organizations could provide to the BLM or ranch operator consistent with the selected land disposal alternative.

LUR 9:

I do not feel that the acquisition of the Broken Wing Ranch by the BLM is a wise decision. This ranch is composed of resource values that are predominantly agricultural. The value as public land would be biased towards agricultural and livestock pasture use. The general public would have to naturally be kept out of this ranch for it to operate properly, therefore the use and value of this land would benefit primarily the lessee.

Response:

The ranch would maintain agricultural uses, but a variety of public uses has been proposed (BLM 1999) as well as public access on the ranch and in Lyon Creek meadow (Section 2.2.2.2).

LUR 10:

If TCMC acquires the selected land it will negatively affect an existing hunting outfitter (Mile High Outfitters).

Response:

The EIS was revised to provide more details about the use of the selected land by Mile High Outfitters under a BLM special recreation permit, and to note that the permit would be modified under the land disposal action alternatives if necessary to exclude the selected land for the land disposal action alternatives. The BLM has researched the Access Yes program with the IDFG. Under all of the land disposal action alternatives, the BLM believes the outfitter would be able, under the Access Yes program, to use all of the areas of the selected land currently used. That is, as a condition of title transfer, TCMC would provide a written agreement allowing public access (including State-licensed commercial outfitters) to the selected land as described in the EIS. In addition, the State no longer requires outfitters to be licensed to operate on private property.

LUR 11:

The BLM should also make an RMP amendment which designates this area as a Research Natural Area, SRMA, or some other complimentary protection that precludes non-conforming mineral development.

Response:

Please see response to GEO 5.

LUR 12:

We have concerns about the development of a campground or park on the Broken Wing Ranch by the IDPR or other agency for profit. We are particularly concerned about impacts to cultural resources from developments and recreational use in the area. There already is a wheelchair accessible campground immediately upstream at the confluence of the Salmon River and the East Fork Salmon River. Before a new campground is considered, the negative effects of increasing use, particularly increased motorized use, in the area should be carefully considered. Only a small, dispersed camping area outside of sensitive areas should be developed. There should also only be a few walk-in campsites where visitors park their vehicles and walk in a few hundred yards to a designated tent camping area.

Response:

The development of a recreation site on the ranch would require additional NEPA analysis, which would include evaluation of the effects to cultural resources and perhaps more detailed evaluation of the effects to transportation, and consideration of other recreation sites in the cumulative effects analysis. The comments regarding the nature of the recreation site would be considered during the development of alternatives in that NEPA analysis.

7.3.14. Socioeconomic Factors (SOC)

SOC 22:

We own property adjacent to the selected land. The land exchange would affect the value of our property and restrict our enjoyment of it because the selected land would become industrial.

Response:

The effects to property adjacent to the selected and offered lands are described in the EIS (e.g., Section 4.13.2.). The effects in the DEIS were revised in the FEIS to describe an effect to the private property adjacent to the selected land. However, the effect would not be significant as no new activities on the selected land would be reasonably foreseeable in the subject area.

SOC 23:

The Federal government (BLM) should not shoulder the additional cost of managing the Broken Wing Ranch.

Response:

The economic effects to the Federal government would be negligible (Section 4.13.2.2).

SOC 24:

Custer County would get less in tax payments if the Broken Wing Ranch was no longer private land.

Response:

The effects to Custer County property taxes would be negligible (Section 4.13.2.2).

SOC 25:

There is a large discrepancy in Federal versus private acres to be exchanged; however, as long as the appraisals are based on equal market value the accompanying exchange is desirable. This assumes that mineral value is not part of the valuation. If mineral value is to be included, it would likely be very difficult to determine with much sense of accuracy.

Response:

There is no meaningful mineral value related to the selected land, particularly because the land containing all of the known ore body is private land owned by TCMC, e.g., Gardner (2008).

7.3.15. Tribal Treaty Rights and Interests (TRIB)

There were no comments on Tribal treaty rights and interests related to the land disposal.

7.3.16. Cultural Resources (CR)

There were no comments on cultural resources related to the land disposal.

7.3.17. Transportation, Access, and Public Safety (TRAN)

TRAN 4:

If the BLM acquired the Garden Creek property and the Broken Wing Ranch it would increase public access and allow US citizens to utilize these lands.

Response:

There would be public access on the Garden Creek property and the Broken Wing Ranch. However, access on the ranch would be managed to protect agricultural use.

TRAN 5:

The road accessing the Lyon Creek property from the south is in poor condition. The main access road that parallels the river crosses several high-gradient streambeds which regularly wash out the road. Continued use of this road contributes to sedimentation to the Salmon River. We suggest reconstructing and reengineering these routes, developing alternative routes to access this property, and potentially closing the existing routes or converting them to trails.

Response:

The only stream crossed by the north-south access road through the ranch is one ford over Lyon Creek, and the effects of sediment from this road are evaluated in the EIS. The road does not contribute meaningful sediment to the Salmon River due to the compacted nature of the road surface, the relatively far distance of nearly all of the road from the Salmon River, the lack of streams between the road the Salmon River, and the relatively flat agricultural fields between the road and the Salmon River. However, the BLM may adjust the grade of the road and realign the road as appropriate, e.g., the section of the road between the Lyon Creek Bridge and Lyon Creek could be moved farther from the Salmon River (Section 2.2.2.2). The BLM would require the north-south access road be in good condition as a condition of title transfer, and would thereafter maintain the road to BLM standards.

The BLM desires the option of administrative access by vehicle on the existing Lyon Creek Road, e.g., maintenance of fences, water improvements, response to unforeseen events, etc. Under the FLPMA and other laws the BLM has administrative access to all BLM land as necessary to manage the land. However, the effects of motorized (Alternative L2-B) and non-motorized (Alternative L2) use of the road are evaluated in the EIS, e.g., sediment from motorized use of the ford (motorized use by the public of the rest of the road would not contribute any meaningful sediment to Lyon Creek, i.e., only tiny amounts of minute particles from fugitive dust).

TRAN 6:

Engineering and liability issues likely preclude public use of the existing private bridge which accesses the Lyon Creek property in full-sized vehicles. One alternative might be allowing pedestrian or mountain bike use of this bridge.

Response:

Under the land exchange action alternatives the bridge would be donated to Custer County by TCMC. However, the BLM would ask the Custer County Commissioners to consider allowing the bridge to be used by the public on foot or on bicycles.

7.3.18. Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste (HAZ)

There were no comments on hazardous materials and solid waste related to the land disposal.

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CHAPTER 8

REFERENCES, GLOSSARY, AND INDEX

CHAPTER 8 – REFERENCES, GLOSSARY, AND INDEX

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8.1. REFERENCES

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8.2.GLOSSARY

404 permit: a permit required by Section 404 of the CWA before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the US, including jurisdictional wetlands.

Abutment: structure built to support the lateral pressure of tailings slurry within the TSF.

Affected environment: the natural, physical, and human-related environment that is sensitive to changes from the alternatives.

Allotment (grazing): an area designated for the use of a certain number and kind of livestock for a prescribed period of time according to an Allotment Management Plan.

Acid Rock Drainage (ARD): drainage that occurs as a result of oxidation of sulfide materials (usually pyrite or iron sulfide) contained in rock that is exposed to air and water. The oxidation of sulfides produces sulfuric acid and sulfate salts.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): method of measuring the amount of forage consumed in a grazing area by multiplying the number of animal units by the number of months of grazing.

Bench: vertical level of an open (mining) pit.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): a practice or combination of practices that are the most effective and practical means of achieving resource protection objectives during resource management activities.

Big game: those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.

Bioaccumulation: the accumulation of substances (usually toxic) in an organism that occur when the organism absorbs a substance at a rate greater than that at which the substance is lost.

Critical Habitat: habitat area essential to the conservation of a Federally-listed species; habitat that is present in minimum amounts and is a determining factor for population maintenance and growth.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal government.

Conifer: any of a group of needle- and cone-bearing evergreen.

Constituent of Concern (COC): specific chemicals that are identified for evaluation in a site assessment process, usually because they have the potential to adversely affect other environmental resources.

Cultural resources: the physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) having scientific, prehistoric, or social values.

Cultural site: any location that includes prehistoric and/or historic evidence of human use, or that has important socio-cultural value.

Cumulative effect: the effect on the environment that results from the incremental effect of the action when added to other actions over time and space. Individual effects can either amplify or negate each other depending on the location, timing, and types of interactions involved. Individually minor but collectively significant actions can result from cumulative effects.

Cumulative effects study area (CESA): an area with a mapable boundary where individual effects can accumulate and result in cumulative effects. Cumulative effects study areas are often different for each resource or plant and animal species, and often require consideration of more than one spatial temporal scale.

Decibel (dB): the basic unit of sound measure; one-tenth of a "Bel" is a measure on a logarithmic scale that indicates the ratio between two sound powers. A ratio of 2 in power corresponds to a difference of 3 decibels between two sounds.

Direct effects: effects on the environment that occur at the same time and place as the initial cause of action.

Disturbance: any event that alters the structure, composition, or function of an ecosystem, including grazing, human trampling, logging, foraging by wildlife ungulates, wind, flood, insects, disease, and fire.

Downgradient or downslope: refers to the direction of water flow (from high to low).

Easement: a right to cross or otherwise use private property for a specified purpose.

Effects: environmental consequences (the scientific and analytical basis for comparison of alternatives) because of a proposed action. Effects may be either direct, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, or indirect, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable of cumulative.

Embankment: a wall or bank of earth or stone built to prevent flooding (i.e., a dam).

Endangered species: "…[A]ny species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range…" which is designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce (Endangered Species Act of 1973 Sec. 3(6)).

Environmental impact statement (EIS): a detailed statement prepared by the responsible official when a major Federal action that significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action provided, and effects analyzed.

Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera (EPT): the three insect orders (i.e., groups of related insects) commonly used to test water quality.

Erosion: detachment or movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity.

Fee simple: a permanent and absolute tenure of a tract of land with freedom to dispose of it at will.

Floodplain: the low and relatively flat areas adjacent to rivers and streams, usually formed mainly of river sediments and subject to regular flooding. A 100-year floodplain is that area subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Forage: plant material (usually grasses, forbs, and brush) that is available for animal consumption.

Fragmentation: the process by which aquatic or terrestrial habitats are increasingly subdivided into smaller units, resulting in their increased insularity as well as losses of total, connected habitat area.

Greenhouse gas (GHG): a gas that contributes to the "greenhouse effect" by absorbing infrared radiation, of which carbon dioxide is an example.

Groundwater: the supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs.

Habitat: the place where a plant or animal lives and grows.

Impoundment: storage location for mine waste material.

Indicator: a criteria used to judge the significance of the effect. These criteria are quantitative when feasible and otherwise qualitative. Indicators are based on regulatory requirements, baseline data, trends, and best management technology.

Indirect effects: secondary effects that occur in locations other than the location of the initial action or significantly later in time.

Interdisciplinary team: a group of resource professionals with different expertise that collaborates to develop and evaluate resource management decisions.

Intermittent stream: stream that flows only part of the time or during part of the year; some segments of the stream may flow year-round.

Invasive plants: nonnative aquatic and terrestrial species that have the capacity to dominate, overwhelm, and replace native vegetation. A species is considered invasive if it is nonnative to the ecosystem under consideration, and if its introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Noxious weeds are a subset of invasive plants.

Irretrievable effect or commitment: the elimination of a resource, its productivity, and/or its utility for the life of the project. Irretrievable commitments occur when a resource is not consumed or destroyed but rather becomes unavailable for use for the foreseeable future.

Irreversible effect: the start of a chemical, biological, and/or physical process that could not be stopped. Irreversible commitments occur when a resource is permanently affected, consumed, or renewable only over long time spans. As a result, the resource or its productivity and/or its utility would be consumed, committed, or lost forever.

Key observation point: an observer position on a travel route used to determine visible area.

Land disposal: (BLM definition): any action which involves land leaving Federal ownership, e.g., a land exchange or land sale.

Land exchange (involving Federal land pursuant to the FLPMA): an exchange of one tract of Federal land for another (Federal or not), in which the public interest would be well served by the exchange.

Landscape: the aspect of the land that is characteristic of a particular region or area.

Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP): document that established direction for future decisions of the use of lands and resources in the planning area to best meet human needs over time, according to the land and resource capabilities.

Locatable mineral: mineral deposits subject to acquisition pursuant to the General Mining Law of 1872. Full definition available online: http://www.blm.gov/or/programs/minerals/locatable-definition.php.

Macroinvertebrate: an invertebrate animal (an animal without a backbone) too small to be seen without magnification. Refers to an aquatic organism used to measure stream health in this EIS.

Management direction: a statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, along with the associated management prescriptions and standards and guidelines to direct resource management.

Management Indicator Species (MIS): a species of wildlife, fish, or plant whose health and vigor are believed to accurately reflect the health and vigor of other species having similar habitat and protection needs to those of the selected indicator species.

Mitigation: actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, replace, or rectify the effect of a management practice or other action.

Molybdenum (Mo) or "Moly": a refractory metallic element used principally as an alloying agent in steel, cast iron, and superalloys to enhance hardenability, strength, toughness, and wear and corrosion resistance.

Monitoring: the process of collecting information to evaluate if objectives and anticipated results of a management action are being realized or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit: regulatory agency document issued by either a Federal or State agency which is designed to control all discharges of pollutants from point sources into US waterways. The NPDES was established by the EPA to control the discharge of pollution point-sources, such as storm water and industrial discharges, that could potentially affect the quality of waters of the US.

Offered land: from the perspective of the proponent; the land owned by TCMC being offered to the BLM.

Open Pit (mining): a mining process whereby the target mineral is extracted from the ground by means of the removal of overburden from a seam of the mineral, as opposed to underground mining; or any mining at or near the surface.

Ore: a naturally occurring solid material from which metal or valuable mineral can be profitably extracted.

Outfall (001, etc - also see **NPDES**)**:** discharge point of a stream potentially containing waste materials.

Overburden: waste material that must be mined to reach ore; sub-economic non-ore rock or soil associated with a mineral deposit.

Palustrine (emergent, forested, scrub-shrub): literally "marsh;" a group of wetland types including inland marshes, swamps, bogs, fens, tundra, and floodplains, all of which are non-tidal and substantially covered with emergent vegetation (trees, shrubs, moss, etc.).

Perennial stream: a stream that flows throughout the year and from source to mouth.

Permeability: the quality of a material or membrane that allows liquid (or gases) to pass through.

pH: the negative $\log_{10}$ of the hydrogen ion activity in solution; measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a scale of 1-14. Neutral pH (fresh water) = 7.0; acidic pH is less than 7.0; alkaline pH is greater than 7.0.

Pit lake: water body that would form inside the excavation created for mining ore (the open pit) after mining is completed.

Population: a community of individuals that share a common gene pool.

Prevention of significant deterioration: an EPA program in which State and/or Federal permits are required in order to restrict emissions from new or modified sources in places where air quality already meets or exceeds primary and secondary ambient air quality standards.

Properly functioning condition: used to describe both the assessment method and the condition of a riparian or wetland area; a method for assessing the physical functioning of riparian-wetland system; how well the physical processes of the riparian-wetland system are functioning.

Pyrite: a hard, heavy, shiny, yellow mineral (iron-based), generally in cubic crystals; can be one of the elements responsible for acid rock drainage.

Record of Decision (ROD): a concise public document disclosing the decision made following preparation of an EIS and the rationale use to reach that decision.

Resource Management Plan (RMP; see **LRMP)**

Riparian: related to, living, or located in conjunction with a wetland, on the bank of a river or stream, or at the edge of a lake or tidewater. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Riparian is normally used to refer to plants of all types that grow along streams, rivers, or at spring and seep sites.

Runoff: the draining away of water (and substances carried with it) from the surface of an area of land or structure.

Scoping: procedures by which agencies determine the extent of analysis necessary for a proposed action, (i.e., the range of actions, alternatives, and effects to be addressed; identification of significant issues related to a proposed action; and the depth of environmental analysis, data, and task assignments needed).

Sediment: any material carried in suspension by water that will ultimately settle to the bottom. Sediment has two main sources: from the channel area itself and from disturbed sites.

Sediment Load: the amount of sediment (sand, silt, and fine particles) carried by a stream or river.

Sedimentation Pond: ponds at the toe of each WRSF and TSF that intercept and hold runoff water and materials eroded from the faces of the WRSFs and the embankment of the TSF. See SRD.

Seepage: the slow movement of water through small cracks, pores, interstices, etc., of a material into or out of a body of surface or subsurface water.

Seepage return dam (SRD): special term for the sedimentation pond at the toe of the TSF embankment.

Selected land: from the perspective of the proponent; the BLM land desired by TCMC.

Sensitive species: those plant or animal species that are susceptible or vulnerable to activity effects or habitat alterations. A Forest Service or BLM designation, sensitive plant and animal species selected by the Regional Forester or the BLM State Director because population viability may be a concern, as evidenced by a current or predicted downward trend in population numbers or density, or a current or predicted downward trend in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. Sensitive species are not addressed in or covered by the ESA.

Significant: as used in NEPA, requires consideration of both context and intensity. Context means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole, and the affected region, interests, and locality. Intensity refers to the severity of effects (40 CFR 1508.27).

Special status (species): proposed, candidate, threatened, or endangered under the ESA (by the USFWS), or those listed as sensitive by either the BLM or Forest Service.

Spillway: a passage for surplus water from a dam.

Surface water: all water naturally open to the atmosphere. This includes rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, seas, and estuaries

Tailings: wastewater contaminated with solid pollutants.

Tailings Storage Facility (TSF): the open lagoon into which tailings are placed and allowed to stand. The solid pollutants suspended in the water sink to the bottom of the lagoon.

Threatened species: any species of plant or animal that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Toe: base or bottom point.

Total maximum daily load (TMDL): the maximum amount of a pollutant that a body of water can receive while still meeting water quality standards.

Turbidity: the state, condition, or quality of opaqueness or reduced clarity of a fluid (i.e., stream flow), due to the presence of suspended particles.

Upgradient, upslope: against or opposite the direction of water flow.

Volatile organic compound: organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary, room-temperature conditions, causing large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form and enter the surrounding air.

Waste rock: rock or mineral with no commercial value which must be removed from a mine to access valuable ores.

Water right: a water claim that has been put to beneficial use and has been perfected or decreed according to state law.

Waters of the US (WUS): all waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce. Complete definition online at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/CWAwaters.cfm.

Watershed: drainage basin for which surface water flows to a single point.

Wetland: area inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

Winter range: a range, usually at lower elevation, used by migratory animals such as deer and elk during the winter months; usually better defined and smaller than summer ranges.

Waste Rock Storage Facilities (WRSF): two separate areas where waste rock has been deposited; located in the Buckskin and Pat Hughes drainages.

Young of the year: fish in their first year of life.

8.3. INDEX

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

404(B)(1) ANALYSIS

JOINT APPLICATION FOR PERMITS

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES - IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Authorities: The Department of Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), and Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) established a joint process for activities impacting jurisdictional waterways that require review and/or approval of both the Corps and State of Idaho. Department of Army permits are required by Section 10 of the Rivers & Harbors Act of 1899 for any structure(s) or work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States and by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for the discharge of dredged or fill materia ls into waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands. State permits are required under the State of Idaho, Stream Protection Act (Title 42, Chapter 38, Idaho Code and Lake Protection Act (Section 58, Chapter 13 et seq., Idaho Code).

Joint Application : Applicant will need to send a completed application, along with one (1) set of legible and reproducible drawings illustrating the location and character of the proposed activities/project to both the Corps and the State of Idaho. Information provided on this application will be used in evaluating the proposed activities. Disclosure of requested information is voluntary, however, if the information is not provided, the application may not be processed and permits may not be issued. Information requested in Block 26 and Block 27 are not required to process the application. DO NOT START WORK UNTIL YOU RECEIVE ALL PERMITS FROM BOTH THE CORPS AND THE STATE OF IDAHO.

Drawings & Supplemental Requirements : See Instruction Guide for required vicinity map, plan-view, and section-view drawings on 8-1/2 x 11 paper size.

INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS MAY NOT BE PROCESSED

[1] DATE:

[2] CONTACT INFORMATION - APPLICANT: Required	[3] CONTACT INFORMATION - AGENT: Completion of Block #29 Required
Name: Bert Doughty Company: Thompson Creek Mining Company Mailing Address: PO Box 62 City: Clayton State: ID Zip: 83227 PH #: (208) 838-2200 E-mail: bdoughty@tcreek.com	Name: Bert Doughty Company: Thompson Creek Mining Company Mailing Address: PO Box 62 City: Clayton State: ID Zip: 83227 PH #: (208) 838-3511 E-mail: bdoughty@tcreek.com

[4] PROJECT NAME or TITLE:	[5] PROJECT STREET ADDRESS:
TCMC Phase 8 Mine Expansion	Thompson Creek Mining Company 35 Miles Southwest of Challis

[6] PROJECT CITY:	[7] PROJECT COUNTY:	[8] PROJECT ZIP CODE:	[9] NEAREST WATERWAY/WATERBODY:
Clayton	Custer County	83227	Bruno Cr., Pat Hughes Cr., Mill Cr.

[10] TAX PARCEL ID#:	[11] LATITUDE/LONGITUDE (Required with vicinity Map):	[12a] 1/4	[12b] 1/4	[12c] SECTION	[12d] TOWNSHIP	[12E] RANGE
	44.306683/-114.522901				See Supplemental Information	

[13a] ESTIMATED START DATE:	[13b] ESTIMATED END DATE:
See Supplemental Information	See Supplemental Information

[14] DESCRIBE INTENDED USE (Commercial, Industrial, Public, Private, Other): Industrial - Mining

[15] HAVE ALL ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS BEEN NOTIFIED OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY OR PROJECT? ☐ NO ☒ YES
Complet the attached sheet by providing list of contract information (including names, address, phone number) of all adjacent property owners.

[16] ☐ CHECK BOX IF ALTERATION(S) ARE LOCATED ON PUBLIC TRUST LANDS ADMINISTERED BY STATE OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

[17] DIRECTIONS TO PROJECT SITE Include vicinity map with legible crossroads, street numbers/names, landmarks, attach additional sheet(s), if needed:
Highway 75 from either Challis or Stanley to the Thompson Creek bridge turnoff. See Supplemental Information.

[18] HAS WORK BEGAN ON THIS PROJECT/ACTIVITY? ☒ NO ☐ YES If yes, describe ALL work that has occurred, including dates; attach additional sheet(s), if needed:
See Supplemental Information

[19] PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PERMIT AUTHORIZATIONS:
See Supplemental Information

[20] TYPE, MATERIAL AND AMOUNT BEING DISCHARGED BELOW THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK, IN CUBIC YARDS:
(1) TYPE Tailings/Reclaim Cubic Yards 1,032 (2) TYPE Waste rock Cubic Yards 457.6 (3) TYPE Mitigation Cubic Yards 5

[21] SURFACE AREA IN ACRES OF WETLAND OR OTHER WATERS FILLED See Instructions Guide:
Wetlands: 3.39 acres; stream channels: 0.85 acres Acres OR Square Feet

[22] SIZE AND FLOW CAPACITY OF BRIDGE OR CULVERT & DRAINAGE AREA SERVED: Not applicable Square Miles

[23] IS PROJECT LOCATED IN A MAPPED FLOODWAY? ☒ NO ☐ YES If yes, contact the floodplain administrator in the local government jurisdiction in which the project is located. A Floodplain Development permit and a No-Rise Certification may be required.

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

Corps of Engineers #:	ID Water Resources #:	ID Dept of Lands #:
Date Received:	Date Received:	Date Received:
☐ Incomplete App. - Return Date:	Fee Received: Receipt #:	Fee Received: Receipt #:

[24a] OVERALL DESCRIPTION & PURPOSE OF PROJECT TO WATERS OF U.S., INCLUDING WETLANDS Attach additional sheet(s), if needed:
See Supplemental Information

[24b] DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY, WITHIN OVERALL PROJECT (Include dimensions, equipment, construction,methods, etc.):
See Supplemental Information

[25a] DESCRIBE MEASURES TAKEN TO AVOID, MINIMIZE, COMPENSATE FOR IMPACTS TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING WETLANDS:
See Instruction Guide for specific details.
See attached 404 (b)(1) Analysis

[25b] PROPOSED MITIGATION PLAN: Attach copy of proposed mitigation plan or statement/reasoning why no mitigation plan is required. Attach additional sheet(s), if needed.
See attached Conceptual Mitigation Plan.

[26] LIST EACH IMPACT TO STREAM, RIVER, LAKE, RESERVOIR, INCLUDING SHORELINE. Attach site map with location of EACH impact listed; attach additional sheet(s).

Activity Number	Name of Waterbody	Seasonal or Perennial	Avg. Stream Width (Linear Feet)	Description of Impact (road crossing, impound, culvert, etc.)	Impact Length (Linear Feet)
1	See Supplemental Information				
2					
3					
4					

TOTAL STREAM IMPACTS (Linear Feet): See Supplemental Information

[27] LIST EACH WETLAND IMPACT, INCLUDING MECHANIZED CLEARING, FILL, EXCAVATION, FLOOD, DRAINAGE, ETC.
Attach site map with location of EACH impact listed, attach additional sheet(s).

Activity Number	Wetland Type (Emergent, Forested, Scrub/Shrub)	Distance to Waterbody (Linear Feet)	Description of Impact (purpose of road crossing, impoundment, culvert, etc.)	Impact Size (Acres or Square Feet)
1	See Supplemental Information			
2				
3				
4				

TOTAL WETLAND IMPACTS (Linear Feet): See Supplemental Information

[28] AUTHORIZATION OF AGENT/ACCESS: I hereby authorize the Agent (listed in Block 3 of this application) to act in my behalf in the processing of this application and to furnish all information, drawings, maps, and supplemental information in support of this apptication. I hereby grant to the agencies to which this application is made, the right to access/come upon the above-described location(s) to inspect the propsed and completed work/activities.

Signature of Applicant *Date*

[29] CERTIFICATION: Application is hereby made for permit, or permits, to authorize the work and uses of the work as described in this application and all supporting documentation. I certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein, or I am acting as the duly authorized agent for the applicant."

Bart Douglas TCM 6/20/14

Signature of Applicant *Date* *Signature of Agent* *Date*

* The application must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity AND signed by a duly authorized agent, if the authorization statement in both Blocks 3 & 28 havebeen completed and signed. 18 USC Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

Provide the name, physical address, and telephone number of ALL adjacent property owners.

This includes adjacent property owners with ownership located on both sides of the near stream bank AND/OR all other ownership on the waterway that may be affected by the proposed activities/project. Also, include homeowner or community associations within the proposed project area.

CONTACT INFORMATION - OWNERSHIP NEAR STREAM BANK

DOWNSTREAM NOTIFICATION

Name:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

PH #:( ) E-mail:

UPSTREAM NOTIFICATION

Name:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

PH #:( ) E-mail:

CONTACT INFORMATION - OWNERSHIP ON WATERWAY

Name: USDA Forest Service Salmon Challis National Forest

Mailing Address: HC 63 Box 1669 Hwy 93

City: Challis State: ID Zip: 83226

PH #:(208) 879-4100 E-mail:

Name: USDI Bureau of Land Management, Challis Field Offi

Mailing Address: 1151 Blue Mountain Road

City: Challis State: ID Zip: 83226

PH #:(208) 879-6200 E-mail:

Name:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

PH #:( ) E-mail:

Name:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

PH #:( ) E-mail:

Name:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

PH #:( ) E-mail:

Name:

Mailing Address:

City: State: Zip:

PH #:( ) E-mail:

Attach as many additional sheets as needed.

Supplemental Information to Joint Application for Permits

Thompson Creek Mine 404 Permit

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Custer County, Idaho

Revised

August 2014

Thompson Creek

Mining Company

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Appendices

Appendix A – Permit Drawings
Appendix B – 404 (b) (1) Alternatives Analysis
Appendix C – Conceptual Mitigation Plan

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
APOO	Amended Plan of Operations
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BR	Bruno Creek
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Forest Service	Salmon-Challis National Forest
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands
MC	Mill Creek
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
PH	Pat Hughes
TCMC	Thompson Creek Mining Company
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	United States Forest Service
WB	West Fork of Bruno Creek

412 E Parkcenter Blvd, Ste 100, Boise, ID 83706-6659
P 208.387.7000
hdrinc.com

Prospective Permittee

Thompson Creek Mining Company
Contact: Bert Doughty, Environmental Manager
P.O. Box 62
Clayton, Idaho 83227
(208) 838-2200

Project Description

Since 1983, Thompson Creek Mining Company (TCMC) has mined molybdenum ore from an open pit, which is milled into molybdenum concentrates for transportation offsite and subsequent processing. Tailings, a residual product of milling, are piped in slurry from the mill to the tailings impoundment located in the Bruno Creek drainage.

In 2008, Thompson Creek Mining Company (TCMC) submitted an Amended Plan of Operations (APOO) to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Challis Field Office, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Salmon-Challis National Forest (Forest Service), and other cooperating agencies for an expansion (extension of mine life) of the Thompson Creek Molybdenum Mine. Implementation of the APOO requires the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to issue a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to discharge fill materials into waters of the United States in relation to the APOO.

The BLM, Forest Service, and USACE will cooperate to prepare a single EIS which will be the basis for the agencies to issue decisions in response to TCMC's proposed actions. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), and Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) will also cooperate in the preparation of the EIS to ensure that the Preferred Alternative is in compliance with the relevant laws, regulations, and policies.

This document contains specific information in support of the Joint Application for Permits (Section 404 Permit application).

Block 9 – Nearest Waterway/Waterbody

Four creeks were identified that will be impacted by future mining expansion. Pat Hughes Creek is an existing waste rock storage facility, which will be enlarged during Phase VIII of mining operations. Bruno Creek and the West Fork of Bruno Creek will be impacted by the expansion of the Mine Tailings Impoundment Structure (tailings impoundment), which will raise the level of the tailings to elevation 7,742 feet. The reclamation plan shows that the closure cover crest of the tailings impoundment will be elevation 7,752 feet. Mill Creek, which is located below the downstream slope of the tailings impoundment, will also be impacted by the expansion, which will increase the footprint of the tailings impoundment and during post closure reclamation activities. The stream configuration of each drainage is described below:

- **Pat Hughes Creek**: The headwaters of Pat Hughes Creek are located north of the mine shops and parking area, which interrupt the channel until it daylights again below the Pat Hughes waste rock storage facility. From there, the creek flows into treatment ponds before

discharging into Thompson Creek, approximately four miles above the confluence with the Salmon River.

- **Bruno Creek**: The headwaters of Bruno Creek are located above the tailings impoundment. During spring, runoff water is diverted around the tailings impoundment before it discharges into Squaw Creek, approximately 3.5 miles upstream from its confluence with the Salmon River. West Fork of Bruno Creek, Hawks Nest, and an unnamed creek are also located within the Bruno Creek drainage.

- **Mill Creek**: Mill Creek (named by TCMC) was historically a tributary to Bruno Creek, which now flows into a small sediment basin before entering the water treatment ponds at the toe of the tailings impoundment. From there, the water is pumped back into the tailings impoundment.

Block 12 – Project Location

The project area lies within portions of the following sections:

Pat Hughes Drainage

- Section 11 of Township 11 North, Range 16 East
- Section 14 of Township 11 North, Range 16 East

Bruno Creek

- Section 25 of Township 12 North, Range 16 East
- Section 36 of Township 12 North, Range 16 East
- Section 01 of Township 11 North, Range 16 East

Mill Creek

- Section 01 of Township 11 North, Range 16 East
- Section 06 of Township 11 North, Range 17 East

Block 13 – Estimated Start Date

The drainages associated with the tailings impoundment (Bruno Creek, West Fork of Bruno Creek, and Mill Creek) will be impacted between the years 2014 and 2025.

The Phase VIII expansion of the existing waste rock storage facility at Lower Pat Hughes Creek will occur between 2014 and 2025.

Block 14 – Describe Intended Use

Since 1983, TCMC has mined molybdenum ore from an open pit. The mine is in the process of initiating Phase VIII, which will impact existing wetlands and stream channels associated with the tailings impoundment and waste rock facilities. See Block 20 for specific project activities.

Block 15 – Have All Adjacent Property Owners Been Notified Of Proposed Activity or Project?

Yes, please refer to application form. The Forest Service and BLM are jointly preparing an EIS for the project with other cooperating agencies.

Block 16 – Check Box if Alteration(s) are Located on Public Trust Lands Administered by State of Idaho Department of Lands

Yes, this Joint Application for Permit will be submitted to Idaho Department of Water Resources and State of Idaho Department of Lands.

Block 17 – Directions to Project Site

The mine is 7 miles northwest of Clayton and 21 miles southwest of Challis in Custer County, Idaho. (see figures in Appendix B). From Challis, drive south on State Highway 75. The TCMC bridge, which crosses the Salmon River, is located between mileposts 219 and 220. The project area is contained on the Thompson Creek USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Block 18 – Has Work Began on this Project/Activity

No work that would fall under this Permit application has started.

Block 19 – Previously Issued Permit Authorizations

- USACE issued a Nationwide Permit 44 (NWW-2008-00579) to TCMC on April 1, 2014. This Permit was issued for the construction of a cutoff wall in the Pat Hughes drainage.
- USACE issued a Nationwide Permit 39 (NWW-2008-00579) to TCMC on January 27, 2009. This Permit was issued for a new access road around the tailings impoundment structure.
- USACE issued Nationwide Permit No. 042100119, USACE on November 10, 2004. This Permit was issued for construction work in the Buckskin, Pat Hughes, and two unnamed creeks.

Other Permits that have been issued:

- Operating Permit, ID-040-1-02, USDI Bureau of Land Management, 4/15/1981
- Operating Permit, USDA Forest Service, 12/1980

- Reclamation Permit, RP-655, Idaho Department of Lands, 11/12/1980

Block 20 – Type, Material and Amount Being Discharged Below the Ordinary High Water Mark

Bruno Creek, West Fork of Bruno Creek, Bruno Creek Tributaries, and Mill Creek

Tailings, as a residual product of milling, are piped in slurry from the mill to the tailings impoundment. Bruno Creek and the West Fork of Bruno Creek and two small tributaries on the west side of the impoundment will become submerged by additional tailings up to elevation 7,742 feet and the reclamation plan shows that the closure cover crest of the tailings impoundment will be elevation 7,752 feet. Portions of Mill Creek will be impacted because the overall footprint of the downstream slope of the tailings impoundment will increase and reclamation work in the upper portions of Mill Creek.

Pat Hughes Creek

The mine generates large volume of waste rock, which is transported by trucks and placed into the lower Pat Hughes drainage. The footprint of the lower Pat Hughes waste rock facilities will increase.

Methodology for Calculating Material Amount

Channel configuration data (ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and channel width) were collected during the field work for the Wetland and Ordinary High Water Mark Delineation Report in 2009 and 2010. The OHWM and channel width data was recorded for distinct segments of each channel. For example, data was recorded in the field as OHWM equals 2 to 3 feet; channel width equals 5 to 7 feet. The length of each segment was measured with ArcGIS. For the purposes of calculating the amount of material that will fill each channel, it was assumed that each channel is rectangular and the average of the recorded dimensions was used to calculate the volume. For example, if the OHWM depth equals 2 to 3 feet, channel width equals 5 to 7 feet, and the segment is 275 feet long, then the volume would be 2.5 feet by 6 feet by 275 feet, which equals 4,125 cubic feet (153 cubic yards).

Squaw Creek

Approximately 5 cubic yards of fill material will be used along Squaw Creek to stabilize eroded stream bank.

Impacts summarized in the table below.

Block 20		
Stream	**Material Type**	**Cubic yards**
Bruno Creek, West Fork Bruno Creek, unnamed tributary, and Hawks Nest (Phase 8 reclamation boundary to impoundment)	Tailings/Reclamation fill	520.2
Mill Creek (tailings impoundment and reclamation)	Tailings/Reclamation fill	511.8
Lower Pat Hughes Creek (waste rock storage facility below shops and parking area)	Waste Rock	457.6
Squaw Creek	Fill material for stream bank stabilization	5.0

Block 21 – Surface Area in Acres of Wetland or Other Waters Filled

The surface area of wetlands was determined by collecting GPS data along the edges of each wetland. The resulting polygons were processed with ArcGIS to calculate their areas. The surface area of other streams was calculated similarly to the calculation of the volume described in Block 20. The average width, which was recorded in the field, multiplied by the length of that segment, which was measure with ArcGIS.

Block 21		
Stream	**Wetland Surface Area (acres)**	**Stream Channel Surface Area (acres)**
Bruno Creek, West Fork Bruno Creek, unnamed tributary, and Hawks Nest	0.21	0.29
Mill Creek	2.93	0.29
Lower Pat Hughes Creek	0.26	0.27

Block 22 – Size and Flow Capacity of Bridge or Culvert & Drainage Area Served

N/A

Block 23 – Is Project Located in a Mapped Floodway

No.

Block 24 – Overall Description & Purpose of Project to Waters of U.S., Including Wetlands

TCMC mines molybdenum ore from an open pit, which is milled into molybdenum concentrates for transportation offsite and subsequent processing. Tailings, a residual product of milling, are piped in slurry from the mill to the tailings impoundment located in the Bruno Creek drainage. The expansion of the tailings impoundment will increase its footprint and partially fill the Mill Creek drainage, which is located along the southwestern downstream slope of the tailings impoundment. Current mining activities also generate waste rock, which is transported by trucks and placed into the Buckskin and Pat Hughes drainages. During preproduction stripping, when the mine first started operating in the early 1980s, overburden was also placed into these two drainages. The Phase VIII expansion will increase the footprint of the Pat Hughes waste rock facility.

See dimensions of the proposed activities and their impacts on wetlands and stream channels in Block 26 and 27 below.

Block 25a – Describe Measures Taken to Avoid, Minimize, Compensate for Impacts to Waters of the United States, Including Wetlands

See attached 404 (b)(1) Analysis in Appendix B.

Block 25b – Proposed Mitigation Plan

See attached conceptual Mitigation Plan in Appendix C.

Block 26 – List Each Impact to Stream, River, Lake, Reservoir, including Shoreline

Block 26					
Activity Number	**Name of Waterbody**	**Seasonal or Perennial**	**Avg. Stream Width (feet)**	**Description of Impact (road crossing, impound, culvert, etc.)**	**Impact Length (linear feet)**
1	Bruno Creek, West Fork Bruno Creek, unnamed tributary, and Hawks Nest	Perennial	4.0	Tailings Impoundment	3,215
2	Mill Creek	Perennial	2.9	Tailings Impoundment	4,397
3	Lower Pat Hughes Creek	Perennial	4.0	Waste rock storage facility	3,029
				TOTAL STREAM IMPACTS (Linear Feet):	10,641

Block 27 – List Each Wetland Impact

Block 27					
Activity Number	**Reference Numbers from Delineation Report**	**Wetland Type (emergent, forested, scrub/shrub)**	**Distance to Waterbody (linear feet)**	**Description of Impact (purpose of road crossing, impoundment, culvert, etc.)**	**Impact Size (acres or square feet)**
1	BR1	Palustrine Forested	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment	0.036
2	BR Pond	Open Water	N/A	Tailings Impoundment	0.026
3	BR2	Palustrine Forested	Immediately Adjacent	Tailings Impoundment	0.032
4	WB1	Palustrine Forested	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment	0.025
5	WB2	Palustrine Forested	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment	0.108
6	WBWet1	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment	0.004
7	WBWet2	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment	0.003
8	MC1	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.217
9	MC3	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.21
10	MC4	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.796
11	MC5	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.127
12	MC6	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.811
13	MC7	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.153
14	MC8	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.406
15	MC9	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.203
16	MC Seep	Seep	Immediately adjacent	Tailings Impoundment/Reclamation	0.002
17	PH Trib Seep	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Waste rock storage facility	0.05
18	PH1	Palustrine Emergent	Immediately adjacent	Waste rock storage facility	0.21

TOTAL WETLAND IMPACTS: 3.393 acres
(Total does not include open Water)

BR = Bruno Creek
WB = West Fork Bruno Creek
PH = Pat Hughes Creek
MC = Mill Creek

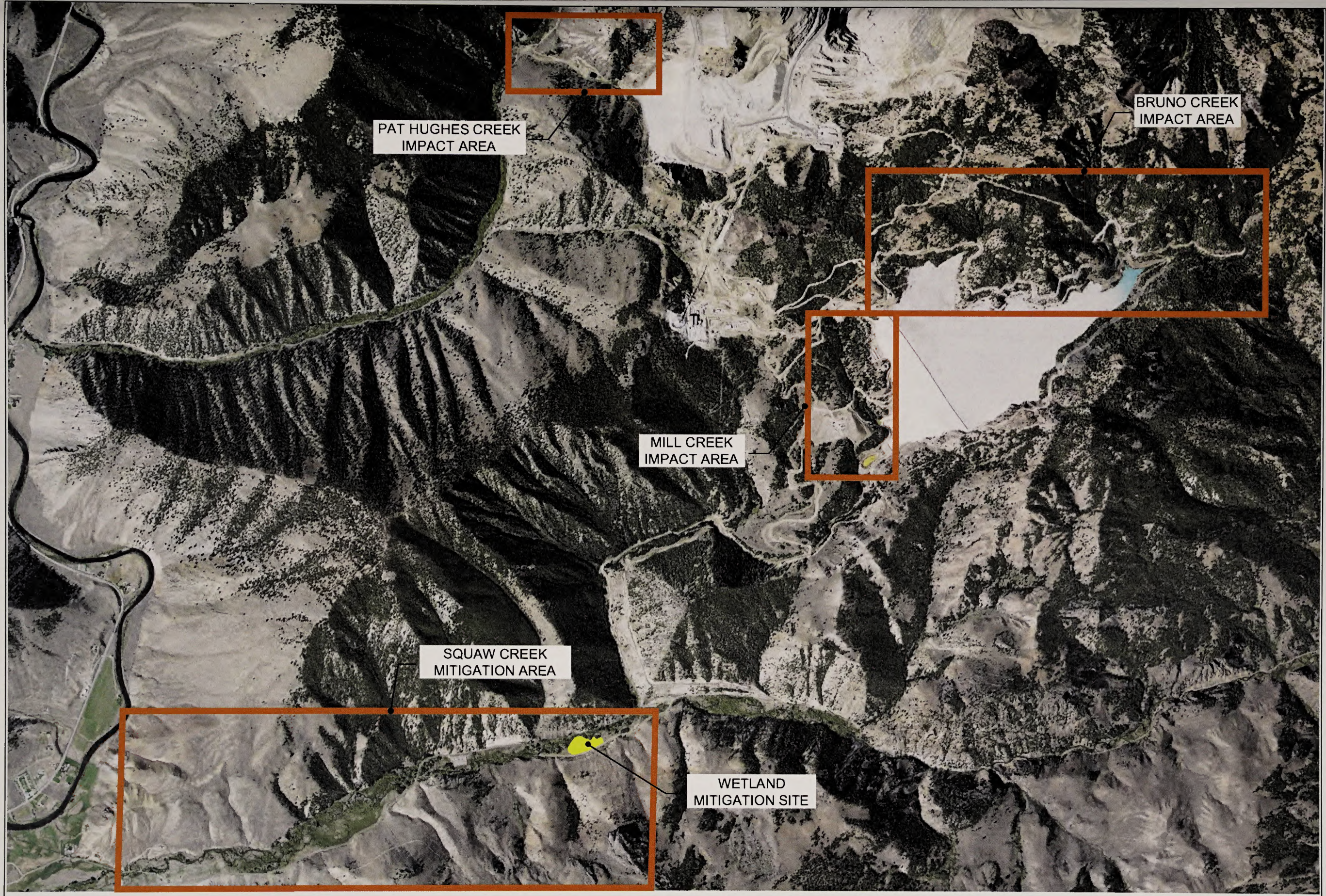


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Permit Drawings



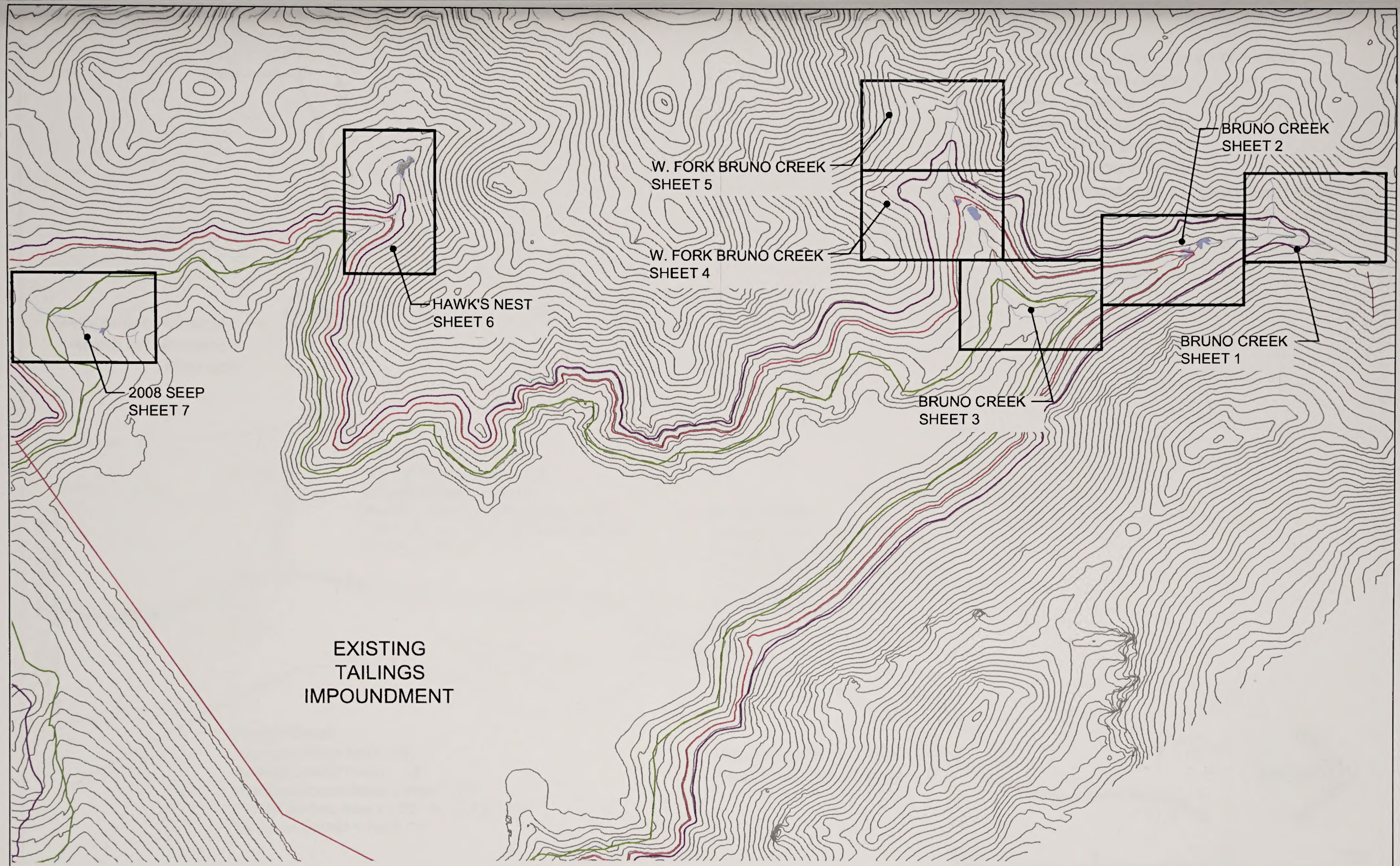




Thompson Creek Mining Company

WETLAND IMPACT & MITIGATION AREA REFERENCE MAP

Scale: N.T.S.



Legend

- PHASE VIII RECLAMATION FILL BOUNDARY
- PHASE VIII TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT BOUNDARY
- PHASE VII TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT BOUNDARY

Thompson Creek Mining Company

BRUNO CREEK IMPACT AREA

Site Reference Map

Scale: N.T.S.

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
SPRING / SEEP
STREAM
STREAM REACH
FLOW DIRECTION
MAJOR CONTOUR
PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase VIII)
PHASE VIII RECLAMATION FILL BOUNDARY

7940
7920
7900
7880
7860
7840
7820
7800
7780
7760

Begin

No Impacts

B 8

Beginning of Impacted Reach on Un-named Drainage

Un-named Drainage
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 126'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.004 AC (189 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 7.0 CY

Spring

MATCHLINE SHEET 2

Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 9.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.25'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 85'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.019 AC (807 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 37.4 CY

A 8

Phase VIII Reclamation Fill Boundary

No Impacts

Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 6'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 372'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.051 AC (2,232 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 124.0 CY

Beginning of Impacted Reach on Bruno Creek

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Bruno Creek Permanent Impacts (Phase VIII Reclamation)
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.074 AC (3,228 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 168.4 CY

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 25, Township 12 North, Range 16 East

BRUNO CREEK

Sheet 1 of 9

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Bruno Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

- CULVERT
- STREAM
- STREAM REACH
- FLOW DIRECTION
- EXISTING WETLAND COMPLEX
- MAJOR CONTOUR
- PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase VIII)
- PHASE VIII RECLAMATION FILL BOUNDARY
- PHASE VIII TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT BOUNDARY

Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 5.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 326'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.041 AC (1,793 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 66.4 CY

Bruno Creek Wetland 1
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.036 AC (1,557 SF)

Bruno Creek Wetland 2
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.032 AC (1,377 SF)

Bruno Creek Pond
Permanent Impact = 0.026 AC (1,131 SF)

Culvert below dam

Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 69'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.004 AC (173 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 4.8 CY

Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 104'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.007 AC (312 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 11.6 CY

Phase VIII Tailings Impoundment Boundary

Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 5.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 401'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.051 AC (2,205 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 81.7 CY

Phase VIII Reclamation Fill Boundary

MATCHLINE SHEET 1

MATCHLINE SHEET 3

7800 7780 7700 7680 7720 7740 7760 7780 7800 7820 7840 7860 7880

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Bruno Creek Permanent Impacts (Phase VIII Reclamation)
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.103 AC (4,483 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 164.5 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.094 AC (4,065 SF)

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 25, Township 12 North, Range 16 East

BRUNO CREEK

Sheet 2 of 9

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Bruno Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014

MATCHLINE SHEET 4

West Fork of Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 4.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 129'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.013 AC (581 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 16.1 CY

West Fork of Bruno Creek
Previously Permitted Under
NWW Permit # NWW-2008-00579

Phase VIII Tailings
Impoundment Boundary

Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 5.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 120'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.015 AC (660 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 24.4 CY

Phase VII Tailings
Impoundment Boundary

MATCHLINE SHEET 2

C 9

A 8

Tailings Impoundment
Edge of Water

Bruno Creek
Previously Permitted Under
NWW Permit # NWW-2008-00579

7780
7760
7740
7720
7700
7680
7660
7640
7620
7600
7580

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
- CULVERT
- STREAM
- STREAM REACH
- FLOW DIRECTION
- MAJOR CONTOUR
- PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase VIII)
- PHASE VIII TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT BOUNDARY
- PHASE VII TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT BOUNDARY

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Bruno Creek Permanent Impacts (Phase VIII Reclamation)
Total Surface Area Impacts: 0.028 AC (1,241 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 40.5 CY

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 25, Township 12 North, Range 16 East

BRUNO CREEK & WEST FORK OF BRUNO CREEK

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Bruno Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
SPRING / SEEP
CULVERT
STREAM
STREAM REACH
FLOW DIRECTION
EXISTING WETLAND COMPLEX
MAJOR CONTOUR
PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase VIII)
PHASE VIII RECLAMATION FILL BOUNDARY
PHASE VIII TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT BOUNDARY

MATCHLINE SHEET 5

Phase VIII Reclamation Fill Boundary

West Fork of Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.25'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 240'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.008 AC (360 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 16.7 CY

Seep

Existing West Fork of Bruno Creek Diversion Structure

West Fork of Bruno Creek Wetland 1
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.025 AC (1,076 SF)

Phase VIII Tailings Impoundment Boundary

West Fork of Bruno Creek Wetland 2
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.108 AC (4,702 SF)

West Fork of Bruno Creek
Average OHWM Width = 5.25'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 353'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.043 AC (1,853 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 68.6 CY

West Fork of Bruno Creek Wet #1
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.004 AC (193 SF)

West Fork of Bruno Creek Wet #2
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.003 AC (110 SF)

Phase VIII Reclamation Fill Boundary

7880 7860 7840 7820 7800 7780 7760 7720 7700 7780 7800 7820 7840 7860 7880 7900 7920

MATCHLINE SHEET 3

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

West Fork of Bruno Creek Permanent Impacts
(Phase VIII Reclamation)
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.051 AC (2,213 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 85.3 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.140 AC (6,081 SF)

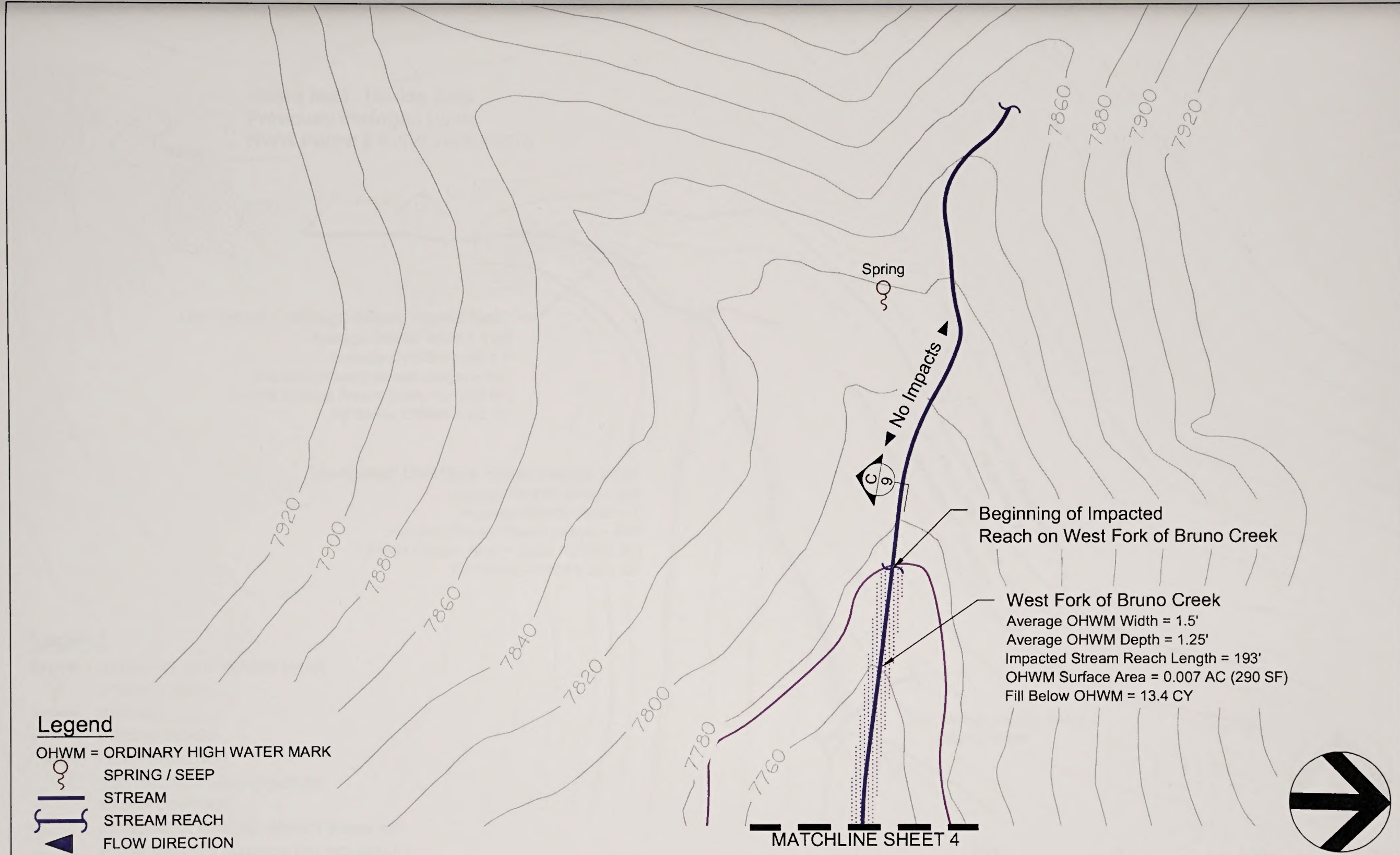
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 25, Township 12 North, Range 16 East

WEST FORK OF BRUNO CREEK

Sheet 4 of 9

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: West Fork of Bruno Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014



Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

- SPRING / SEEP
- STREAM
- STREAM REACH
- FLOW DIRECTION
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase VIII)
- PHASE VIII RECLAMATION FILL BOUNDARY

West Fork of Bruno Creek Permanent Impacts
(Phase VIII Reclamation)
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.007 AC (290 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 13.4 CY

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 25, Township 12 North, Range 16 East

WEST FORK OF BRUNO CREEK

Sheet 5 of 9

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: West Fork of Bruno Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014

Hawks Nest - Hillside Seep
Previously Permitted Under
NWW Permit # NWW-2008-00579

Seep

Begin

D 9

Un-named Drainage Below Hawks Nest
Average OHWM Width = 1.75'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 127'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.005 AC (222 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 8.2 CY

Un-named Drainage Below Hawks Nest
Average OHWM Width = 2.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 390'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.022 AC (975 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 36.1 CY

Phase VIII Reclamation Fill Boundary

Phase VIII Tailings Impoundment Boundary

Tailings Impoundment Edge of Water

D 9

7860 7900 7880 7860 7840 7820 7800 7780 7760 7740 7720 7820 7840

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
SPRING / SEEP
STREAM
STREAM REACH
FLOW DIRECTION
EXISTING WETLAND COMPLEX
MAJOR CONTOUR
PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase VIII)
PHASE VIII RECLAMATION FILL BOUNDARY
PHASE VIII TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT BOUNDARY
PHASE VII TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT BOUNDARY

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Hawks Nest Permanent Impacts (Phase VIII Reclamation)
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.027 AC (1197 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 44.3 CY

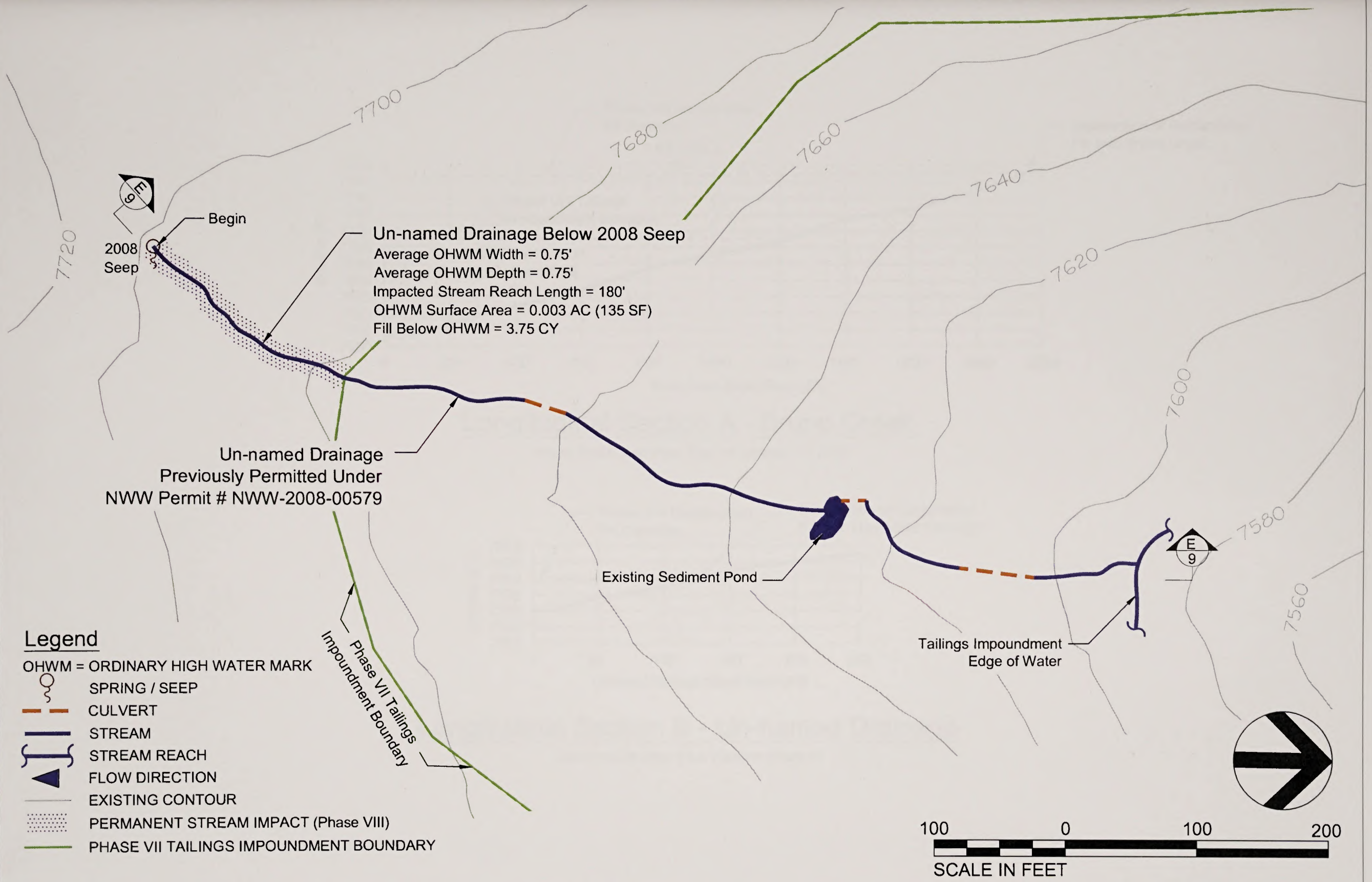
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 36, Township 12 North, Range 16 East

HAWKS NEST

Sheet 6 of 9

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Hawks Nest
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014



2008 Seep Permanent Impacts (Phase VIII Reclamation)
Total Surface Area Impacts: 0.003 AC / (135 SF)
Total Fill Below OHM: 3.75 CY

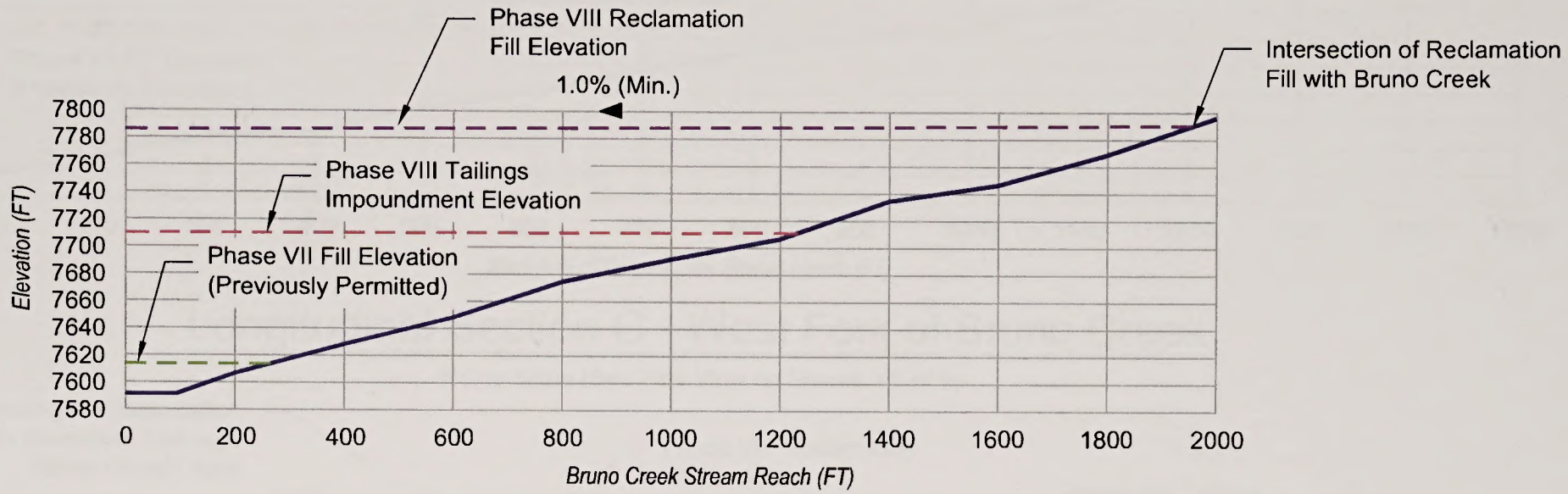
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 36, Township 12 North, Range 16 East &
Section 1, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

2008 SEEP

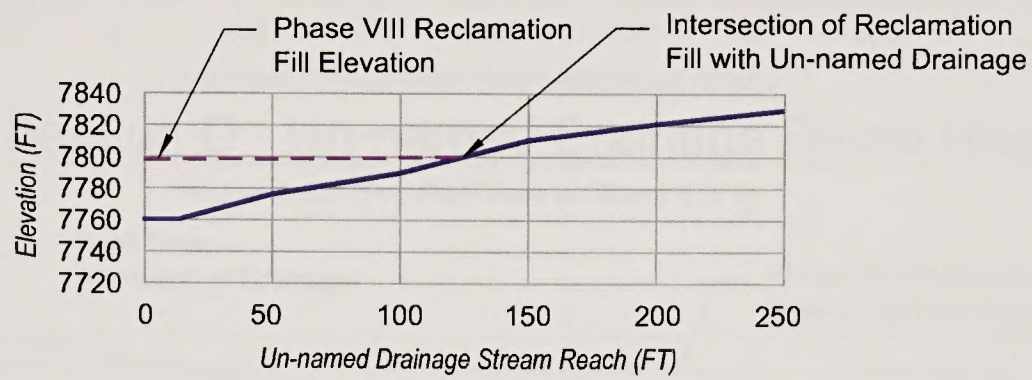
Sheet 7 of 9

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: 2008 Seep
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014



Longitudinal Section A - Bruno Creek

Not to Scale (See Plan View on Sheets 1-3 of 9)



Longitudinal Section B - Un-named Drainage

Not to Scale (See Plan View on Sheet 1)

Note: Tailings impoundment dam crest prior to Phase VIII reclamation is 7742' and 7752' MSL post-reclamation. Elevations of reclamation cover will vary across the reclaimed tailings impoundment.

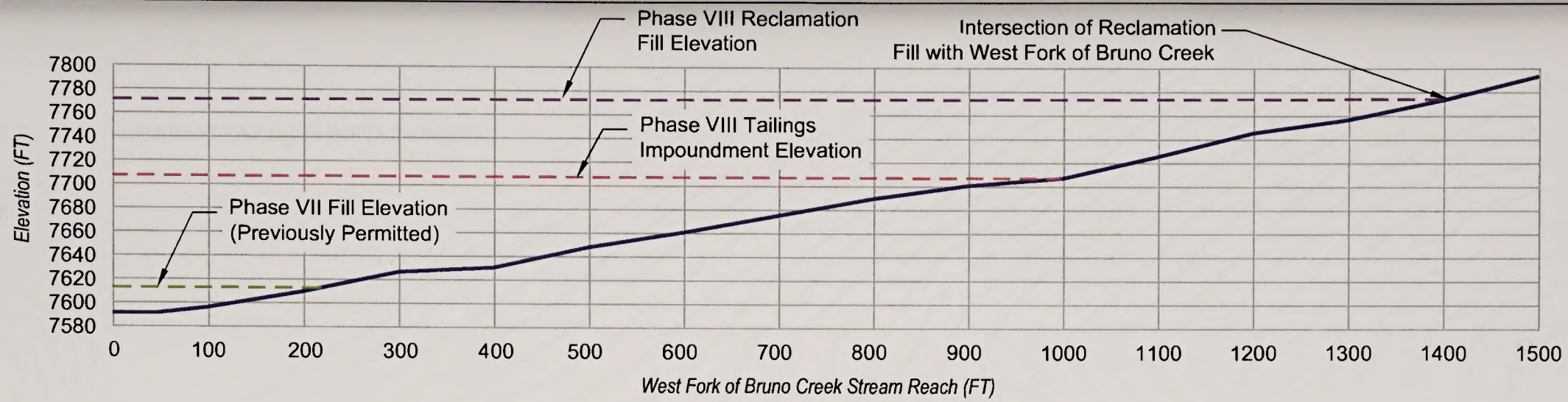
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 25, Township 12 North, Range 16 East

Stream Impact Longitudinal Section Details

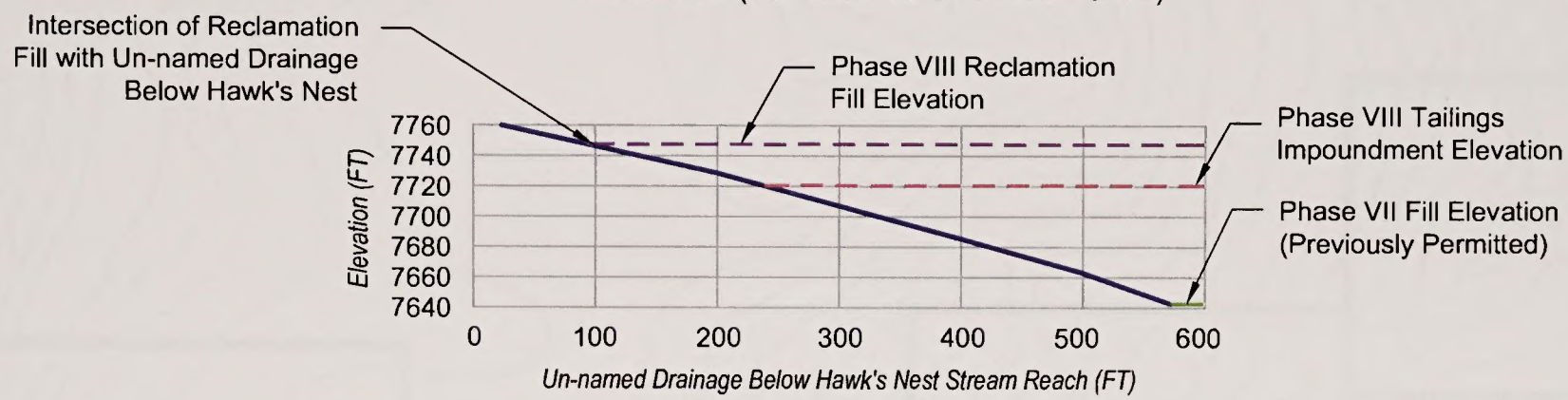
Sheet 8 of 9

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterways: Bruno Creek, Unamed Drainage
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014



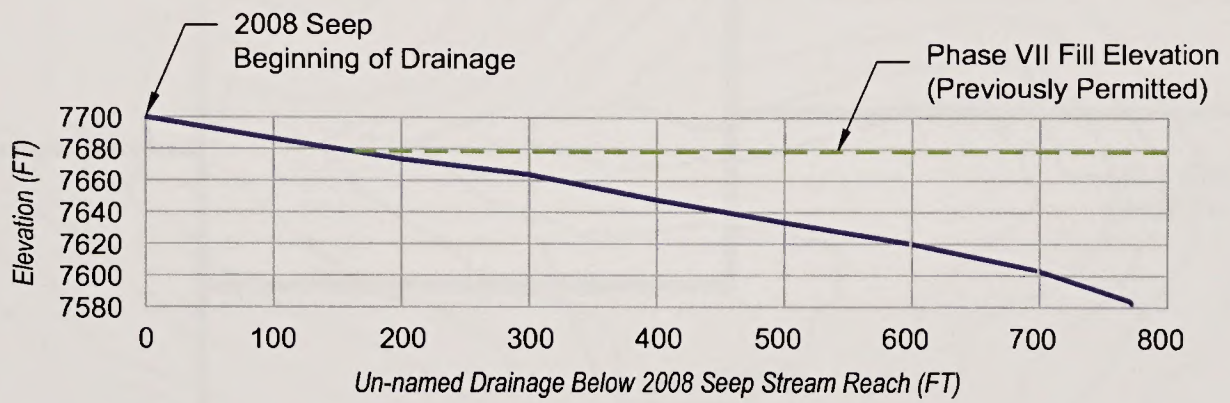
Longitudinal Section C - West Fork of Bruno Creek

Not to Scale (See Plan View on Sheets 3-5 of 9)



Longitudinal Section D - Un-named Drainage Below Hawk's Nest

Not to Scale (See Plan View on Sheet 6 of 9)



Longitudinal Section E - Un-named Drainage Below 2008 Seep

Not to Scale (See Plan View on Sheet 7 of 9)

Note: Tailings impoundment dam crest prior to Phase VIII reclamation is 7742' and 7752' MSL post-reclamation. Elevations of reclamation cover will vary across the reclaimed tailings impoundment.

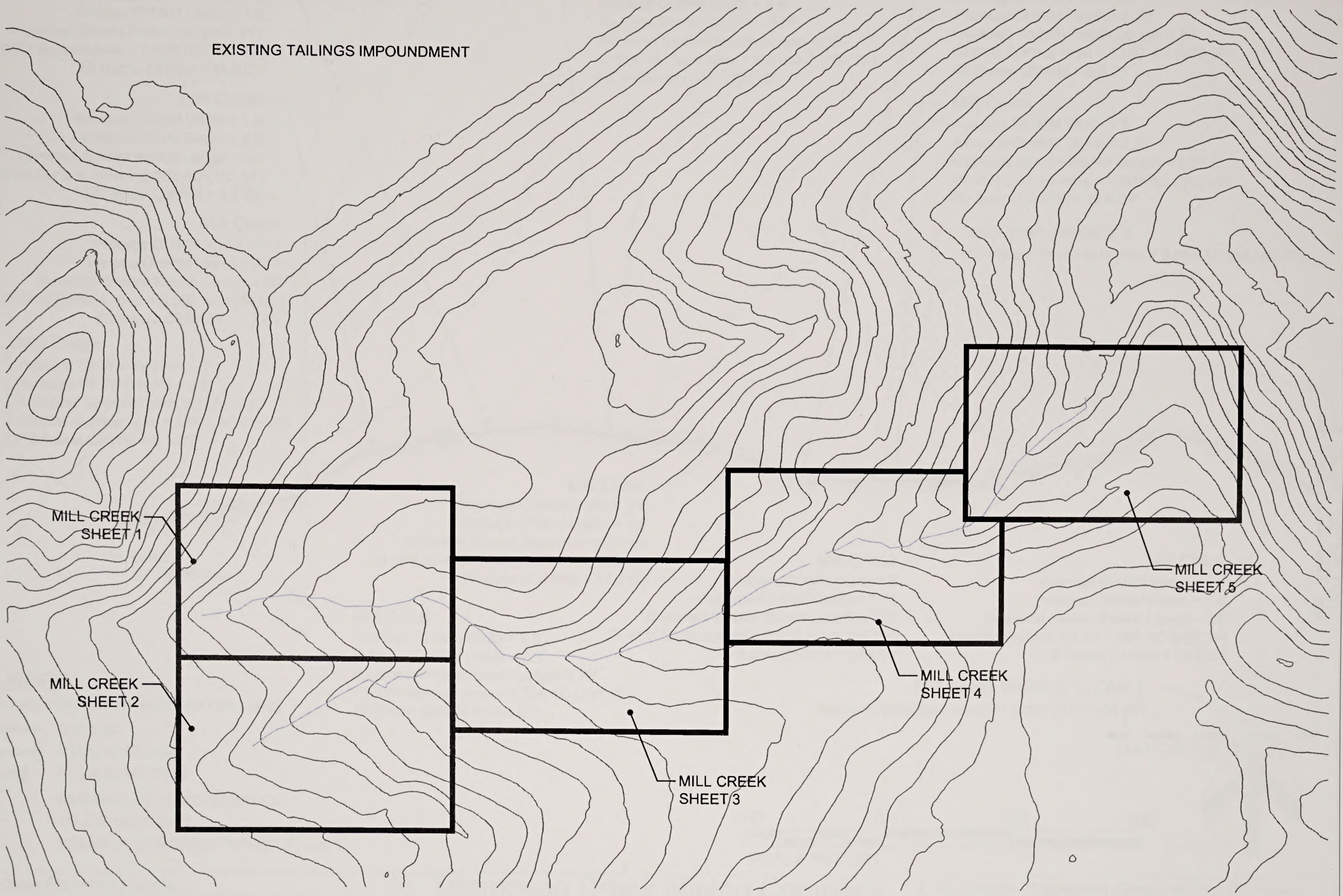
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Sections 25 & 36, Township 12 North, Range 16 East &
Section 1, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

Stream Impact Longitudinal Section Details

Sheet 9 of 9

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterways: West Fork of Bruno Creek, Hawks Nest, 2008 Seep
Custer County, Idaho
Date: September 3, 2014



Thompson Creek Mining Company

MILL CREEK STUDY AREA

Site Reference Map

Scale: N.T.S.

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 111'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.008 AC (332 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 18.4 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 2.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 69'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.002 AC (103 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 9.5 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 5.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 70'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.009 AC (384 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 10.7 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 3.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 25'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.001 AC (63 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 8.1 CY

Begin
24" HDPE Pipe

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 3.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 72'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.004 AC (181 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 23.4 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 58'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.004 AC (203 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 11.3 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 8.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 93'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.018 AC (793 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 22.0 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 6'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 176'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.024 AC (1,057 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 29.4 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 4'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 80'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.007 AC (320 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 8.9 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3'
Average OHWM Depth = 2.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 107'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.007 AC (320 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 29.6 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 88'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.005 AC (220 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 12.2 CY

Mill Creek Wetland 4
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.554 AC (24,148 SF)

Mill Creek Wetland 3 (Cont.)
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.104 AC (4,548 SF)

7500 7480 7460 7440 7420 7400 7360

MATCHLINE SHEET 3

MATCHLINE SHEET 2

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

- STREAM
- STREAM REACH
- FLOW DIRECTION
- EXISTING WETLAND COMPLEX
- MAJOR CONTOUR
- PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase 8)

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Mill Creek Permanent Impacts
Total Surface Area Impacts: 0.089 AC / (3,976 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 183.5 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.658 AC / (28,696 SF)

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 01, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

MILL CREEK

Sheet 1 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Mill Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: June 3, 2013

MATCHLINE SHEET 1

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 169'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.010 AC (423 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 11.7 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 101'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.003 AC (152 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 4.2 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 107'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.007 AC (321 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 8.9 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 225'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.018 AC (786 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 21.8 CY

SEEP

Mill Creek Wetland 3
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.092 AC (4,014SF)

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 104'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.004 AC (155 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 4.3 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 27'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.001 AC (53 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 1.5 CY

Mill Creek Wetland 2
(No Permanent Impact)

Mill Creek Wetland 1
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.218 AC (9,514 SF)

Begin

Seep

7360
7380
7400
7420
7440
7460
7480
7500

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
SPRING / SEEP
STREAM
STREAM REACH
FLOW DIRECTION
EXISTING WETLAND COMPLEX
MAJOR CONTOUR
PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase 8)

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Mill Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.043 AC (1,890 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 52.4 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.310 AC (13,528 SF)

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 01, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

MILL CREEK

Sheet 2 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Mill Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: June 3, 2013

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 297'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.017 AC (743 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 41.3 CY

Mill Creek Wetland 4 (Cont.)
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.242 AC (10,536 SF)

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 114'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.004 AC (171 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 9.5 CY

Mill Creek Wetland 6
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.604 AC (26,308 SF)

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.25'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 174'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.008 AC (348 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 16.1 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 116'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.004 AC (174 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 6.4 CY

Seep

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 136'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.005 AC (204 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 5.7 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 69'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.006 AC (242 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 13.4 CY

Mill Creek Wetland 3 (Cont.)
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.014 AC (593 SF)

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 126'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.009 AC (377 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 14.0 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 78'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.004 AC (157 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 5.8 CY

Mill Creek Wetland 5
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.138 AC (6,048 SF)

MATCHLINE SHEET 1

MATCHLINE SHEET 4

7380 7360 7340 7320 7300 7280 7260 7240 7220 7220 7240 7260 7300

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
SPRING / SEEP
STREAM
STREAM REACH
FLOW DIRECTION
EXISTING WETLAND COMPLEX
MAJOR CONTOUR
PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase 8)

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Mill Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.057 AC (2,416 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 112.2 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.998 AC (43,485 SF)

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 01, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

MILL CREEK

Sheet 3 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Mill Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: June 3, 2013

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 6.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.25'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 356'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.053 AC (2,314 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 107.1 CY

Mill Creek Wetland 8
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.162 AC (7,036 SF)

SEEP
SEEP

MATCHLINE SHEET 5

Mill Creek Seep
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.002 AC (100 SF)

Mill Creek Wetland 7
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.153 AC (6,665 SF)

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 239'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.008 AC (359 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 10.0 CY

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 2.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 247'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.014 AC (618 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 17.2 CY

MATCHLINE SHEET 3

Mill Creek Wetland 6 (Cont.)
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.207 AC (9,034 SF)

Mill Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 0.75'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 97'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.003 AC (146 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 4.0 CY

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
CULVERT
SPRING / SEEP
STREAM
STREAM REACH
FLOW DIRECTION
EXISTING WETLAND COMPLEX
MAJOR CONTOUR
PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase 8)

Mill Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.078 AC (3,437 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 138.3 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.524 AC (22,835 SF)

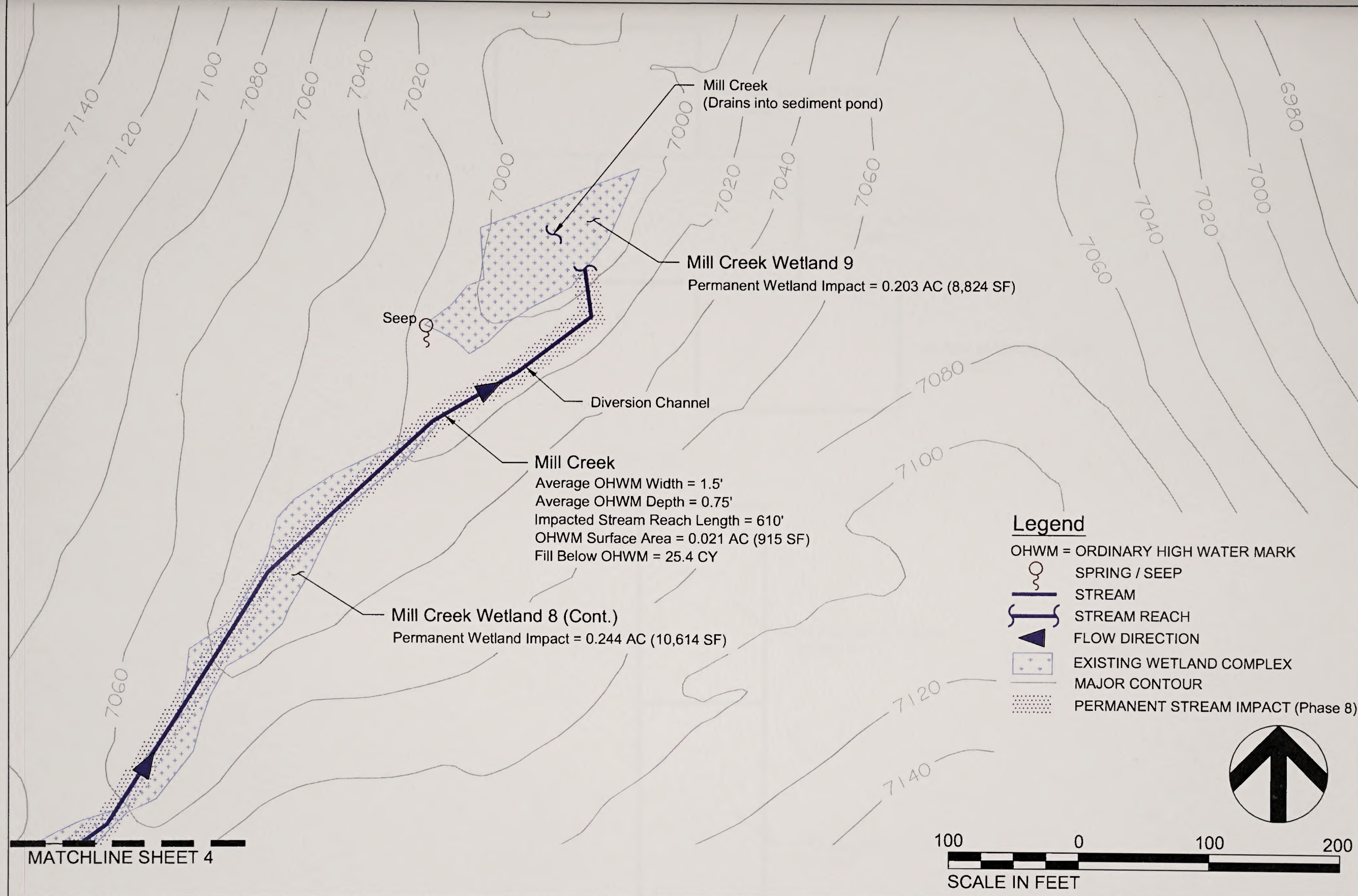
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 06, Township 11 North, Range 17 East

MILL CREEK

Sheet 4 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Mill Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: June 3, 2013



Mill Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.021 AC (915 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 25.4 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.447 AC (19,438 SF)

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 06, Township 11 North, Range 17 East

MILL CREEK

Sheet 5 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Mill Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: June 3, 2013

PAT HUGHES CREEK
SHEET 1

PAT HUGHES CREEK
SHEET 2

PAT HUGHES CREEK
SHEET 3

PAT HUGHES CREEK
SHEET 4

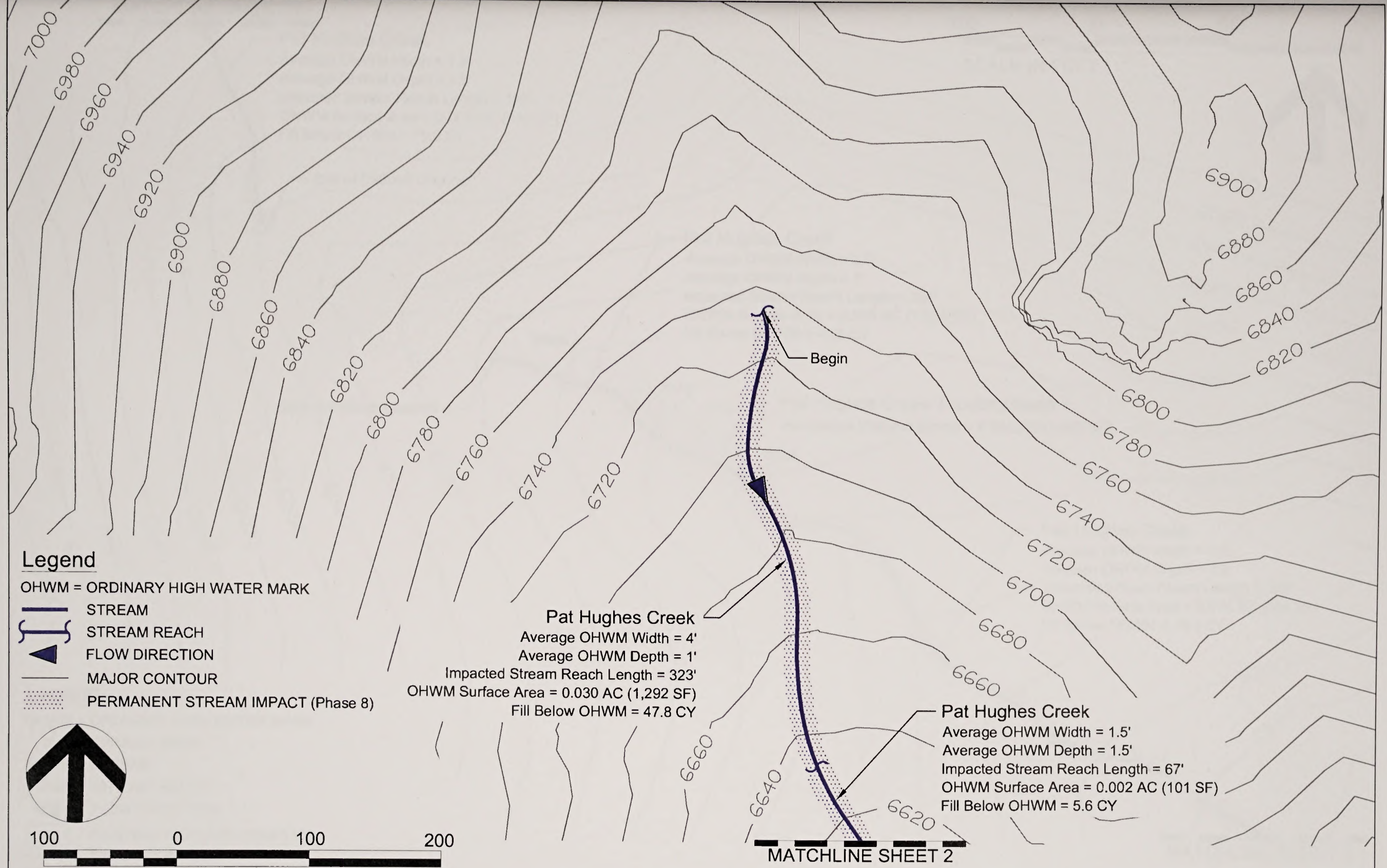
PAT HUGHES CREEK
SHEET 5

Thompson Creek Mining Company

PAT HUGHES CREEK STUDY AREA

Site Reference Map

Scale: N.T.S.



Pat Hughes Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.032 AC (1,393 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 53.4 CY

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 11, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

PAT HUGHES CREEK

Sheet 1 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Pat Hughes Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: August 14, 2014

MATCHLINE SHEET 1

100 0 100 200
SCALE IN FEET

Pat Hughes Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 180'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.006 AC (270 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 15.0 CY

End of Defined Channel

Pat Hughes Creek
Average OHWM Width = 3.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 324'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.026 AC (1,134 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 42.0 CY

Seep
Seep
Seep
Seep

Start of Defined Channel

Pat Hughes Creek Tributary Seep 1
Permanent Wetland Impact = 0.045 AC (1,940 SF)

Pat Hughes Creek
Average OHWM Width = 1.5'
Average OHWM Depth = 1.5'
Impacted Stream Reach Length = 396'
OHWM Surface Area = 0.014 AC (594 SF)
Fill Below OHWM = 33.0 CY

6700 6680 6660 6640 6620 6600 6580 6560 6540 6520 6500 6480 6460 6440 6420 6400 6380 6360 6340

MATCHLINE SHEET 3

Legend

OHWM = ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
SPRING / SEEP
STREAM
STREAM REACH
FLOW DIRECTION
EXISTING WETLAND COMPLEX
MAJOR CONTOUR
PERMANENT STREAM IMPACT (Phase 8)

Pat Hughes Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.046 AC (1,998 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 90.0 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.045 AC (1,940 SF)

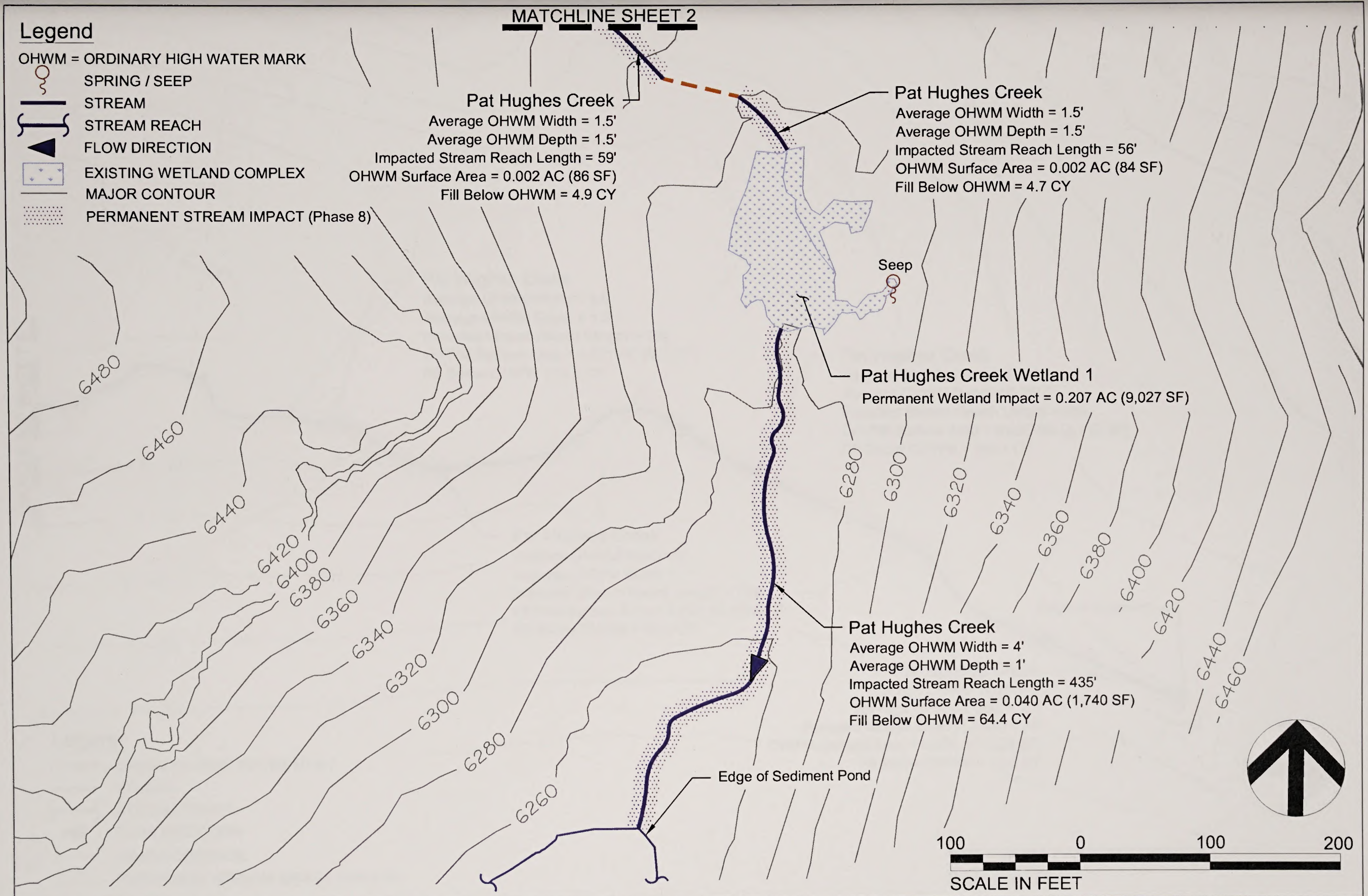
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 11, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

PAT HUGHES CREEK

Sheet 2 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Pat Hughes Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: August 14, 2014



Pat Hughes Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.044 AC (1,910 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 74.0 CY
Total Wetlands Permanent Impacts: 0.207 AC (9,027 SF)

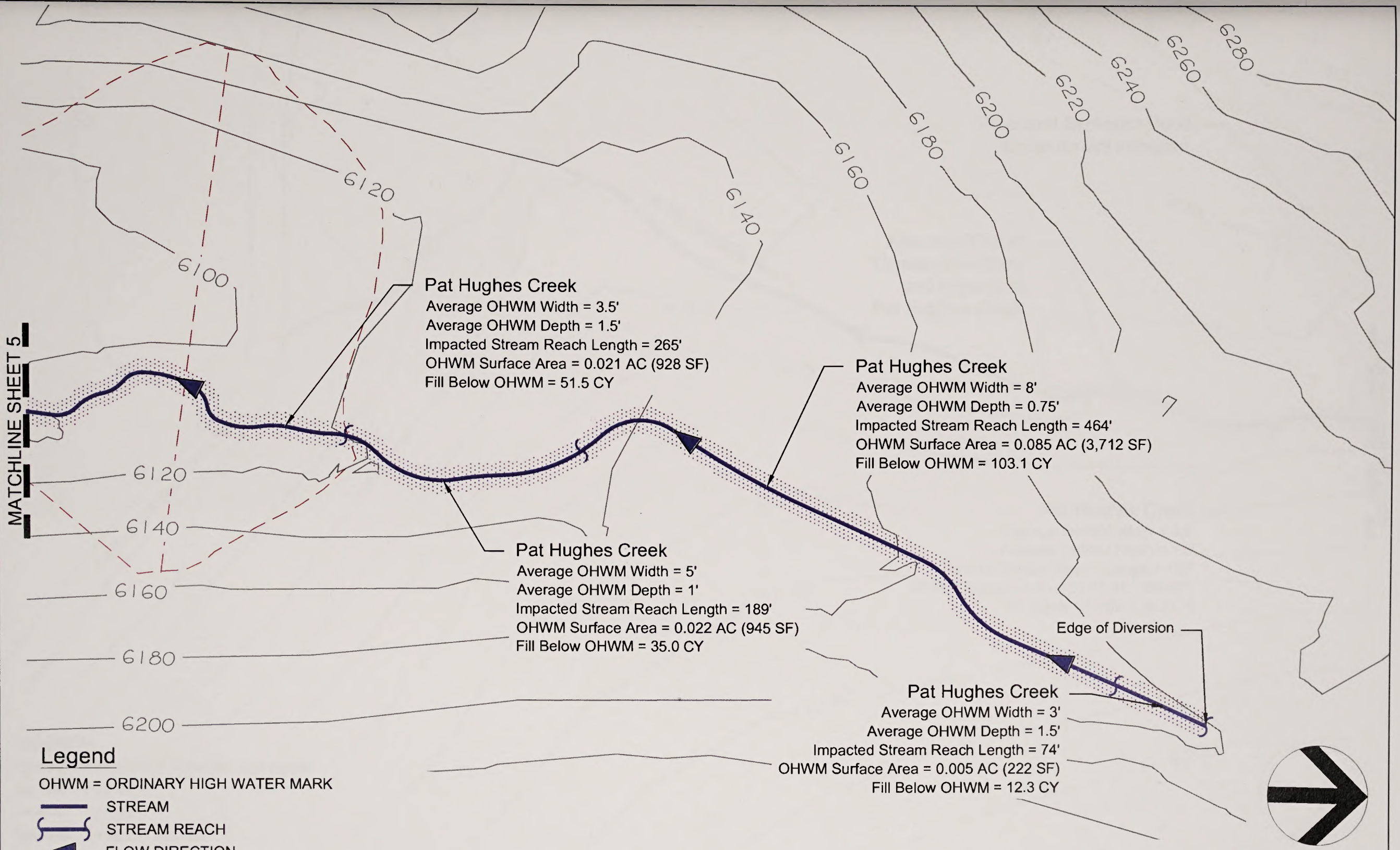
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 11, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

PAT HUGHES CREEK

Sheet 3 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Pat Hughes Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: August 14, 2014



Pat Hughes Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.133 AC (5,807 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 201.9 CY

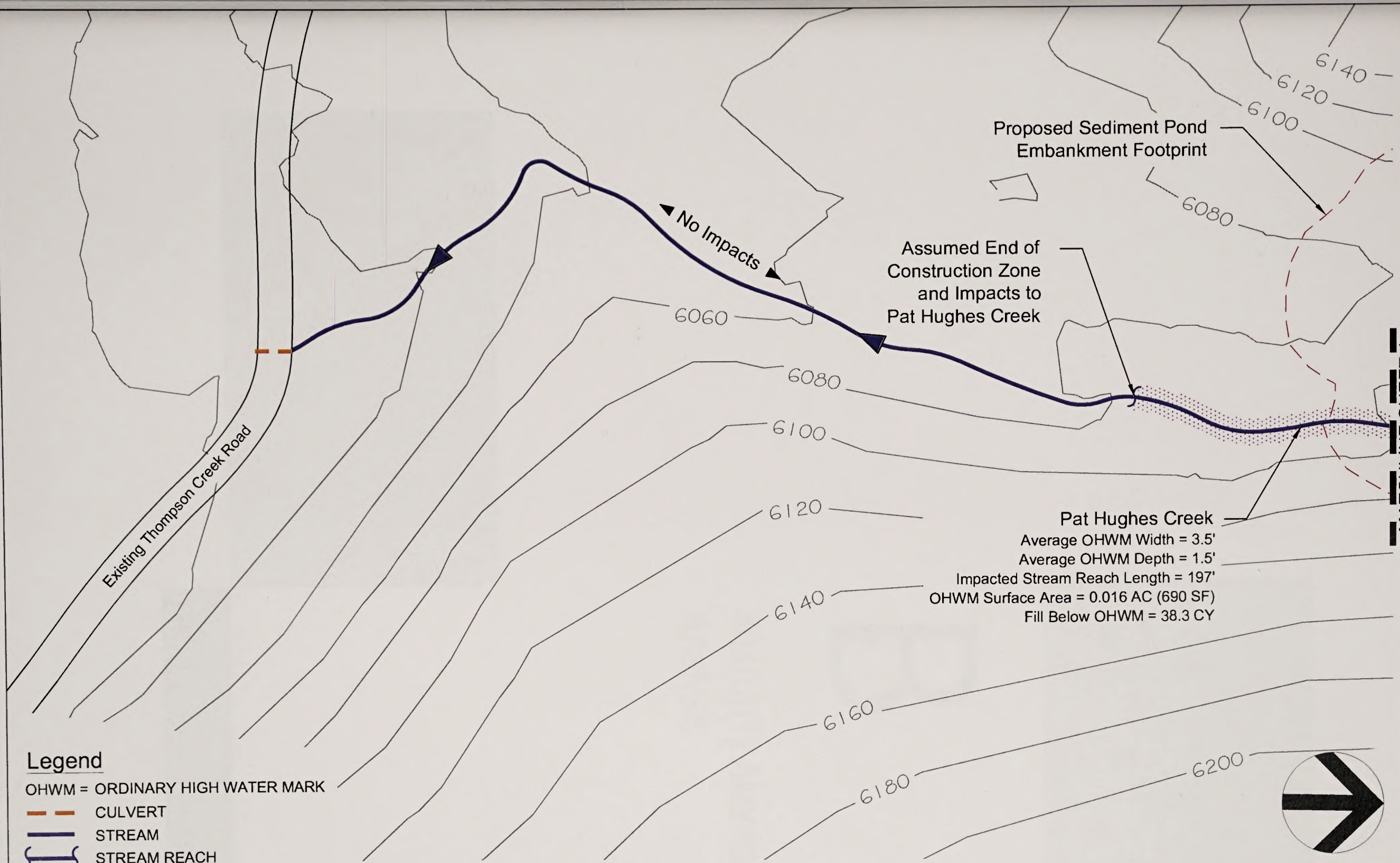
Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 11, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

PAT HUGHES CREEK

Sheet 4 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Pat Hughes Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: August 14, 2014



Pat Hughes Creek Permanent Impacts
Total OHWM Surface Area Impacts: 0.016 AC (690 SF)
Total Fill Below OHWM: 38.3 CY

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Section 11, Township 11 North, Range 16 East &
Section 14, Township 11 North, Range 16 East

PAT HUGHES CREEK

Sheet 5 of 5

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Pat Hughes Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: August 14, 2014

B

404(b)(1) Alternatives Analysis

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Custer County, Idaho

Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Alternatives Analysis



Prepared by:
HDR Engineering, Inc.
412 E. Parkcenter Blvd, Suite 100
Boise, Idaho 83706

Revised August 2014

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Acronyms/Abbreviations

amsl	above mean sea level
APOO	amended plan of operations
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practices
BR	Bruno Creek
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
Forest Service	U.S. Forest Service, Salmon-Challis National Forest
Golder	Golder Associates
HDR	HDR Engineering, Inc.
JBR	JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.
kV	Kilovolt
LEDPA	least environmentally damaging practicable alternative
M1	alternative to proposed action
M2	alternative to proposed action
M3	alternative to proposed action
MC	Mill Creek
MMPO	modified mine plan of operations
MTIS	mine tailings impoundment structure
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	operations and maintenance
OHWM	ordinary high water mark
PEM	palustrine emergent wetland
PFO	palustrine forested wetland
PH	Pat Hughes Creek
TCMC	Thompson Creek Mining Company
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WB	West Fork Bruno Creek
WMCI	Water Management Consultants, Inc.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Thompson Creek Mining Company (TCMC) is proposing to expand existing waste rock facilities and an existing tailings impoundment at its Thompson Creek Mine (see Figure 1-1). These activities would result in the discharge of fill to waters of the U.S., including 0.85 acres of stream channel and 3.39 acres of wetlands. Potential effects to waters of the U.S. are shown in Appendix A.

Wetlands are special aquatic sites. TCMC has focused its proposed action on avoiding and minimizing impacts to wetland areas by concentrating its mining activities, including tailings and waste rock disposal, in specific geographic areas that would limit effects to new areas.

TCMC evaluated multiple alternatives for the tailings impoundment expansion and the waste rock expansion. Three alternatives (M1, M2, and M3), including the "no action" alternative (M1) were moved forward for further evaluation. In comparing the two action alternatives (M2 and M3), neither stands out as the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA) for the tailings impoundment expansion element of the proposed action. Since all of the alternatives would result in the similar impacts, but Alternative M2 has fewer wetland and stream impacts than the Alternative M3, M2 is the preferred alternative.

TCMC considered several waste rock expansion area alternatives. Some would result in environmental effects in areas that are currently not being used for waste rock. Expanding the existing waste rock areas rather than establishing new waste rock area is the LEDPA for the waste rock expansion element of the proposed action.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Thompson Creek Mining Company (TCMC) is proposing to expand existing waste rock facilities and an existing tailings impoundment at its Thompson Creek Mine. The Thompson Creek Mine is located near Clayton, Idaho, in Custer County (see Figure 1-1). The proposed expansion is part of a modified mine plan of operations (MMPO) that is currently being considered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service, Salmon-Challis National Forest (Forest Service). The expansion is referred to in this alternatives analysis as the Phase 8 Mine Expansion. This alternatives analysis focuses on activity that would affect waters of the U.S.

On behalf of TCMC, in July 2010, HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) submitted the *Draft Wetland and Ordinary High Water Mark Delineation Report* that describes waters of the U.S. at the Thompson Creek Mine to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). These waters include Bruno Creek, West Fork of Bruno Creek, two small tributaries to Bruno Creek, Pat Hughes Creek, and Mill Creek (see Figure 1-2). In October 2010, HDR submitted an addendum to the original report based on a September 2010 field visit with representatives of USACE and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In June 2012, HDR conducted a wetland reconnaissance of the power line corridor and delineated several small headwater wetlands tributary to upper Buckskin Creek.

Mine expansion would result in the discharge of fill to Bruno Creek, West Fork of Bruno Creek, two tributaries to Bruno Creek Pat Hughes Creek, and Mill Creek. Thus, TCMC must comply with Section 404 permitting requirements before beginning project construction in areas that support jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The proposed power line corridor will not affect any of the delineated wetlands or streams. Some of the other wetlands that were delineated in the drainages listed above will also be avoided; therefore, they are not considered impacts.

1.1 Expected Impacts to Waters of the United States

TCMC is applying for an individual Section 404 permit to authorize the discharge of fill material to Bruno Creek and its tributaries, Pat Hughes Creek and Mill Creek. As described in the permit application, project construction associated with the proposed action would discharge fill to a total of about 0.85 acres of stream channel and 3.39 acres of wetland. Expected impacts to waters of the U.S. are shown in

Figure 1-3, and in Appendix A. A description of each alternative and their associated impacts to Waters of the United States is located in Section 5.0, Alternatives Analysis.

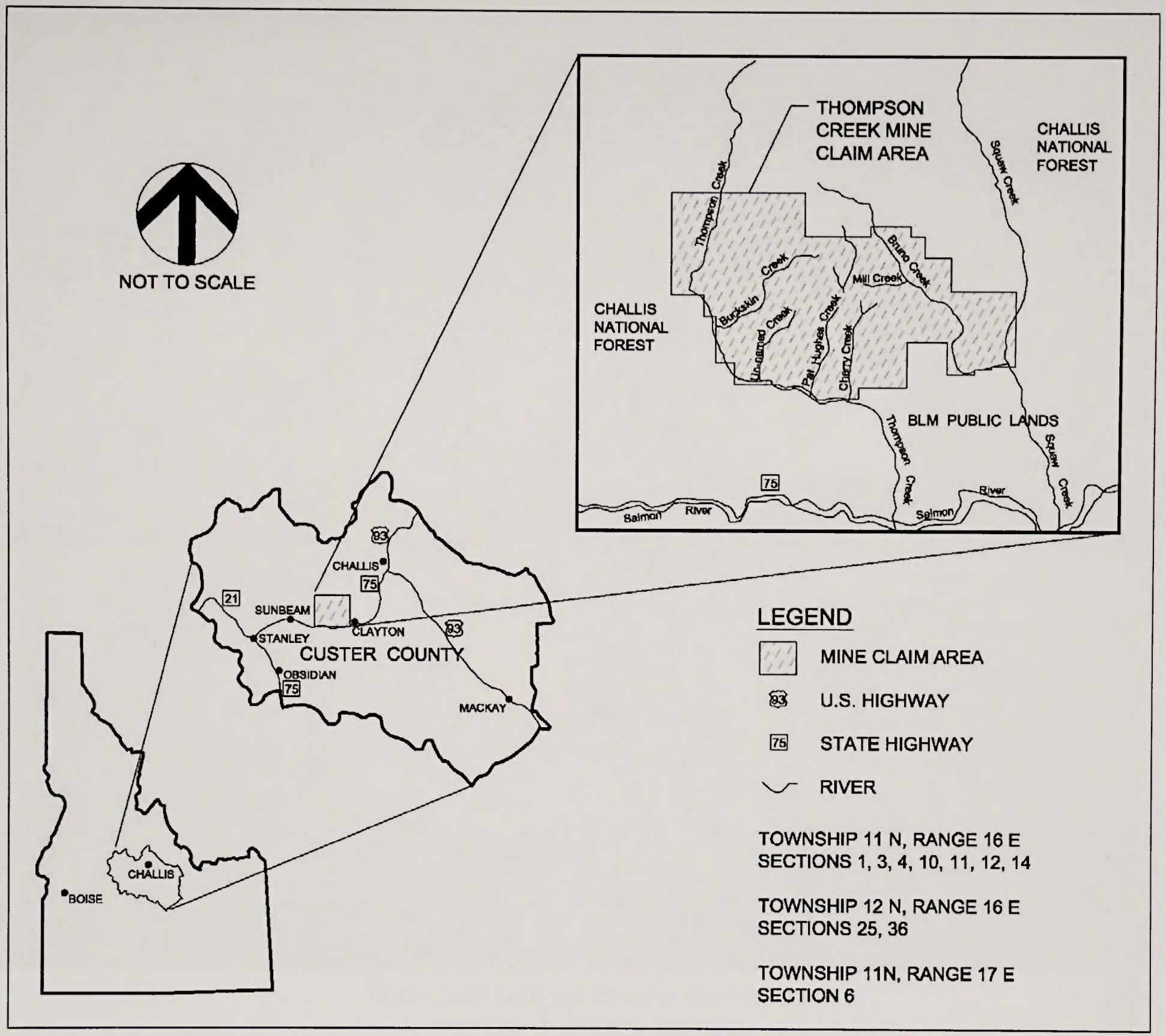


Figure 1-1. Project Location

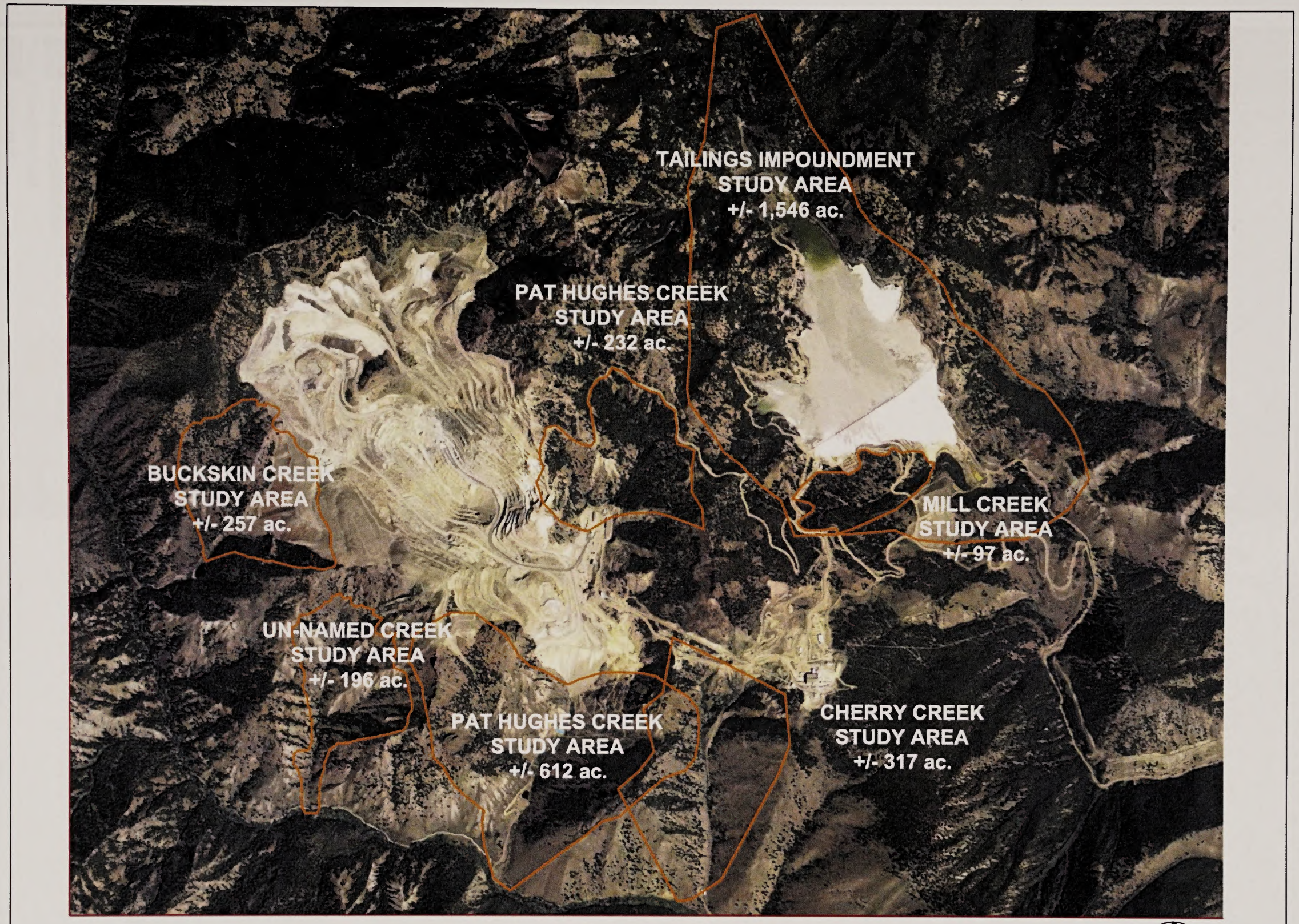
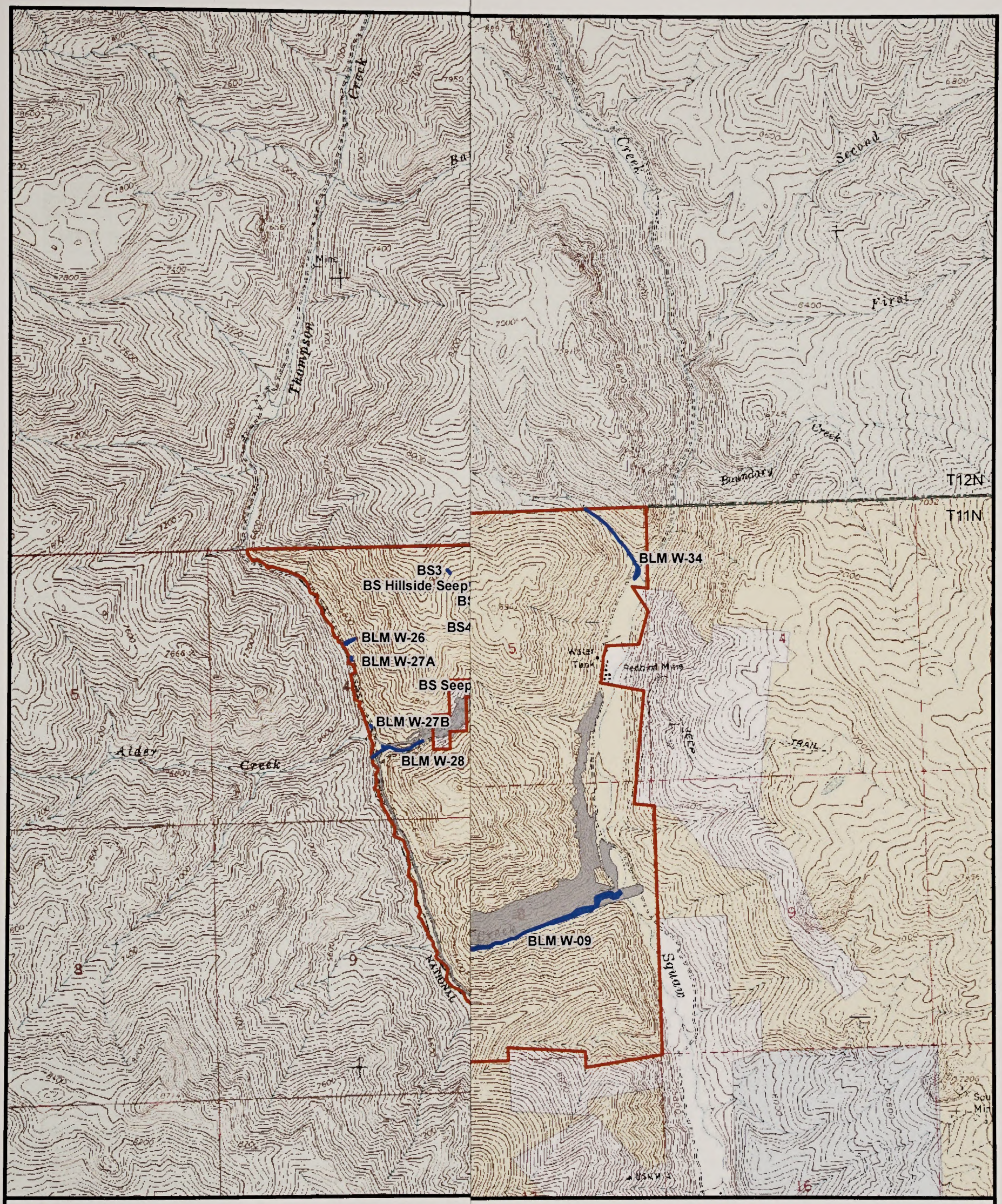


Figure 1-2. Project Study Areas



Legend

- Selected Land
- Existing Mining Disturbance

Phase 8 Expansion Areas

- Alternative M2
- Alternative M3
- Phase 8 Tailing Dam Re-aligned Crest
- Wetlands

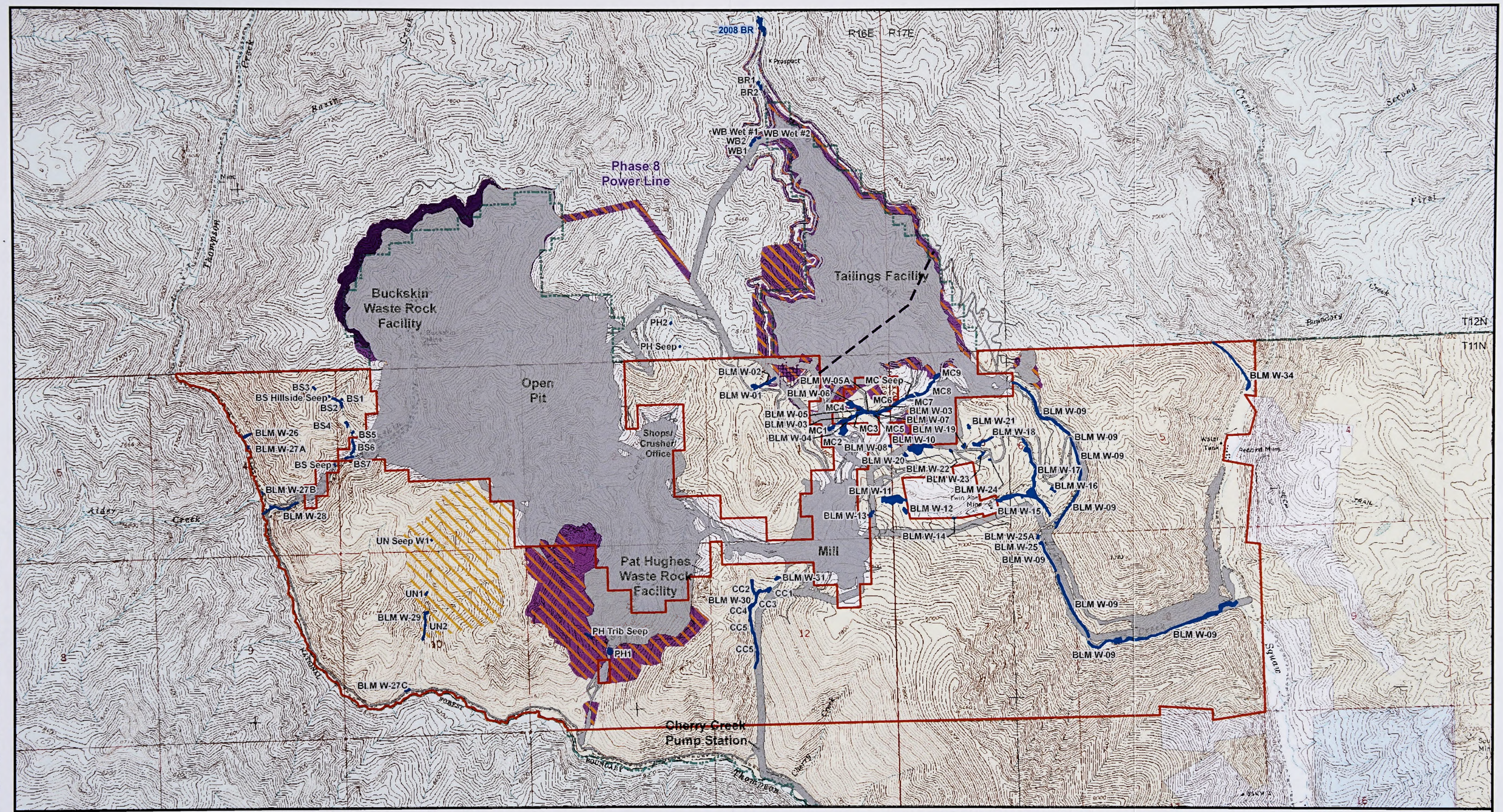
Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Manage
- Private
- State
- United States Forest Se

...ciences.

Figure 1-3
Wetlands on the proposed MMPO area and the selected land
Thompson Creek Mine Expansion EIS

E:\drawings\Thompson Creek EIS\Figures\Chapter 3\Figure 3.9-1 Wetlands on the proposed MMPO area and selected land 092812.mxd



Legend

- Selected Land
- Existing Mining Disturbance

Phase 8 Expansion Areas

- Alternative M2
- Alternative M3
- Phase 8 Tailing Dam Re-aligned Crest
- Wetlands

Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Private
- State
- United States Forest Service (USFS)

Selected land, existing mining disturbance from Thompson Creek Mine data, polygons created by Ken Gardner.
Ownership data is at 1:24,000 and created and maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Geographic Sciences.
Wetland Data from JBR (HDR) 2008 and 2009
Topographic background from USGS 7.5' Quadrangles 1:24,00 scale.
Coordinate system UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

Map created May 25, 2012
Revised September 15, 2012
By C. Pixton

N

0 1
1:32,000
Miles

0 1
Kilometers

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the use of this data for purposes not intended by the BLM.

Figure 1-3
Wetlands on the proposed MMPO area and the selected land
Thompson Creek Mine Expansion EIS

E:\drawings\Thompson Creek EIS\Figures\Chapter 3\Figure 3.9-1 Wetlands on the proposed MMPO area and selected land 092812.mxd

The stream channel impact acreages shown in Table 1-1 are based on a width of mapped ordinary high water mark (OHWM) for each drainage and a length measured using ArcGIS.

Table 1-1. Summary of Expected Waters of the U.S. Impacts, Thompson Creek Mine, Phase 8

Location[1]	Type of Impact	Type of Water	Area Directly Affected
MTIS Expansion			
Bruno Creek, West Fork Bruno Creek, unnamed tributary & Hawks Nest	Maximum of 290.9 cubic yards of tailings and fill for new access road	Stream Channel	0.29 acres (3,215 linear feet)
		Wetland	0.21 acres
Mill Creek	Maximum of 496.1 cubic yards of tailings	Stream Channel	0.29 acre (4,397 linear feet)
		Wetland	2.93 acres
Waste Rock Disposal Area Expansion			
Pat Hughes Creek	Maximum of 588.9 cubic yards of waste rock	Stream Channel	0.27 acres (3,029 linear feet)
		Wetland	0.26 acres
		TOTAL	0.85 acres stream channel 3.39 acres wetland

[1] See Figure 1-3 and Appendix A for proposed impact areas.

The calculation of the amount of material that would be discharged to each channel and the size of the affected area assumes that each channel is rectangular. The averages of the recorded dimensions were used to calculate the volume of fill. For example, the volume for a 275-foot-long segment, with an OHWM ranging from 2 to 3 feet deep, and a channel width ranging from 5 to 7 feet would be calculated as follows:

2.5 feet OHWM x 6 feet channel x 275 feet length = 4,125 cubic feet (153 cubic yards)

Acreages of wetlands impacted are shown in Table 1-2 and on the permit drawings in Appendix A. These impacts are based on the proposed action under Alternative M2. The direct wetland impacts are shown. (The alternatives considered are discussed in Section 5.0 of this report).

Table 1-2. Direct Wetland Impacts, Alternative M2 and Mill Creek Reclamation/Closure

Wetland ID[1]	Acres Impacted[2]	Impact Type	Wetland Type[3]
BR1	0.036	MTIS Expansion	PFO
BR Pond	0.026	MTIS Expansion	Open Water
BR2	0.032	MTIS Expansion	PFO
WB1	0.025	MTIS Expansion	PFO
WB2	0.108	MTIS Expansion	PFO
WBWet1	0.004	MTIS Expansion	PEM
WBWet2	0.003	MTIS Expansion	PEM
MC1[4]	0.217	MTIS Expansion	PEM

Table 1-2. Direct Wetland Impacts, Alternative M2 and Mill Creek Reclamation/Closure

Wetland ID[1]	Acres Impacted[2]	Impact Type	Wetland Type[3]
MC3[4]	0.21	MTIS Expansion	PEM
MC4[4]	0.796	MTIS Expansion	PEM
MC5[4]	0.127	MTIS Expansion	PEM
MC6[4]	0.811	MTIS Expansion	PEM
MC7[4]	0.153	MTIS Expansion	PEM
MC8[4]	0.406	MTIS Expansion	PEM
MC9[4]	0.203	MTIS Expansion	PEM
MC Seep[4]	0.002	MTIS Expansion	Seep
PH Tributary Seep	0.05	Waste Rock Expansion	PEM
PH1	0.21	Waste Rock Expansion	PEM
TOTAL	**3.393**		

[1] See Figure 1-3 and Appendix A for proposed impact areas.

[2] Due to the small size of the wetlands within the analysis area, if any portion of a wetland fell within the mapped boundary of the MMPO alternative, the entire wetland was assumed to be directly affected (i.e., inundated, filled, or the hydrology cut off). The total does not include open water.

[3] Cowardin et al. (1979)

[4] Mill Creek drainage wetlands that would be disturbed under reclamation and closure activities.

BR = Bruno Creek; MC = Mill Creek; PH = Pat Hughes Creek; WB = West Fork Bruno Creek; PEM = palustrine emergent wetland; PFO =palustrine forested wetland

1.2 Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines

Section 404 provides the statutory mechanism for USACE to authorize discharges to waters of the U.S. USACE's ability to issue permits is governed, in part, by the EPA's Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404(b)(1) guidelines. TCMC must comply with these guidelines before USACE can issue a Section 404 permit. Subpart B of the guidelines states:

> *No discharge of dredged or fill material shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative to the proposed discharge which would have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem, so long as the alternative does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 230.10[a]).*

An alternative is practicable if it is available and capable of being completed after considering cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of the overall project purposes (40 CFR 230.10[a][2]).

Project activities are considered to be either water dependent or not water dependent. Subpart B of the guidelines defines a water-dependent activity as one that requires access or proximity to or siting within a special aquatic site to fulfill its basic project purpose (40 CFR 230.10[a][3]). *Special aquatic sites* are defined as designated sanctuaries or refuges, wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows, coral reefs, and riffle and pool complexes (40 CFR 230.3). An example of a project activity that is water-dependent is installation of in-water supports for a boat dock.

In some situations, a project activity could discharge fill material to a special aquatic site, but the activity itself does not require proximity to or siting within the special aquatic site. In this case, the guidelines assume that other alternatives are available and that the project activity could be moved to a different location so that it would not discharge fill material to the special aquatic site.

> *Where the activity associated with a discharge which is proposed for a special aquatic site (as defined in Subpart E) does not require access or proximity to or siting within the special aquatic site in question to fulfill its basic purpose (i.e., is not "water dependent"), practicable alternatives that do not involve special aquatic sites are presumed to be available, unless clearly demonstrated otherwise (40 CFR 230.10[a][3]).*

Water dependency and special aquatic sites in the project area are discussed in Section 4 of this alternatives analysis document.

1.3 Purpose of the Analysis

The purpose of this alternatives analysis is to provide USACE with the information needed to determine whether the proposed action would comply with 40 CFR 230.10(a) of the 404(b)(1) guidelines. To achieve this purpose, this analysis does the following:

- Describes the proposed action (Phase 8 Mine Expansion project) and the project's purpose and need
- Describes the activities that would discharge dredged or fill material to waters of the U.S.
- Describes regulatory considerations related to special aquatic sites, water dependency, impact avoidance, and impact minimization
- Summarizes the information contained in this report and identifies the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA).

USACE is responsible for formally determining whether the fill activity proposed as part of the Phase 8 expansion would comply with the above referenced guidelines. This alternatives analysis and other available data will help USACE make its permitting decision.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project History

The Thompson Creek Mine is a molybdenum mine located in Custer County, Idaho. The mine is owned and operated by TCMC, which is a subsidiary of Thompson Creek Metals Company.

TCMC has mined molybdenum ore from an open pit at the Thompson Creek Mine since 1983. The molybdenum is milled into molybdenum concentrates for transportation offsite and subsequent processing. Tailings that are a residual product of milling are piped in a slurry from the mill to the tailings impoundment located in the Bruno Creek drainage.

In late 2008, TCMC submitted an amended plan of operations (APOO) to the BLM Challis Field Office, the U.S. Forest Service, Salmon-Challis National Forest (Forest Service), and other cooperating agencies for an expansion (extension of mine life to what is known as Phase 8) of the Thompson Creek Mine. TCMC submitted revised MMPOs to the BLM in October 2009 and July 2010. The information in this alternatives analysis reflects information through the July 2010 submittal.

The revised APOO describes new surface disturbance associated with Phase 8 mining, including expansion of the open pit, waste rock facilities, and the tailings impoundment. The Phase 8 expansion would disturb about 94.2 acres of private land and 352.5 acres of land administered by the federal government. The open pit expansion would be entirely on patented mining claims owned by TCMC and would not affect waters of the U.S. The pit expansion would require relocating a 25 kilovolt (kV) power line that is located on land administered by the Forest Service; this activity would also not affect waters of the U.S. The waste rock disposal expansion would be developed using existing facilities and would affect land administered by BLM in the upper Buckskin Creek drainage and in the lower Pat Hughes Creek drainage. The proposed tailings impoundment expansion would affect land administered by BLM and the Forest Service in the Bruno Creek and Mill Creek drainages. Because the Phase 8 activity would result in the discharge of fill material to waters of the U.S., implementing the APOO would require USACE authorization under the CWA, Section 404.

The Phase 8 expansion covers mine operation through about 2025. The mine would continue to produce about 30,000 tons of molybdenum ore per day and about 110,000 tons of waste rock per day.

2.2 Project Details

The proposed Phase 8 expansion includes two activities that would result in the discharge of fill to waters of U.S.:

1. Expansion of the mine tailings impoundment structure (MTIS)
2. Expansion of two waste rock storage areas.

2.2.1 Expansion of MTIS

Currently, mine tailings, which are a residual product of milling, are piped in a slurry from the mill to the tailings impoundment. The existing impoundment area is located on the upper Bruno Creek and Mill Creek drainages. TCMC is proposing to modify the existing MTIS so that it would be capable of storing all anticipated mine tailings through the end of Phase 8 (2025). The MTIS would contain about 240 million tons of tailings at a crest elevation up to 7,646 feet above mean sea level (amsl) through the current phase (Phase 7). The Phase 8 expansion would raise the fill level to about 7,742 feet amsl and result in the deposition of an additional 100 to 125 million tons of tailings material, which would provide adequate space for the tailings produced during

Phase 8. The reclamation plan shows that the closure cover crest of the tailings impoundment will be elevation 7,752 feet.

The proposed Phase 8 tailings expansion would require modification of the existing MTIS in order to accommodate the additional 100 to 125 million tons. TCMC is proposing to modify the MTIS so that it could accommodate the expansion by

- realigning the dam centerline with construction of a starter dike near the left abutment as controlled by topography (the existing left abutment elevations are too low to *accommodate the Phase 8 raise), and*
- adding height to the remainder of the dam by raising the centerline.

As proposed, these changes and the eventual disposal of tailings and post closure reclamation activities would directly affect 3.14 acres of wetlands and 0.58 acres of stream channels. This includes Mill Creek drainage wetlands that would be disturbed under reclamation and closure activities, in addition to the MTIS expansion in that drainage.

To limit downstream impacts and reduce the volume of sand required for dam construction, TCMC is proposing a downstream dam slope ratio of 3H:1V to 2.75H:1V (horizontal:vertical) for the structure, as controlled by stability considerations. TCMC is also proposing to raise the existing downstream rock toe dam to further limit downstream impacts (Golder Associates and WMCI 2008).

The MTIS expansion would disturb about 52 acres of additional land, including about 30 acres on federal land (Forest Service and BLM).

2.2.2 Expansion of Waste Rock Areas

Overburden consists of volcanics and meta-sedimentary material that overlies the mine's host rock. Host rock that contains less than a designated percentage of molybdenum (currently 0.03 percent), as determined by assaying blast hole drill cutting samples, is considered to be waste rock. Both overburden and waste rock must be removed to facilitate the extraction of ore. Electric cable shovels (27 or 45 cubic yard capacity) load the blasted waste materials into 190-ton diesel haul trucks, which transport the material to two currently-permitted waste rock disposal locations in the Buckskin Creek and lower Pat Hughes Creek drainages.

As proposed, the expansion of the Pat Hughes Creek waste rock area, including a new sediment pond, would result in the discharge of fill to 0.26 of wetlands and 0.27 acres of stream channels.

Phase 8 expansion of the waste rock facility in the Pat Hughes Creek drainage would result in the placement of waste rock on about 542 acres. Of this area, TCMC owns 270 acres and BLM administers about 273 acres.

2.3 General Hydrology

Most of the wetlands in the Phase 8 expansion area are hydrologically connected to surface water (perennial and ephemeral streams) and groundwater (seeps and springs). Bruno Creek and the West Fork of Bruno Creek are perennial streams that flow into the tailings impoundment. At certain times of year (mainly during spring snowmelt runoff) portions of the flows are diverted through a pipe around the tailings impoundment and routed into Mill Creek. Buckskin, Un-named, Cherry, and Pat Hughes creeks are headwater streams that are tributary to Thompson Creek. The upper portions of Buckskin Creek and the middle portion of Pat Hughes Creek are diverted around or under existing waste rock facilities. Mill Creek is diverted into a sediment pond at the toe of the tailings impoundment. Waters in this drainage are tributary to Squaw Creek.

2.4 General Plant Community Types

The Phase 8 expansion area contains four primary plant communities: palustrine forested wetland, palustrine emergent marsh, and upland forest and upland sagebrush / grassland.

2.4.1 Wetland Communities

The following four wetland communities are present in the study area.

Palustrine Forested Wetland. The palustrine forested wetland community commonly includes Englemann spruce, lodgepole pine, and fir in the overstory, willow in the shrub stratum and an understory composed of several sedge species, common rush Baltic rush, thalictrum, redtop, and watercress.

Palustrine Emergent Marsh. Palustrine emergent marsh includes wetlands that range from inundated areas to seasonally saturated areas. The Palustrine emergent marsh communities commonly include sedges, rushes, spikerush, and threesquare.

Palustrine Scrub Shrub. Palustrine scrub shrub wetland community commonly includes Mountain alder, quaking aspen, and Norway spruce in the tree stratum, prickly currant and elderberry in the sapling/shrub stratum, and grasses, stinging nettles, and mosses in the herbaceous stratum.

2.4.2 Upland Communities

Two upland communities are common within the study area: forest and sagebrush /grassland. The forested upland community is the most common upland community in the study area and commonly includes white fir, grand fir, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, snowberry, Oregon grape, Idaho fescue, elk sedge and other graminoids The upland sagebrush/grassland community commonly includes big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, antelope bitterbrush, buckwheat, yarrow, wildrye, Kentucky bluegrass, brome and other grasses.

2.5 Function and Value of Aquatic Resources

The areas that would be impacted by the Phase 8 expansion (expansion of the MTIS, and the waste rock areas) include 10,641 linear feet of stream channel, which cover an area of 0.85 acres, and 3.39 acres of wetlands. The impacts associated with the proposed action would be the same as under alternative M3, except that alternative M3 would involve an additional 0.06 acres of disturbance of wetlands and an additional 5,607 linear feet of designated waters of the U.S. in the No Name drainage. The ecological functions of the aquatic resources in the Phase 8 expansion area are the following:

Riparian corridors provide:

- habitat for song birds
- cover for wildlife
- browse for deer
- shading for water temperature control

Wetlands adjacent to the streams or upslope corridors provide:

- sediment stabilization
- groundwater recharge during seasonal snowmelt
- groundwater discharge associated with seeps and springs
- provides habitat for small aquatic animals

2.6 Project Purpose and Need

The Federal Register advertised the *Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and Resource Management Plan Amendment for the Proposed Modification to the Thompson Creek Mine Plan of Operations, Section 404 Clean Water Act Permit Application, and Public Land Disposal, Custer and Bannock Counties, ID* on August 3, 2010. According to that notice, the purposes of and need for the action are as follows:

The purpose of the proposed federal actions related to the MMPO is to respond to the proposal for a mine expansion and the extension of mine life. The BLM and Forest Service must determine if changes, including additions, or conditions to the MMPO are necessary prior to approval of the MMPO to meet the requirements of the BLM surface management regulations (43 CFR 3809) or Forest Service regulations (36 CFR 228A), within the context of TCMC's statutory rights under the General Mining Laws of the U.S. The purpose of the proposed 404 permit decision by the USACE is to ensure that any discharge that would be authorized by the permit would comply with the CWA and 33 CFR 320 et seq. The purpose of the proposed BLM action related to the land exchange is for the BLM to complete a land disposal if such would serve the national interest and meet the other requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), and, if so, for the BLM to amend the Challis RMP to identify the selected land as suitable for disposal in compliance with the FLPMA.

The need for the proposed federal actions is related to the agencies' responsibilities under applicable federal laws and regulations to consider and respond to the MMPO, 404 permit application, and land exchange proposal.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES TO BE PERMITTED UNDER SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

The project area supports waters of the U.S., including wetlands. The areas that would be permanently affected are shown in Appendix A. As listed in Table 1-2, fill associated with the proposed action would directly affect:

- **0.85 acres of stream**
- **3.39 acres of wetland**

As outlined in Section 1.1, the proposed expansion would result in the discharge of fill to Bruno Creek, West Fork of Bruno Creek, Mill Creek, and Pat Hughes Creek.

Bruno Creek and Tributaries. Expansion of the MTIS and related future deposition of tailings would directly affect Bruno Creek, West Fork of Bruno Creek, Hawks Nest, Unnamed Tributary (2008 Seep) and Mill Creek. Reaches of Bruno Creek would become submerged by additional tailings up to elevation of about 7,742 feet amsl and the closure cover would be up to elevation of about 7,752 feet amsl. During high runoff periods (such as spring snowmelt), the water from Bruno Creek would be diverted above the tailings impoundment and routed around and discharged below the tailings impoundment back into the Bruno Creek channel. Diversions at upper Bruno Creek and the West Fork of Bruno Creek were constructed under a Nationwide Permit (NWW-2008-00579). MTIS expansion would also result in the discharge of fill to Mill Creek (which is located below the existing downstream slope of the MTIS), because the footprint of the embankment would encroach on the OHWM of the creek.

Pat Hughes Creek. The Phase 8 mine expansion would generate additional waste rock, which would require expansion of the existing waste rock areas on Pat Hughes Creek. Reaches of Pat Hughes Creek would be covered by waste rock. In accordance with the mine's approved National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, the creeks would be routed through pipes under the waste rock areas to flow into sediment ponds before discharging back into their natural channels downstream of the waste rock areas, or piped to a water treatment plant and then to the mill for use as process water.

4.0 REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Special Aquatic Sites and Water Dependency

According to the *Wetland and Ordinary High Water Mark Delineation Report, Bruno, West Fork of Bruno, Un-Named, Buckskin, Pat Hughes, Mill, and Cherry Creeks* (June 2010) and the October 2010 and 2012 addendums, there are three types of water in the project area that USACE has determined to be jurisdictional, stream channel, palustrine forested wetland (PFO), and palustrine emergent wetland (PEM). Wetlands are considered to be special aquatic sites.

As noted in Section 1.2, if an activity is not water-dependent, the 404(b)(1) guidelines assume that alternatives that do not involve special aquatic sites are presumed to be available, unless clearly demonstrated otherwise. Based on the 404(b)(1) guidelines that define a water-dependent activity as one that requires access or proximity to or siting within the special aquatic site in question to fulfill its basic purpose (40 CFR 230.10[a][3]), the proposed Phase 8 expansion is not water dependent. The remainder of this analysis focuses on demonstrating that other alternatives were considered and were not practicable in light of cost, technology, and logistics.

4.2 Criteria Related to Cost, Technology, and Logistics

According to the 404(b)(1) guidelines, options that would not cause greater adverse environmental effects are practicable if they are available and are capable of being completed after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes (40 CFR 230.10[a][2]). These criteria, then, must be used in determining and evaluating practicable alternatives to the proposed project.

In addition to considering how project alternatives meet the overall project purpose, TCMC also considered the following cost, technological, and logistical criteria.

Cost. Practicable alternatives must not add substantially to operation and maintenance (O&M) of the Thompson Creek Mine. TCMC would expect to increase O&M costs to cover this phase of mining.

Technology. Practicable alternatives must not rely on new technology or changes in technology that add excessive (and costly) O&M. Practicable alternatives should focus on and/or improve on technologies currently used at the Thompson Creek Mine.

Logistics. Logistics is the management of the flow of goods, information and other resources in a cycle between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet the requirements of customers. Logistics involve the integration of elements, such as information, inventory, transportation, and material handling.

For an alternative to be practicable, it must allow for or support the following logistical considerations:

- The alternative must be consistent with the APOO
- The alternative must not result in a reduction in the monthly or yearly molybdenum production rate; production and distribution targets must be met
- The alternative must not adversely affect the quality of the mining product
- The alternative must not compromise the safe operation of the mining activity
- The alternative must not result in excessive hauling distances

4.3 Actions to Minimize Adverse Effects

Section 230.10(d) of the 404(b)(1) guidelines states that "no discharge of dredged or fill material shall be permitted unless appropriate and practicable steps have been taken which would minimize potential adverse impacts of the discharge on the aquatic ecosystem." These steps are described in Subpart H of the guidelines (Sections 230.70 through 230.77) and address the location of the discharge, the material to be discharged, control of the material following discharge, the method of dispersion, available technological assistance, plant and animal populations, and human use.

The primary way that TCMC proposes to minimize effects is by designing an expansion of existing facilities instead of establishing new facilities. The expanded tailings and waste rock facilities would be configured to accommodate expected tailings and waste targets through 2025. A primary feature of the design would be human safety, but the expansion would also be designed to prevent adverse impacts to the environment. Materials would be deposited gradually, and TCMC would monitor the tailings and waste rock sites on approved time intervals. In addition to keeping records on the operation of the sites, this regular monitoring would ensure that the fill activities do not expand beyond the permitted boundary and do not indirectly affect resources outside of the permitted fill areas.

TCMC is avoiding and minimizing potential impacts to waters of the U.S. by focusing on keeping operations consolidated in one geographic location and expanding existing facilities rather than establishing new ones. Because TCMC owns much of the land upon which it operates the Thompson Creek Mine, it has historically focused on expanding its operations within the existing operational area. This approach has enabled TCMC to not only operate efficiently, but also avoid and minimize potential environmental effects beyond the active mining area, including impacts to waters of the U.S.

In addition to ongoing avoidance and minimization, TCMC has committed to the following:

- Timing discharges to minimize impacts. For example, material would not be placed such that it would disturb regular inundation patterns of wetland complexes outside the tailings impoundment or waste rock areas or during periods when water or wind could carry sediment from the tailings impoundment or waste rock areas to adjacent aquatic features.
- Not placing the fill in a manner that changes the hydrologic function of wetland complexes beyond or outside the area subject to fill. Maintaining the regular inundation patterns of the wetlands adjacent to the tailings impoundment or waste rock areas.
- Installing and maintaining permanent best management practices (BMPs) that would ensure protection of aquatic features that would not be directly affected by the fill activity.
- Using appropriate machinery that is properly maintained and staffed when placing fill material.
- Designing drainage to avoid hydrologic interruption of wetlands and creeks outside of the fill areas.

5.0 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

5.1 404(b)(1) Alternatives Study Area

TCMC has mining claims on 3,160 acres. Of this area, TCMC owns about 2,300 acres. The remaining land is owned by the federal government and administered by two different agencies: BLM and the Forest Service.

Because it must maintain its mining operations within the claim area, the 404(b)(1) study area is the existing 3,160-acre Thompson Creek Mine area. TCMC has historically focused on keeping its operations consolidated on the existing property, thus avoiding expanding operations onto adjacent federal land, or purchasing additional property elsewhere. Extending operations outside of this claim area is not reasonable from a permitting, cost, and operations perspective.

5.2 Alternatives to the Proposed Activity and Alternatives Screening

While developing the APOO and the Phase 8 expansion, TCMC considered options to achieve the project purpose and need within the alternatives study area. The following discussions address alternatives to the MTIS expansion and the waste rock area expansions.

5.2.1 MTIS Expansion

In 2007, Golder Associates (Golder) and Water Management Consultants, Inc. (WMCI) prepared a technical memorandum that identified the three most feasible layout alternatives capable of storing the Phase 8 tailings at the existing tailings impoundment within the Bruno Creek site. TCMC did not consider a new tailings impoundment in any other drainage on the property in order to keep the tailings confined to the already-disturbed area. Additionally, the proximity of a new impoundment in a different drainage would not be as logistically compatible with the existing mine pit and could require the construction of additional roads or other infrastructure. The alternatives for expanding the existing MTIS are discussed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. MTIS Expansion Considered Alternatives

Alternative	Description
Alternative M1 – No Action	Alternative M1 is the "no action" alternative in which TCMC would complete its operations through Phase 7 of the approved plan of operations, including mine reclamation, with none of the other (action) MMPO alternatives being approved. There are previously permitted (1980) areas of waste rock storage on federal land that will not be used to complete Phase 7 (and are not proposed to be used under any of the MMPO alternatives). These areas are available because TCMC extracted more ore and less waste rock than originally planned. Using these areas for Phase 8 would not be economically, environmentally, or technically desirable. TCMC has no plans to use these areas as part of either Phase 7 or Phase 8. Therefore, these previously permitted areas will not be disturbed in Phase 7 and consequently are not analyzed under Alternative M1. Alternative M1 would not create any new disturbance; therefore, there would be no new direct or indirect effects to wetlands. There are undisturbed wetlands within the mapped disturbance footprint of Phase 7, but these wetlands are located adjacent to linear features, such as power lines, reclaimed roads, pipelines, fiber optics, and undisturbed areas in the vicinity of waste rock facilities. • Under Alternative M1, there would be no direct or indirect effects to streams determined to be waters of the U.S.

Table 5-1. MTIS Expansion Considered Alternatives

Alternative	Description
Alternative M2 – MMPO as Submitted by TCMC	In December 2008 and January 2009, TCMC submitted MMPOs to BLM, the Forest Service, and other cooperating agencies. TCMC submitted a revision to the MMPO in October 2009 (TCMC 2009). The MMPO describes Phase 8 of mining operations (Alternative M2). Alternative M2 includes the following not included in Alternative M1: • A section of power line would be relocated; • The open pit would be deepened and widened (into previously disturbed ground) to mine Phase 8 ore; • The Buckskin and Pat Hughes waste rock facilities would be expanded and used to store Phase 8 waste rock; • The tailings embankment would be raised and the tailings impoundment expanded to store the tailings produced from milling Phase 8 ore; and • The long-term water management plan (part of the reclamation plan) would be modified because of the size and configuration of the Phase 8 facilities). Under Alternative M2, there would be additional surface disturbance on 94.2 acres of TCMC land and 352.5 acres of federal lands as compared to Alternative M1. Alternative M2 would result in the fill or burial of wetlands within the MMPO area totaling 3.39 acres, comprised of 3.192 acre PEM and 0.201 acre PFO wetlands. This would be a permanent, direct effect on wetlands within the proposed MMPO area. Under Alternative M2, 10,641 feet of streams designated as waters of the U.S. within the analysis area would be buried by the expansion of waste rock facilities or inundated by the expansion of the tailings impoundment, or otherwise directly affected during closure and reclamation activities.
Alternative M3 – No Name Waste Rock Facility	This alternative is similar to Alternative M2, except that the No Name waste rock facility would contain approximately 115 million tons of waste rock on 345 acres of currently undisturbed BLM land. The facility would include a downgradient sedimentation pond. The location is economically favorable for waste rock storage due to the proximity of the No Name drainage to the open pit and a level loaded haul. Accordingly, under Alternative M3, less waste rock would be placed in the Buckskin and possibly the Pat Hughes waste rock facilities, and these facilities would have smaller overall footprints. As compared to Alternative M2, Alternative M3, would involve an additional 0.06 acres of disturbance in wetlands and an additional 5,607 linear feet of designated waters of the U.S. subject to a 404 permit from the USACE.

Golder and WMCI developed these alternatives assuming a 3H:1V (horizontal:vertical) ratio downstream dam slope, a crest width of 30 feet, an upstream dam slope of 8H:1V ratio, 12 feet of freeboard, and a beach slope of 0.5 percent downslope of the dam. Both action alternatives (M2 and M3) would accommodate the same amount of fill. Alternatives M2 and M3 would result in the same amount of potential effects on waters of the U.S. as a result of the MTIS expansion.

The preferred alternative MMPO is Alternative M2. This option, like Alternative M3, could accommodate storage of all expected tailings through Phase 8 in one location, eliminating the need to develop a new tailings impoundment downstream or within another drainage. Extensive information is available through geotechnical, geological, and hydrological studies of the Bruno Creek drainage area and can be used to reduce the required scope of new studies and the associated cost.

5.2.2 Waste Rock Storage Expansion

TCMC is proposing to expand its existing waste rock storage areas in the Upper Buckskin watershed and Pat Hughes Creek watershed to accommodate the waste rock that it expects will be produced through the end of Phase 8 (2025). TCMC is proposing to expand these areas rather than establish new waste rock facilities. The existing sites are favorable because they have good haul road accessibility (e.g., they are close to the mine pit and the roads have a gentle gradient), have low mineral potential, and are geotechnically stable.

As alternatives to the proposed sites, TCMC considered three alternatives to expanding the existing storage areas. These alternatives include the following:

- Basin Creek Waste Rock Facility – TCMC proposed this new facility as part of the 2008 MMPO, but removed it from the subsequent 2009 MMPO revision because of logistical issues (grades not conducive to hauling, proximity to mine pit), and because it would disturb an area that is not part of any active mining operations. This new waste rock facility would disturb about 327 acres of land administered by the Forest Service. JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc's (JBR) 2011 alternatives analysis found that establishing a new waste rock facility would cause mining disturbance in a currently unaffected watershed and would require a long uphill haul.

- Lower Buckskin Waste Rock Facility – TCMC considered this area for waste rock disposal in the original 2008 MMPO and 2009 revision. As originally proposed, this waste rock facility could have accommodated 180 million tons of waste rock, thus potentially reducing the final height of the existing waste rock facilities (in the Upper Buckskin and Pat Hughes watersheds). However, the results of an initial stability analysis of this area showed that the amount of material that could be deposited in this area would need to be reduced from the original proposal. Because of the reduced volume and additional stabilization measures that would probably be needed, constructing this alternative is not economically feasible. Furthermore, TCMC could design the Upper Buckskin facility to accommodate all of the waste rock that would have been deposited in both the Lower and Upper Buckskin areas. Because of the economic infeasibility and ability to accommodate the waste rock in the Upper Buckskin area, the Lower Buckskin area was eliminated from further consideration in a 2010 MMPO revision.

- Upper Pat Hughes Waste Rock Facility – TCMC proposed this new facility as part of the 2008 MMPO, but removed it from a subsequent 2009 MMPO revision. This facility could accommodate 50 million tons of waste rock on 125 acres of undisturbed federal land (75 acres administered by BLM and 50 acres administered by the Forest Service). While using this area would reduce the height and lateral expansion of the existing waste rock storage areas in Upper Buckskin watershed and a different part of the Pat Hughes watershed, TCMC removed this site from consideration because the waste rock could be accommodated at expanded existing facilities.

6.0 SUMMARY

As described in this document, TCMC is proposing two types of activities that would result in a discharge of fill to waters of the U.S. at its Thompson Creek Mine in Custer County, Idaho. These activities include the following:

- Expansion of a tailings impoundment area
- Expansion of waste rock storage areas

These activities would result in the discharge of fill to 0.85 acres of stream channel and 3.39 acres of wetlands.

Wetlands such as those that would be affected by the proposed action are special aquatic sites. TCMC has focused on avoiding and minimizing impacts to wetland areas by concentrating tailings storage and waste rock disposal in specific geographic areas. The proposed expansions would avoid affecting new areas.

TCMC considered three feasible layout alternatives capable of storing the Phase 8 tailings at the existing tailings impoundment within the Bruno Creek site and four alternatives for the waste rock expansion. The tailings impoundment alternatives would result in the same types and magnitude of effects to waters of the U.S., including wetlands. When the alternatives are compared, none of the alternatives stands out as the LEDPA since both the alternatives would result in the same impacts.

The waste rock expansion area alternatives that TCMC considered would result in environmental effects in areas that are currently not being used for waste rock. Expanding the existing waste rock areas rather than establishing new waste rock areas is the LEDPA for the waste rock expansion element of the proposed action.

7.0 REFERENCES

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[Golder and WMCI] Golder Associates and Water Management Consultants, Inc.

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2008 Design Report Thompson Creek Phase 8 Tailings Expansion Project. Prepared for Thompson Creek Mining Company. March.

[HDR] HDR Engineering, Inc.

2010 Draft Wetland and Ordinary High Water Mark Delineation Report. July.

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[JBR] JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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[TCMC] Thompson Creek Mining Company

2008 Amended Plan of Operations

2008 Mine Plan of Operations

2009 Revised Mine Plan of Operations

2010 Revised Mine Plan of Operations



C

Conceptual Wetland Mitigation Plan





Thompson Creek Mine FEIS

Note to reader:

An older version of the Thompson Creek Mine Wetland and Stream Mitigation Plan was included in this 404 permit. Readers can view the current version of the Wetland and Stream Mitigation Plan as Appendix B to the FEIS.

Appendix B

Declaration of Restrictions
(To be developed)

APPENDIX B

WETLAND AND STREAM MITIGATION PLAN

Thompson Creek Mine

Wetland and Stream Mitigation Plan

Squaw Creek

Thompson Creek Mining Company









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Revised January 2014

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Custer County, Idaho

Thompson Creek Mine
Wetland and Stream Mitigation Plan

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Revised January 2014

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Appendix A – Maps of Proposed Mitigation Sites Squaw Creek
Appendix B – Declaration of Restrictions

Acronyms

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
cfs	cubic feet per second
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAC	facultative
FACW	facultative wetland
GPS	global positioning system
HDR	HDR Engineering, Inc.
IDFG	Idaho Fish and Game Department
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OBL	obligate wetland
OHWM	ordinary high water mark
PEM	palustrine emergent marsh
PSS	palustrine scrub shrub
TCMC	Thompson Creek Mining Company
UB	upland buffer
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WM	palustrine wet meadow

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This wetland mitigation plan describes proposed wetland and stream mitigation to compensate for the loss of wetland functions and services, and waters of the U.S. associated with the Phase 8 expansion of the Thompson Creek Mine in Custer County, Idaho. As part of the mine expansion, a permit application under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) will be filed.

Thompson Creek Mining Company (TCMC), the owner of the Thompson Creek molybdenum mine, proposes to expand the existing waste rock facilities and tailings impoundment at its site about 35 miles southwest of Challis (Figure 1). Located in mountainous terrain, the open-pit mill and tailings facility began operations in 1983 and is the fourth-largest primary molybdenum mine in the world, processing about 28,000 tons of ore per day through its on-site mill.

1.1 Impacts to Aquatic Resources

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) conducted a wetland and ordinary high water mark (OHWM) field study and prepared a delineation report for the proposed Phase 8 expansion in 2009 and 2010. The wetland delineation was conducted because TCMC proposes to expand the existing waste rock facilities and tailings impoundment in areas that support wetlands and other waters of the U.S. that are subject to regulation under the CWA.

Approximately 3.36 acres of wetlands and 9,899 linear feet of stream channels were identified within the proposed expansion area. Of the 3.36 acres of wetlands, 2.93 acres of wetlands are located along Mill Creek. The remaining 0.43 acres of wetlands are small discontinuous areas along Pat Hughes Creek and the West Fork of Bruno Creek. The study area has no large expansive wetlands due to the steep slopes and v-shaped drainages.

1.2 Compensatory Mitigation

The CWA, signed into law in 1972 to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters, prohibits discharging or placing fill into wetlands, streams, and any other waters unless a permit is issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the act. Compensatory mitigation is required under a Section 404 permit. In 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and USACE updated their compensatory mitigation standards to promote no net loss of wetlands by improving wetland restoration and protection policies, increasing the effective use of wetland mitigation banks, and strengthening the requirements for the use of in-lieu fee mitigation (EPA/USACE 2008).

Compensatory mitigation is typically accomplished through mitigation banks, in-lieu fee mitigation, and permittee-responsible mitigation, which are described in the following sections.

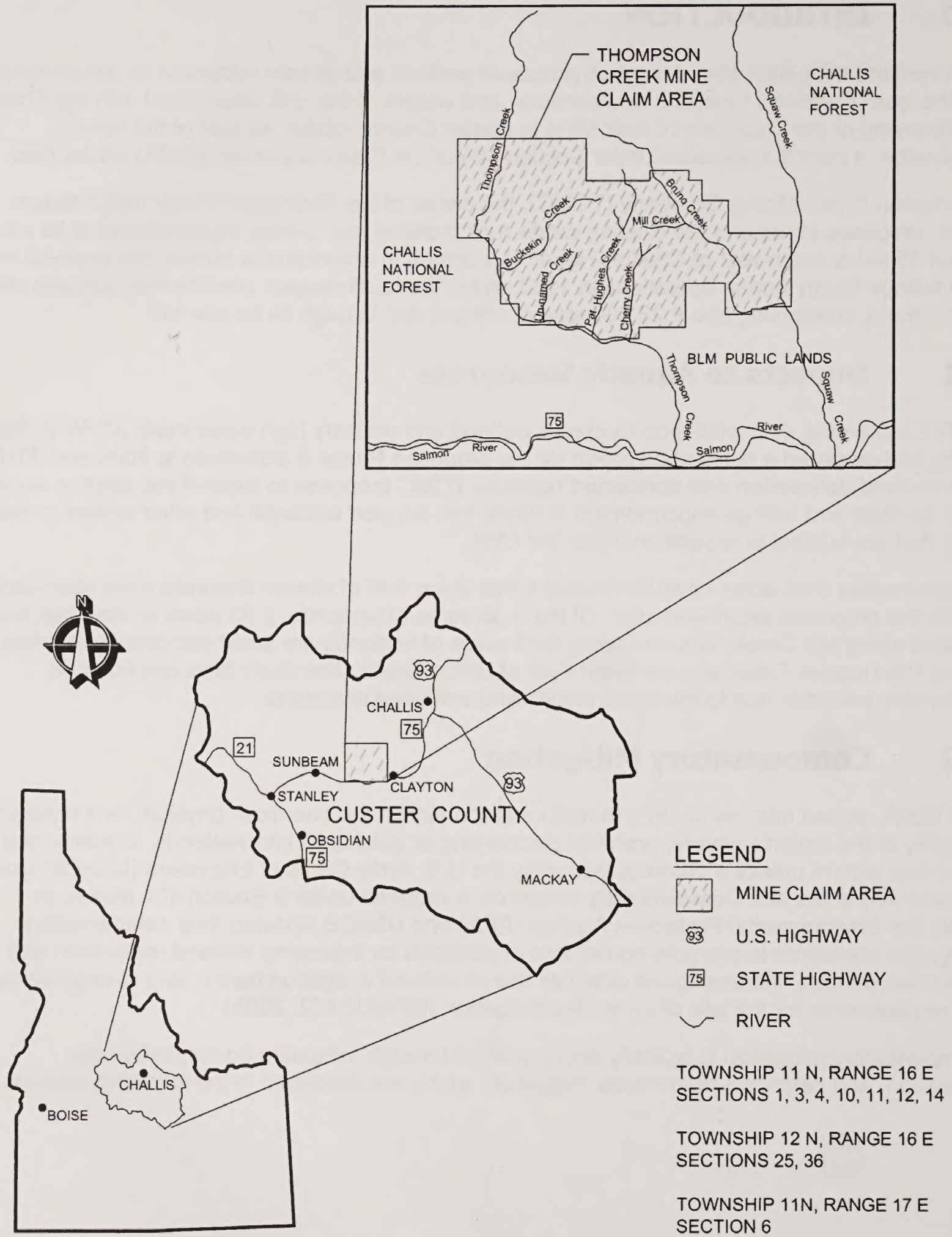


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

Each of these three compensatory mitigation mechanisms described above includes the following 12 components:

- Objectives
- Site selection criteria
- Site protection instruments (e.g., conservation easements)
- Baseline information (for impact and compensation sites)
- Methodology for determining mitigation bank credits
- Mitigation work plan
- Maintenance plan
- Ecological performance standards
- Monitoring requirements
- Long-term management plan
- Adaptive management plan
- Financial assurances

1.2.1 Mitigation Bank

A mitigation bank is a wetland, stream, or other aquatic resource area that has been restored, established, enhanced, or, in certain circumstances, preserved for the purpose of providing compensation for unavoidable impacts to aquatic resources permitted under Section 404 or a similar state or local wetland regulation. A mitigation bank may be created when a government agency, corporation, nonprofit organization, or other entity undertakes these activities under a formal agreement with a regulatory agency. Upon approval from regulating agencies, permittees may acquire credits from a mitigation bank to compensate for their proposed impacts. Mitigation banks are considered the preferred alternative because the mitigation is already in place (EPA/USACE 2008).

No mitigation banks are currently available in the Salmon River watershed from which credits could be purchased for the TCMC Phase 8 mine expansion.

1.2.2 In-Lieu Fee Mitigation

A permit applicant may make a payment to an in-lieu fee program that would conduct wetland, stream, or other aquatic resource restoration, creation, enhancement, or preservation activities. In-lieu fee programs are generally administered by government agencies or non-profit organizations that have established an agreement with regulatory agencies such as USACE and EPA to use in-lieu fee payments collected from permit applicants. In-lieu fee mitigation is the second preferred mechanism for compensatory mitigation because it may involve larger, more ecologically valuable compensatory mitigation projects compared to permittee-responsible mitigation, which is described below.

No local opportunities for potential in-lieu fee mitigation projects with a non-profit organization or government organization that would conduct mitigation offsite have been identified.

1.2.3 Permittee-Responsible Mitigation

A permittee may be required to provide compensatory mitigation through an aquatic resource restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation activity. This compensatory mitigation may be provided at or adjacent to the impact site (i.e., on-site mitigation) or at another location, usually within the same watershed as the permitted impact (i.e., off-site mitigation). The permittee retains responsibility for the implementation and success of the mitigation project (EPA/USACE 2008).

Compensatory mitigation for impacts to waters of the U.S. associated with the proposed action will be accomplished through permittee-responsible mitigation, because no mitigation banks currently exist in the Salmon River watershed and no local opportunities for in-lieu fee mitigation projects were identified.

1.3 Mitigation Ratios

The USACE, Walla Walla District determines wetland mitigation ratios in coordination with the EPA, and other interested agencies. Based on a preliminary discussion with USACE, the mitigation ratios for wetland and stream impacts associated with the TCMC project are expected to be as follows:

- Forested wetland = 5:1 (5 acres of mitigation to 1 acre of impact)
- Scrub shrub wetland = 3:1
- Emergent marsh wetland = 1.5:1
- Headwater streams = 1:4 (1 foot of perennial stream to 4 feet of headwater stream)

Most of the impacted streams are ephemeral and do not support significant riparian or wetland vegetation along the streambanks. Bruno Creek and Mill Creek are perennial streams and do have some wetland vegetation associated with them.

Stream reaches that do include minor amounts of riparian vegetation and small wetlands provide the following functions and services. Riparian corridors provide the following:

- habitat for song birds
- cover for wildlife
- browse for deer
- shading for water temperature control

Wetlands adjacent to the streams or upslope corridors provide the following:

- sediment stabilization
- groundwater recharge during seasonal snowmelt
- groundwater discharge associated with seeps and springs
- provides habitat for small aquatic animals

TCMC is proposing to mitigate for wetland and stream impacts associated with the Phase 8 mine expansion by restoring wetlands along Squaw Creek, protecting streambanks from livestock damage associated with bank caving, vegetation impacts, and erosion along streambanks, and stabilizing a short segment of eroded streambank along Squaw Creek. The proposed mitigation ratio for impacted headwater streams and mitigation along Squaw Creek (perennial) is 1:4 (1 foot of perennial stream to 4 feet of headwater stream). Based on this ratio, mitigation would only be required along 2,475 linear feet of streambank.

During the multi-agency on-site meeting on October 5, 2011, representatives of the various agencies (USACE, EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], U.S. Forest Service [USFS], Idaho Department of Water Resources [IDWR], Bureau of Land Management [BLM], and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] fisheries) agreed that the majority of the streambank could be rehabilitated by fencing off livestock and allowing natural recovery processes to occur. Based on this conclusion the proposed mitigation along Squaw Creek would include fencing along approximately 10,000 linear feet (approximately a 1:1 ratio) of streambank along Squaw Creek.

All proposed mitigation would occur on TCMC property. New Fencing would be tied in with land along Squaw Creek that is already fenced. Any future grazing in that area will be controlled and

monitored to protect vegetation communities and water quality along Squaw Creek. Table 1 provides an overview of the impacts, proposed mitigation, and their associated costs. The details of the proposed mitigation are described in the following sections of this mitigation plan.

Table 1. Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Impacts	Impact Amount	Mitigation Quantities*	Proposed Mitigation
Wetlands	3.36 ac	5.64 ac	Restore selected wetland area (5.7 acres) along Squaw Creek.
Streams	9,899 LF	see Proposed Mitigation	Squaw Creek bank protection (fencing of 10,000 feet of stream)

*Based on mitigation ratios described above
ac=acres
LF=linear feet

2.0 PROPOSED WETLAND AND STREAM MITIGATION

2.1 Mitigation Objectives and Site Selection Criteria

The mitigation objectives identified and used to develop site selection criteria include the following:

- Enhance/restore former or degraded wetlands to compensate for potential wetland impacts associated with Phase 8 mine expansion.
- Protect and stabilize streambanks from damage caused by livestock along stream reaches to compensate for stream impacts associated with Phase 8 mine expansion.
- Provide mitigation that is sustainable over the long-term without human intervention beyond the establishment period.
- Restore, enhance, and preserve the following habitats:
    - Palustrine scrub shrub (PSS);
    - Palustrine emergent marsh (PEM);
    - Palustrine wet meadow (WM);
    - Upland buffer (UB).

Site selection criteria include the following:

- Wetland and stream mitigation occurs within the same watershed as impacts;
- Accomplish mitigation on lands owned by TCMC to ensure protection in the future;
- Mitigation where hydrology is suitable to sustain wetlands without structural controls;
- Ecologically important streams tributary to Salmon River.

TCMC requested that HDR evaluate mitigation opportunities on TCMC property to meet the mitigation objectives. The stream corridor that selected for mitigation is land adjacent to Squaw Creek north of Salmon River, about 4 miles southeast of the mine.

Squaw Creek and the mine itself are located in Basin 72 (IDWR administrative boundary) in Custer County, Idaho, approximately 25 miles west of Challis, Idaho. Figure 2 shows the location of the proposed mitigation site, which is located north of the Salmon River, approximately 25 miles west of Challis. Appendix A includes a map index and maps that provide an overview of the selected mitigation site.


Challis
93
on River
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4
Miles
Imagery: 2009 NAIP, 1 meter resolution
Source: USDA
Other Data Sources:USGS; US Census Bureau
N
HDR | ONE COMPANY
Many Solutions℠

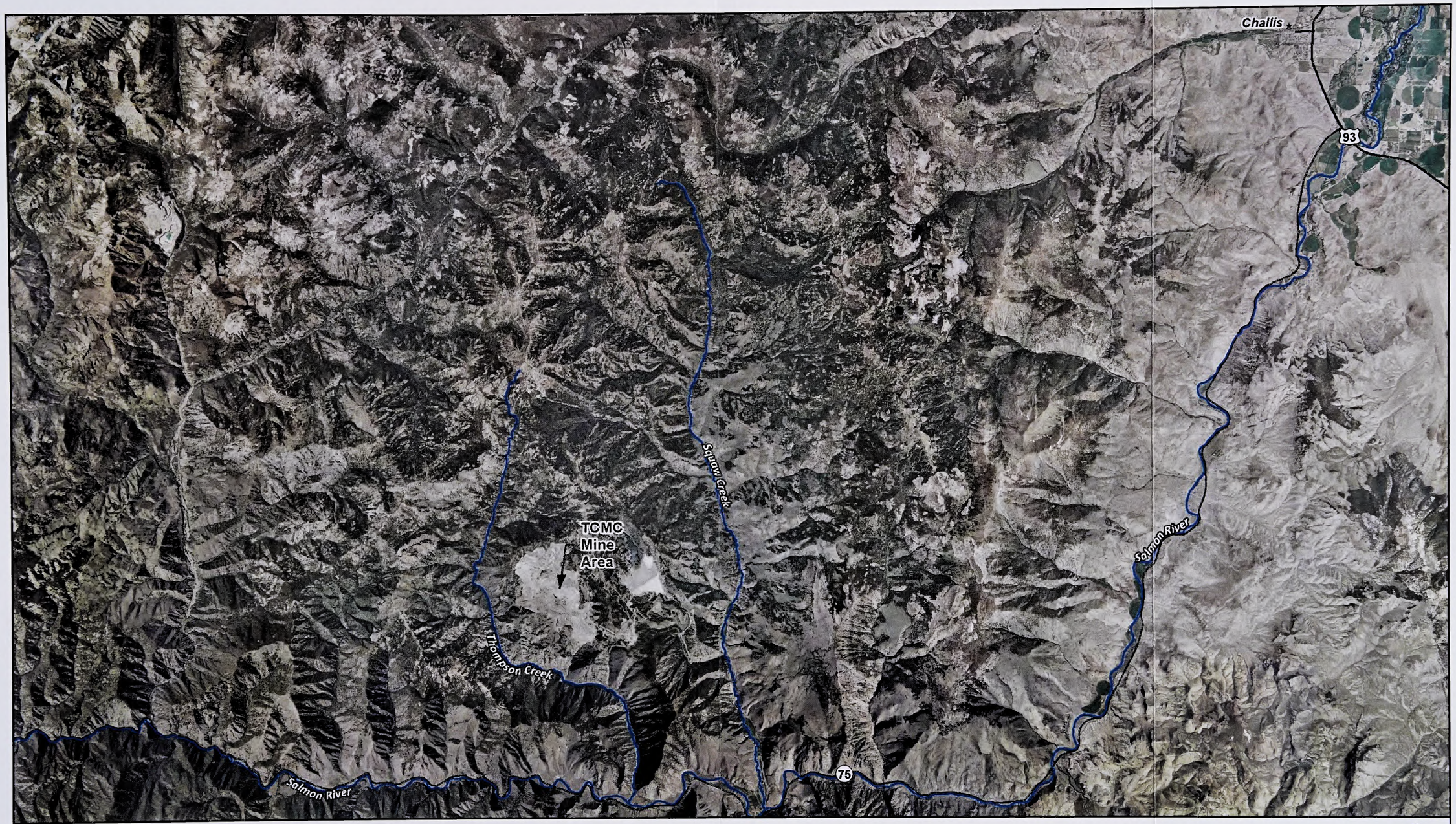


Figure 2
Selected Mitigation Site Along Squaw Creek

3.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE/BASELINE CONDITIONS

HDR and TCMC examined potential mitigation opportunities along Squaw Creek below the TCMC guard station in June 2010. The site was revisited on June 6, 2011. The team observed historic and current land uses that may have impacted wetlands and streams. They documented specific reaches of eroded streambanks that could be stabilized, and former wetlands that could be enhanced to serve as mitigation for wetland and stream impacts associated with the TCMC Phase 8 expansion. The field team took field notes and many photographs, which were cross-referenced to a global positioning system (GPS) location.

On October 5, 2011, representatives of USACE, IDWR, EPA, USFS, USFWS, and NOAA fisheries participated during an on-site review of the proposed mitigation measures.

In January 2012, TCMC decided not to use the Buckskin drainage as a waste rock facility, which reduces the impacts to streams and wetlands, and therefore, requires less mitigation. As a result, some of the proposed mitigation described in the original TCMC *Wetland and Stream Mitigation Plan* are no longer required and are not included in this report. Results of the field observations, documented baseline conditions, and proposed mitigation measures along Squaw Creek are summarized in the following sections.

3.1 Squaw Creek Baseline Conditions

TCMC owns most of the land along the east side of Squaw Creek between the confluence with Salmon River and below the bridge near the Thompson Creek guard station, 3.5 miles to the north. This area includes many mitigation opportunities for wetland restoration and streambank stabilization.

Flows in Squaw Creek on the day of the first site visit (June 25, 2010) were approximately 94 cubic feet per second (cfs) and approximately 145 cfs during the second site visit on June 6, 2011 (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 13297355).

The area along Squaw Creek consists of scrub shrub wetland, emergent marsh wetland, wet meadow, and fallow land. The existing emergent marsh and scrub shrub wetlands support willows along Squaw Creek; sedges and rushes dominate the marsh areas and wet meadow wetlands, which are saturated to inundated throughout most of the growing season. The wet emergent marsh and meadow wetlands are supported by a combination of groundwater and irrigation.

Portions of the Squaw Creek wetlands have been modified over the years by placing fill, draining, and grazing. TCMC personnel indicated that a man camp was constructed approximately 0.7 miles upstream from Salmon River during the mine construction period in the early 1980s. Water treatment ponds were constructed and fill was brought in for the man camp. The water treatment ponds have since been abandoned, but the fill remains on site, mostly along the east side of Squaw Creek. The land adjacent to the filled area is dry pasture. Fill material of unknown origin (gravel, concrete, earth material) was also placed east of Squaw Creek, approximately 1.2 miles upstream from Salmon River. Just to the north of this filled, upland area is an emergent marsh wetland. To the north of this area, some of the former wetlands were converted into grazing areas by draining them and/or placing fill in the low lying areas. TCMC has constructed fencing around some of the wetland areas and along portions of Squaw Creek to prevent livestock from damaging the streambanks. However, as a result of historic land use and periods of high flow, portions of the streambanks along Squaw Creek are experiencing continuous erosion and sloughing, especially during spring runoff, as observed during the June 2011 site visit.

4.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION PLAN

Most of the impacts from the Phase 8 mine expansion would be to palustrine emergent marshes and headwater streams. TCMC owns land that would be suitable for compensatory mitigation, which would satisfy the requirement to replace the function and value of affected wetlands and streams. The proposed mitigation plan, which includes the selected wetland and stream mitigation measures along Squaw Creek, is described below.

4.1 Squaw Creek

Many areas along Squaw Creek, between Salmon River and the bridge near the Thompson Creek guard station, are currently dry meadow, parts of which were most likely wetlands in the past. These areas include mitigation opportunities for wetland restoration and establishment as well as streambank stabilization along Squaw Creek. The wetland area and streambanks along Squaw Creek that were selected as mitigation sites have been adversely affected through historic land uses, such as placing fill in wetland areas, draining wetlands, and livestock grazing. Sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 outline the necessary steps to accomplish wetland restoration in selected areas along Squaw Creek.

4.1.1 Restore Wetlands

Initially, seven specific sites were identified as suitable locations to restore wetlands. However, not all seven sites will be needed to compensate for project losses. The seven sites are located within the floodplain of Squaw Creek and supported wetlands in the past. Restoration of these historic wetlands is feasible due to the mostly-level topography, shallow groundwater, and available surface water from Squaw Creek. Restored wetlands would provide excellent habitat for a variety of plant and animal species. Objectives for restoring wetlands along Squaw Creek include:

- Wetland restoration is within the same watershed as the impacted wetlands.
- Wetlands would be sustainable without human intervention 3 to 5 years following construction and implementation of adaptive management measures.
- Restored wetland areas would be managed for wetland values.
- Restored wetlands would be fenced to control access, future use, and manage potential grazing rotation.
- Restored wetlands would not adversely impact water temperatures or flow rates in Squaw Creek

To accomplish these objectives, fill material that was placed in the selected wetland areas would be removed to within 2 to 6 inches of the water table so the groundwater table would provide the hydrology to support the wetlands and create areas of standing water to support emergent vegetation. Surface water would only be applied to the wetland during the vegetation establishment period (1 to 3 years). No water would be returned from the wetland to Squaw Creek. Therefor water quality would not be affected. The selected wetland restoration site is shown on map 1 in Appendix A. Summaries of the cost to restore the wetland is presented in Table 2. For cost estimating purposes, it is assumed an outside contractor will restore the wetlands.

The work sequence for restoring wetlands would be as follows:

1. Survey topography
2. Prepare design plans/specifications
3. Grub existing vegetation
4. Salvage viable topsoil
5. Remove fill material to restore groundwater hydrology
6. Excavate depressions to intercept groundwater
7. Finish grade all areas to receive topsoil
8. Distribute topsoil
9. Seed with wetland seed mixture
10. Mulch seeded areas with 2000 pounds per acre weed free straw
11. Plant shrub transplants
12. Fence (four-strand barbed wire) to protect from livestock and vehicle access
13. Install wildlife habitat structures
14. Monitor progress over establishment period (estimated to be 3 to 5 years)
15. Provide a conservation easement or other legal mechanism to protect the wetlands in perpetuity

4.1.2 Estimated Costs of Restoring Wetlands along Squaw Creek

During the June 2011 site visit, seven specific locations were identified as potential wetland restoration sites. The location and area of each of the potential wetlands was documented with a global positioning system (GPS) unit. The amount of fill that would have to be removed to allow self sustaining wetlands to exist was estimated based on site conditions observed in the field. During the October 5, 2011 on-site agency meeting, it was agreed that the selected wetland areas would be the most suitable locations to create wetlands. For costing purposes, it is assumed that fill can be moved to a location within one-half mile of the wetland sites. The cost to restore wetlands is broken down in table 2.

4.1.2.1 Selected Wetland Areas

The proposed wetland area is shown on map 1 in Appendix A. Wetland area 1 (5.7 acres) had approximately 4 feet (average) of earthen fill placed in this area. Much of the fill consists of gravel and cobbles. Existing vegetation is dominated by wildrye. The fill material would be removed to a depth approximately 2 to 6 inches above the groundwater table to provide the hydrology to sustain emergent and wet meadow wetland plant communities. Areas that are excavated and graded would be seeded with a wetland seed mixture described in Section 5.0 of this plan.

To protect the wetland after restoration, 1,980 linear feet of four-strand barbed wire fencing would be constructed. This fencing can be tied in with existing fencing along the gravel road. It is assumed that TCMC would supply and deliver the required materials (logs, boulders, brush) to create habitat structures. The cost would increase if these materials are furnished by a contractor. Table 2 summarizes the cost to perform the necessary work to complete wetland area 1.

Table 2. Selected Wetland Area 1

Item Number	Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price In-Place	Total Cost
1	Remove fill (5.7 acres at 4 ft depth)	CY	36,784	$ 4.00	$ 147,136.00
2	Wetland Seeding and mulching	Acre	5.7	$ 2,200.00	$ 12,540.00
3	Habitat Structures (snags, woody debris piles with boulders)	EA	6	$ 500.00	$ 3,000.00
4	Fencing	LF	1980	$ 4.25	$ 8,415.00
5	Mobilization	LS	1	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00
6	Demobilization	LS	1	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00
Total Cost					$ 177,091.00
Contingency (20%)					$ 35,418.20
Total estimated cost including contingency					**$ 212,509.20**
CY = cubic yards; EA = each; LF = linear feet; LS = lump sum					

4.1.3 Wetland Area Selected for Mitigation

Out of the seven sites reviewed, the proposed wetland area was selected for mitigation for the following reasons:

- The area supports mostly upland plant communities.
- Monitoring and maintaining one large wetland area would be easier than monitoring multiple smaller wetland areas.
- The proposed wetland area 1 (5.7 acres) is the largest wetland complex of the seven sites that were evaluated, which would result in greater ecological value than combining multiple smaller wetland areas.
- All proposed wetland areas, including the selected area, would be self-sustaining (i.e., high groundwater and/or seasonal overbank flooding from Squaw Creek).

4.2 Squaw Creek Bank Stabilization

The streambanks along Squaw Creek are experiencing erosion, undermining, and sloughing, which typically occur in areas with little or no shrub or tree vegetation. During the multi-agency on-site meeting on October 5, 2011, representatives of the various agencies (USACE, EPA, USFWS, USFS, IDWR, and NOAA fisheries) agreed that the majority of the streambank could be rehabilitated by fencing off livestock and allowing natural processes to occur. Some areas were identified that would benefit from bank treatment in addition to fencing out livestock. Some of these areas are on BLM property, shown on map 3, and the area called out on map 4. In January 2012, BLM informed USACE that no mitigation is to occur on their land in the Squaw Creek drainage. Therefore, the only area suitable for streambank restoration is shown on map 4.

Streambank restoration would include placing coir rolls where moderate toe stabilization is required in conjunction with reseeding selected areas with perennial seeding mixtures and planting willow plugs. Coir rolls provide an excellent medium for promoting plant growth at the water's edge. Approximately 100 feet of streambank will require this type of streambank restoration (see this area on map 4).

TCMC started constructing fencing along portions of Squaw Creek, but most of the significantly eroded areas have not yet been fenced off. Specific eroded areas along Squaw Creek were identified during site visits. Maps 2 through 4 show proposed fencing.

Table 3 lists the total estimated costs of fencing 10,000 linear feet of stream and stabilizing 100 feet of streambank along Squaw Creek, adding habitat structures such as logs. To protect 10,000 linear feet of streambank, 14,150 linear feet of fencing would be required.

Table 3. Estimated Costs of Squaw Creek Bank Stabilization

Item Number	Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price In-Place	Total Cost
1	Boulders	EA	15	$ 200.00	$ 3,000.00
2	Logs	EA	10	$ 250.00	$ 2,500.00
3	Streambank revegetation	100 FT	1	$ 450.00	$ 450.00
4	Fencing	LF	14,150	$ 4.25	$ 60,137.50
Total cost					$ 66,087.50
Contingency (20%)					**$ 13,217.50**
Total estimated cost including contingency					**$79,305.00**
FT = feet; LF = linear feet; LS = lump sum					

Items 1 and 2: Boulders and logs would be provided by TCMC.

Item 3: Total cost per 100 feet of streambank revegetation equals $450. This includes planting of willows, cottonwood trees, seeding, mulching, and fertilizing.

Item 4: Some sections along the east side of Squaw Creek are fenced off to prevent livestock from causing damage to the banks. Grazing occurs on both sides of Squaw Creek; therefore, both sides of the creek would need to be fenced. Some areas along the stream would not require fencing because the creek is adjacent to rock outcrops and other areas that are inaccessible to livestock.

4.2.1 Site Protection Instrument

TCMC will provide a site protection instrument in the form of a declaration of restrictions to protect the mitigation lands in perpetuity. A copy of the proposed declaration of restriction is included in Appendix B of this plan.

5.0 PLANT SCHEDULE AND WETLAND SEED MIXTURE

Table 4 presents the wetland seed mixture that would be seeded to produce wet meadow and emergent marsh plant communities in the enhanced wetland areas described in the previous sections of this mitigation plan.

Table 5 presents the plant schedule for tree ands shrub transplants.

Table 4. Wetland Seed Mixture Schedule

Seed No.	Species Name		Drill Seeding			Wetland Indicator Status*
	Scientific Name	Common Name	No. of Seeds/Pound	Pounds Pure Live Seed/Acre	Percent of Mix	Region 9
1	*Deschampsia caespitosa*	Tufted hairgrass	2,500,000	4	11.76%	FACW
2	*Carex rostrata*	Beaked sedge	444,000	3	8.82%	OBL
3	*Carex nebrascensis*	Nebraska sedge	534,100	7	20.58%	FACW
4	*Calamagrostis canadensis*	Bluejoint	2,270,000	7	22.58%	FACW
5	*Agrostis scabra*	Ticklegrass	----	5	14.70%	FAC
6	*Eleocharis palustris*	Creeping spikerush	620,000	6	17.64%	OBL
7	*Juncus balticus*	Baltic Rush	10,900,000	2	5.88%	FACW
			Total	**34**	**100.00%**	

*The "1996 wetland indicator status" is based on a plant species frequency of occurrence in wetlands:

OBL = obligate wetland plants are species that almost always occur in wetlands under natural conditions with estimated probability of 99 percent;

FACW = facultative wetland plants are species that usually occur in wetlands with estimated probability of 67-99 percent;

FAC = facultative plants are equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands with estimated probability of 34-66 percent.

Table 5. Plant Schedule

Scientific Name	Common Name	Height (ft)
Populus trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood	4-6
Salix sp.	Willow	2-4
Cornus stolonifera	Red Twig Dogwood	2-4

6.0 ECOLOGICAL PREFORMANCE STANDARDS

Performance standards are observable or measurable physical, chemical, and/or biological attributes that are used to determine if a compensatory mitigation project meets its objectives.

The ecological performance standards described in the following sections provide benchmarks for measuring achievement of the goals and objectives of the mitigation areas. Mitigation activities are intended to meet these performance standards within a specified time frame. These function-based performance standards correlate design, monitoring, and demonstrated improvements in site conditions.

6.1 Grading/Hydrologic Performance Standards

The grading/hydrologic performance standards help to document and verify that the ground elevations are established to allow for a hydrologic regime that will support the desired plant communities over the long-term without human intervention.

After construction, ground elevations will be reviewed and it will be determined if the site grading has achieved the design elevations necessary to establish wetland conditions and provide hydrology to sustain the desired plant communities. Delineating the wetland areas at the mitigation sites will demonstrate the wetland area has developed/increased in size and functionality, including an increase in wetland area, soil saturation and inundation.

Increasing the wetland area adjacent to Squaw Creek provides a larger area for floodwaters to be stored and treated by vegetation and soils prior to entering the stream, which will result in a functional lift to water quality within Squaw Creek and Salmon River.

6.2 Vegetation Performance Standards

6.2.1 Weed Management

The goal is to have no more that 10 percent weedy species making up the vegetation coverage in each mitigation area. Weedy species include species listed on the Idaho noxious weed list and undesirable invasive species.

6.2.2 Desirable Plant Communities

The goal is to have 75 percent of the mitigation areas sustain a plant coverage of desirable plant communities containing cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), willow (*Salix* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), rush (*Juncus* sp.), and wetland grasses and forbs.

Measuring vegetation diversity and productivity will demonstrate an increase in vegetation classes, coverage by desirable plant communities, and number of vegetation strata. Vegetation provides surface roughness to slow floodwaters, which reduces erosion and encourages sediment deposition.

Establishing canopy closure and increasing the number of vegetation strata will provide habitat structure and increase uptake of nutrients introduced to the site by stormwater runoff.

7.0 MONITORING/ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

A qualified landscape architect or wetland ecologist would conduct field-monitoring of wetland restoration and streambank stabilization areas. The field investigations would monitor progress of each mitigation area annually for the first 4 years to determine the success of the wetland/riparian habitats and their replacement functions relative to the goals and objectives. The monitoring schedule would coincide with the appropriate season relative to the field data to be gathered. If the projects progress successfully, final monitoring would include a wetland delineation in the established wetland mitigation areas in year 5.

The field-monitoring effort could consist of the following key steps:

- Establish photo points prior to beginning construction of the mitigation work and take photographs during construction to document construction techniques.
- Take photographs during monitoring to qualitatively record the condition and percent of vegetative cover, soil test pits, and hydrologic conditions.
- Visually estimate and record dominant vegetation species and percent cover during each monitoring session.
- Review soil saturation by digging soil test pits along established transects in each wetland restoration area.
- Review hydrology by inspecting the water supplies to determine if all areas of the mitigation sites are receiving adequate water to support desirable wetland vegetation.

TCMC and its consultant would also lead annual site visits for USACE, EPA, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and other interested agency personnel to facilitate agency review and coordination.

7.1 Monitoring Reports

By December 15 of each monitoring year, a written monitoring report will be submitted to USACE and EPA. The report prepared for the first monitoring year will include "as built" drawings of each wetland mitigation project, showing site condition topography, planted areas, fencing, site dimensions, water supply and control features. Any deviations from the original mitigation plan will be documented. The report will include construction photographs taken from established photo points.

Subsequent monitoring reports will summarize field observations of wetland development, vegetation cover, soils, hydrology, and use by wildlife species. Photographs taken from the established photo points will show vegetation conditions and wetland habitat quality.

7.2 Maintenance/Adaptive Management

The mitigation areas will be designed to operate and function with minimal or no required maintenance or human intervention after vegetation establishment. Restored wetland areas with connections to groundwater will be visited quarterly during the first year of operation to ensure that there is adequate hydrology to support the wetland throughout the growing season.

Other periodic maintenance and adaptive management activities may include soil treatments, weed control, vegetation protection, and supplemental planting as necessary to meet project goals and objectives. Soil treatments may include application of amendments such as fertilizer and mulch. Vegetation manipulations may include weed control, staking woody tree stems, and

installing protective barriers around individual plants or portions of sites to provide protection from livestock and wildlife.

A qualified landscape architect or wetland ecologist will make recommendations to TCMC related to the need for maintenance, based on site observations. Any recommendations for maintenance will be included in the monitoring reports submitted to the responsible agencies. TCMC or their contractors will perform required maintenance.

7.3 Long-term Maintenance Plan

1. The wetland mitigation area will be managed in perpetuity once the final performance standards have been met.
2. TCMC will be the responsible party for long-term maintenance of the mitigation areas. This perpetual maintenance requirement may be transferred from TCMC to a third party as approved by USACE.
3. TCMC will conduct a minimum of two annual inspections of the mitigation areas to ensure hydrology is functional, fences are maintained, litter is removed, and unlawful disposal is not occurring.
4. All Idaho-listed noxious weeds will be controlled at the mitigation areas in perpetuity. Weed control will be accomplished by hand removal or aquatic-label herbicide treatment as needed.
5. All maintenance required as part of the long-term management will be by conducted by TCMC or their designated contractor(s).
6. A declaration of restrictions will be recorded on the mitigation parcels to protect the site in perpetuity regardless of property ownership.

8.0 FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

In discussion with the USACE Walla Walla District, Regulatory Division, the following financial assurance options for wetland mitigation are acceptable:

- Letter of credit
- Causality insurance
- Performance bond
- Escrow account

9.0 SUMMARY

9.1 Summary of Wetland Impacts

The project would impact 3.36 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Proposed mitigation for wetland impacts is summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Summary of Wetland Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Wetland Location	Impacted Wetlands (ac)	Wetland Type	Mitigation acreages*	Proposed Mitigation
Bruno Creek	0.032	PFO	0.16	Selected Wetland Area (5.7 acres)
West Fork Bruno Creek	0.140	PFO	0.67	Selected Wetland Area (5.7 acres)
West Fork Bruno Creek	0.007	PEM	0.01	Selected Wetland Area (5.7 acres)
Pat Hughes	0.260	PEM	0.39	Selected Wetland Area (5.7 acres)
Mill Creek	2.925	PEM	4.41	Selected Wetland Area (5.7 acres)
Total	**3.36**		**5.64**	**5.7 acres**

*Required mitigation acreage based on mitigation ratios.
ac = acres
PFO = Palustrine forested
PEM = Palustrine emergent marsh

9.2 Summary of Stream Impacts

The project would impact 9,899 linear feet of headwater streams. Proposed mitigation for stream impacts is summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Summary of Stream Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Stream Description	Impacted Lengths (LF)	Proposed Mitigation
Bruno Creek and its tributaries	1,753	Bank stabilization on Squaw Creek = 100 feet Streambank protected from livestock = 10,000 feet
Pat Hughes	3,749	
Mill Creek	4,396	
Total	**9,899**	

LF=linear feet

10.0 REFERENCES

USACE, EPA. Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule. 73 Fed. Reg. 19594 (Apr. 10, 2008).

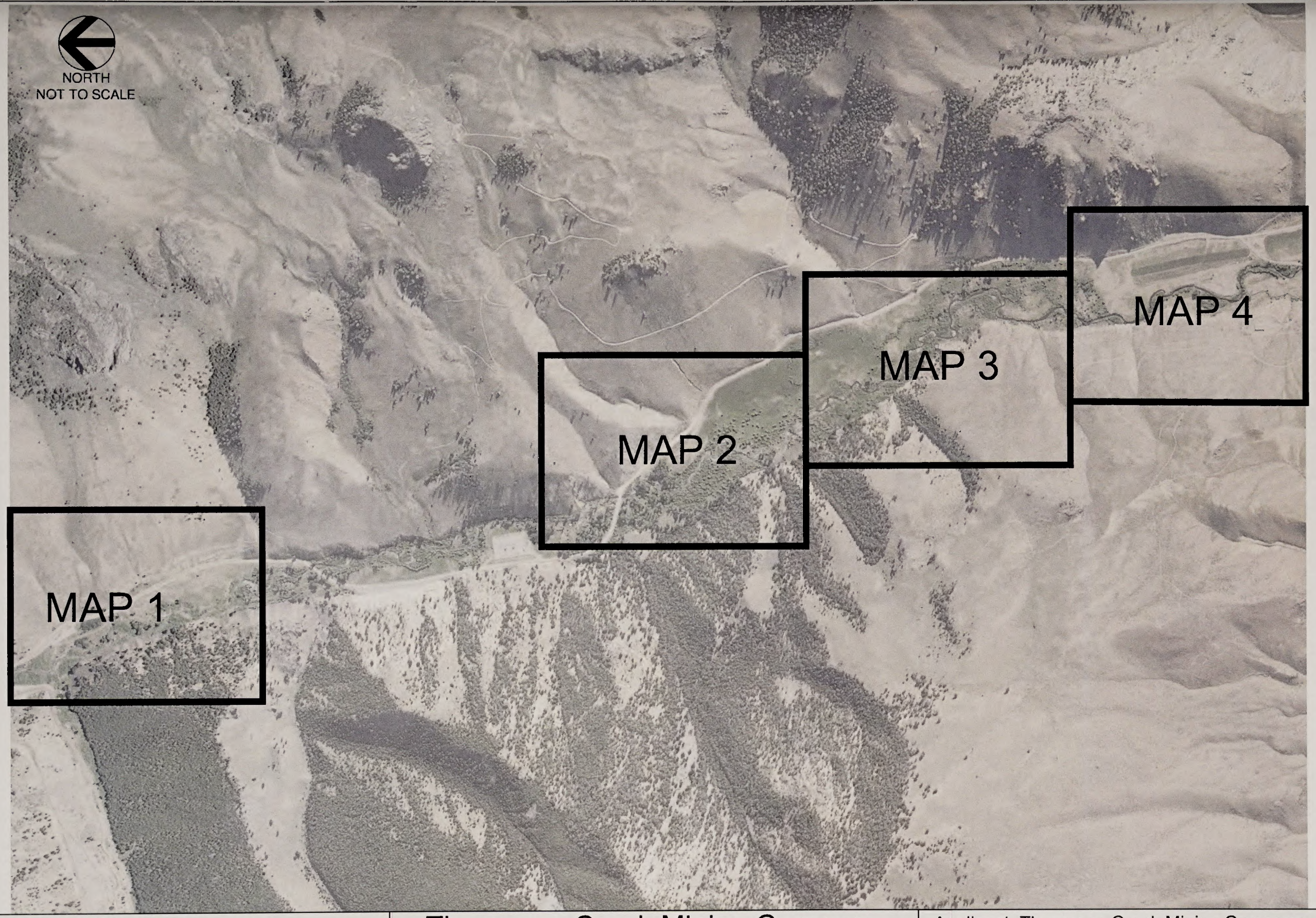
USACE, EPA, USFWS, NOAA. Federal Guidance on the Use of In-Lieu-Fee Arrangements for Compensatory Mitigation under Section 404 of the Clean Federal Guidance on the Use of In-Lieu-Fee Arrangements for Compensatory Mitigation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/Corps%20In-lieu-fee%20guidance.pdf Accessed May 10, 2011).

USACE, Greg Martinez. July 7, 2011. Phone conversation with Christine Whittaker related to mitigation ratios.

USACE, Greg Martinez. January 17, 2012. Email to HDR related to mitigation requirements based on the October 5, 2011 on-site agency meeting.

Appendix A

Maps of Proposed Mitigation Sites
Squaw Creek



Thompson Creek Mining Company

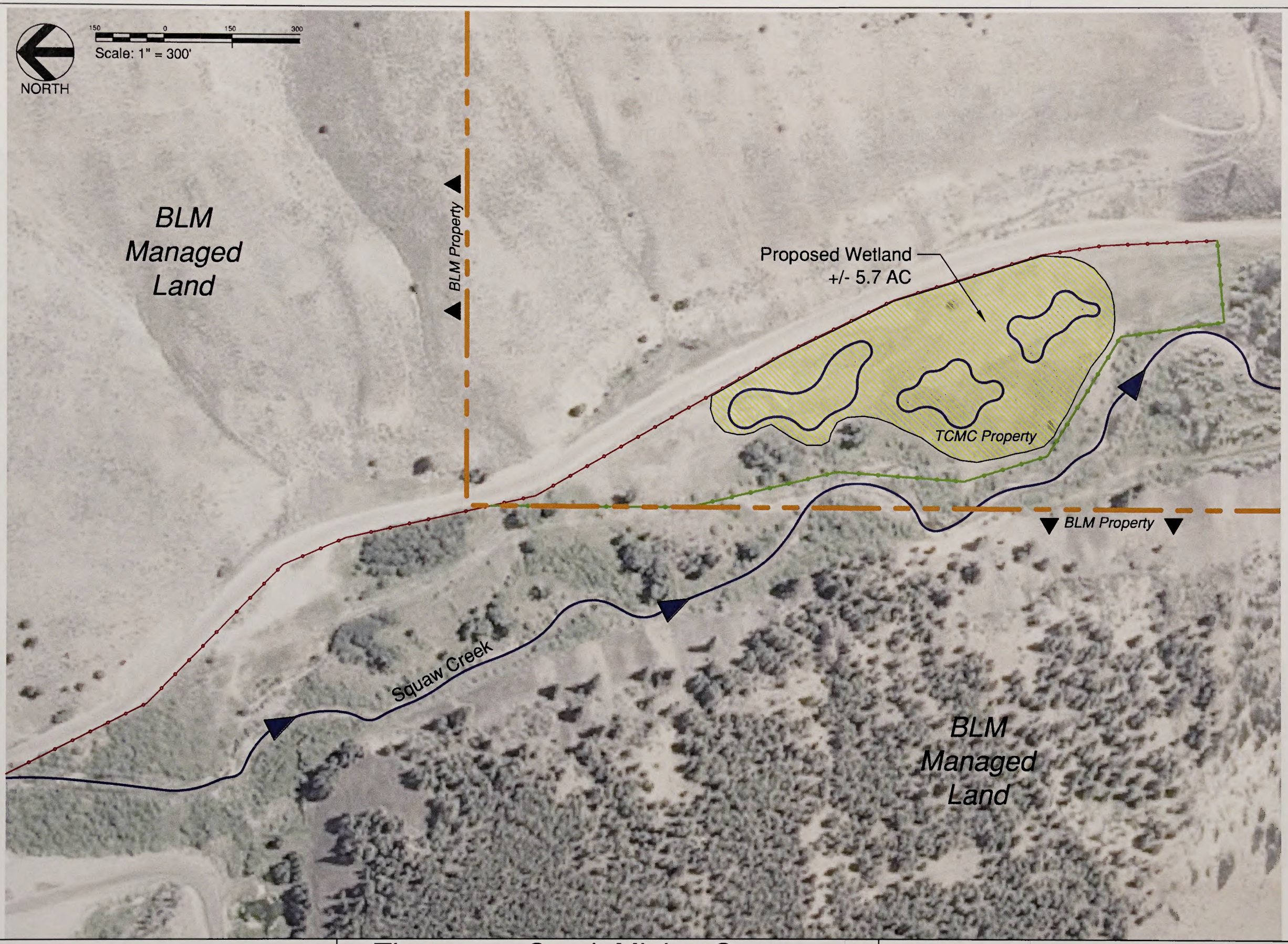
Wetland / Stream Mitigation Plan

Squaw Creek Restoration & Protection Plan

Overview of Proposed Wetlands and Proposed Fencing

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Squaw Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: May, 2013

Appendix A - Key Map



Legend

- Stream
- Stream Flow Direction
- Existing Fence
- Proposed Wetland Fence
- BLM Property Line
- Proposed Wetlands
- Depression

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Wetland / Stream Mitigation Plan

Squaw Creek Restoration & Protection Plan

Overview of Proposed Wetland I

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Squaw Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: May, 2013
Appendix A - Map 1

NORTH

150 0 150 300

Scale: 1" = 300'

IDL Managed Land

TCMC Property

MATCHLINE - SHEET 3

IDL Property

Squaw Creek

2413 LF FENCED SQUAW CREEK CORRIDOR ON THIS SHEET.

IDL Property

IDL Property

IDL Property

IDL Managed Land

Legend

- Stream
- Stream Flow Direction
- Existing Fence
- Proposed Streambank Fence
- IDL Property Line

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Wetland / Stream Mitigation Plan

Squaw Creek Restoration & Protection Plan

Overview of Proposed Fencing and Wetland II

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Squaw Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: May, 2013

Appendix A - Map 2

NORTH

150 0 150 300

Scale: 1" = 300'

TCMC Property

Squaw Creek

3672 LF FENCED SQUAW CREEK CORRIDOR ON THIS SHEET.

MATCHLINE - SHEET 4

BLM Property

BLM Property

No new fencing of BLM Managed Property

BLM Managed Land

MATCHLINE - SHEET 2

Legend

- Stream
- Stream Flow Direction
- Existing Fence
- Proposed Streambank Fence
- BLM Property Line

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Wetland / Stream Mitigation Plan

Squaw Creek Restoration & Protection Plan

Overview of Proposed Fencing

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Squaw Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: May, 2013

Appendix A - Map 3



Legend

- Stream
- Stream Flow Direction
- Existing Fence
- Proposed Streambank Fence
- BLM Property Line

Thompson Creek Mining Company

Wetland / Stream Mitigation Plan

Squaw Creek Restoration & Protection Plan

Overview of Proposed Fencing

Applicant: Thompson Creek Mining Company
Waterway: Squaw Creek
Custer County, Idaho
Date: May, 2013

Appendix A - Map 4

Appendix B

Declaration of Restrictions
(To be developed)

APPENDIX C

PAST, PRESENT, AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE ACTIONS

Appendix C
Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions

There are innumerable actions with cumulative effects related to the project. The summary of the actions below is provided only to give a sense of what types of actions are involved in the cumulative effects analysis.

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Tunsten Jim mine Reclamation	Custer County, T11N R16E Sec. 24 (mill site); T12N R16E Sec. 28 (mine); T11N R16E Sec. 11 (potential repository)	Abandoned Mine Land Restoration	Mine waste would be relocated from a mine and mill site to a permanent repository in the lower Pat Hughes Creek drainage.	10 acres	Soil, Water, Fisheries	Future	Gardner (2013b)
Birch Creek Land Exchange	Custer County	Land Exchange	Land exchange between the BLM Upper Columbia-Salmon Clearwater District and the Nature Conservancy. BLM acquired 350 acres in exchange for 270 acres.	270 acres	Minerals, Land Use Recreation, Socio	Past	LR2000
TCMC-Forest Service Land Exchange Proposal	T12N R16E Sec. 25, 34, 35, 36; T12N R17E Secs. 30, 31; Custer and Lemhi Counties	Land Exchange	Proposed land exchange between TCMC and the Forest Service. Selected Forest Service land is adjacent to the north of the TCM. Offered private lands include Corral Creek Ranch (T17N R19E), Hawley Creek Property (T27/28E R16N), Livingston Claims (T9/10N R16E), and Panther-Beaver Creek Property (T22/23N R18E).	~2,850 acres selected 523 acres offered	All except Range	Future	USFS

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Redbird Mine Land Sale EA	3 miles west of Clayton	Land Sale	FLPMA sale of 298 acres of public land. This property has since been sold.	298 acres	Minerals, Geology	Past	3Rivers FEIS 2008
Clayton Water Development	Clayton, Custer County	Land Use	Installation of 200-foot water pipeline, 60,000 gallon water tank, a 500-foot access road, a new well, pump, and fire hydrants. (BLM Project #ID-330-2007- EA-3267)	Unknown	Minerals, Wildlife, TES Fish, Visual, Land Use, Recreation, Spec. Des., Socio, Tribal Treaty Rights, Cultural	Past	3Rivers FEIS 2008
Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for Thompson Creek Mine	Custer County; all or Portions of T11N R16E Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 and T11N R17E Secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8	Land Use	Examination of current environmental conditions of the selected BLM land containing the south portion of the TCM.	~ 5,100 acres	All	Past	North Wind, Inc. Phase I ESA Nov. 2008 NWI-3974-001
Salmon-Challis NF Travel Management Plan	Salmon Challis NF	Land Use	Designate National Forest roads, trails, and areas as open to public motor vehicle use (or not) on the Forest and assign type of uses and season of uses on each road, trail, or portion thereof.	n/a	Transp., Land Use, Recreation	Past	3Rivers FEIS 2008

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Travel Management Plan for the Challis Field Office, BLM	Challis Field Office Management Area	Land Use	Comprehensive travel planning effort to address a designated route system of roads and trails. BLM Project #ID-330-2006-EA-2403	n/a	Transp., Land Use, Recreation	Past	3Rivers FEIS 2008
Grazing Term Permit Renewals	Challis FO Management Area and Salmon – Challis NF Management Area	Livestock Grazing	Currently term permits are being issued and are anticipated to continue to be issued in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4130.2(a), "Grazing permits or leases shall be issued to qualified applicants to authorize use on the public lands and other lands under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management that are designated as available for livestock grazing through land use plans." These permit renewals are based on a determination of achievement of the Standards and Guidelines for grazing. Based on this determination changes may or may not be made to these permits.	n/a	Range	Past, Present, and Future	
Broken Wing Ranch	Along Hwy 93, Custer County, south of Challis	Minerals	100 tons or less of quartzite talus has been sold from the southwest area of ranch. The rock is used as building stone and decorative rock. Approximately 50,000 tons available.	Unknown	Minerals	Past, present	Minerals Tech Report
Bruno Creek Exploration Project	T12N R16E Secs. 25, 26, and 36, Custer County	Minerals	TCMC plans to conduct exploratory core drilling in the Bruno Creek drainage. Up to 30 exploration areas will be drilled.	3 acres	All, except Range	Future	BLM website

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Buckskin Mine	Located within the northwest portion of the TCM	Minerals	Buckskin Mine was in the northwest area of the TCM (aka Roosevelt claims) extracted tungsten, zinc, silver, copper, and lead. Exploration work at the site occurred in the 1950s. The Buckskin Mine is now buried under a very large WRSF of the TCM.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology	Past	Northwind Phase I 2008
Carrothers-Hines Prospect	T11N R17E Sec. 12, Custer County	Minerals	Lead, zinc prospect	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	IGS Challis S-06-3
Challis Bridge Sand and Gravel Pit	Approx. 3 miles southeast of Challis	Minerals	Removal of up to 50,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel for Idaho Transportation Dept and other users during the next 40 years. Initial production used for Custer County Road and Bridge for 6,000 yards.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past, Present, Future	3Rivers FEIS 2008
Challis Creek Community Borrow Pit	North of Challis, Custer County; NW portion of Round Valley	Minerals	Andesite and welded tuff fragments used for fill and surfacing roads.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Present	BLM website
Clayton Mine and Smelter	North of Clayton, Custer County	Minerals	Silver mine. Production began in the 1880s and the mine officially closed in 1986. In 1999, one shaft was plugged and one bat gate placed on an adit by Abandoned Mine Lands Program and USFS.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	http://www.idl.idaho.gov/bureau/Minerals/abandoned_mine/aml.html

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Eight Mile Dredging EA	Eight Mile Creek within Yankee Fork Salmon River Drainage.	Minerals	Use of a small 2.5-inch suction dredge to extract gold bearing gravels from Eight Mile Creek.	Unknown	Minerals	Past	3Rivers FEIS 2008
Lucky Boy Mines	Custer County, near Bonanza	Minerals	Gold mining.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	DeLorme Idaho Atlas & Gazetteer 1998
Montana Gulch Placer Exploration 2	Custer County. T13N R15E, Sec. 29	Minerals	Sample placer gravels along lower Montana Gulch by excavating up to 5 test pits. No roads or trails construction. A portion of the exploration area, including an existing motorized route to be used for access, is located in the Greylock IRA. Lower Montana Gulch is a perennial tributary to Jordan Creek.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	SOPA 110413-2009-04
Moonlight Placer Exploration	Custer County. T12N R15E Sec. 5	Minerals	Excavate up to 6 test pits to obtain samples of placer gravels on a bench adjacent to Jordan Creek. West side of Jordan Creek in the Yankee Fork Salmon River drainage.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	SOPA 110413-2009-04
Parker Mine	WNW of Challis, at Parker Mtn. Lemhi County	Minerals	Historic mine.	Unknown	Minerals	Past	DeLorme Gazetteer
Persistence Mine (formerly Rat's Nest mine)	14 miles southeast of Challis, Custer County	Minerals	Amended plan of operations for continued mining for specimens of mineral crystals with new waste rock disposal area. Formerly known as Rat's Nest Mine.	25 acres	Minerals	Present, Future	3Rivers FEIS 2008

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Quick Jump (formerly Summer Storm)	T12N R20E Sec. 35, approx. 14 miles SE of Challis, Custer County	Minerals	Amended Plan of Operations - Exploration Test Pits. Continued excavation of test pits for zeolite mineral crystals on Quick Jump Mining Claim.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	BLM NEPA database
Ramshorn Mine	Custer County, west of Bayhorse	Minerals	Lead, copper, zinc, silver, and gold mine. Production from 1877 to 1970.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	IGS Challis S-06-3
Ramshorn Slaty Flagstone Quarry	Ramshorn Mine, Custer County, west of Bayhorse	Minerals	The Rock Works is currently extracting decorative slate from an area of the old Ramshorn Mine operations, on private lands. The operation runs 40 hours per week between June and October.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Present	IGS 2010 Annual Rpt; IDEQ 2003
Redbird Mine	Less than 1/2 mile from the TCM and about 2 miles east of Bruno Creek	Minerals	Lead and silver mine. Presently abandoned.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	Northwind Phase I 2008
Riverview / Barton Mines	T12N R18E Sec. 3	Minerals	Zinc, lead, and silver mine between 1877 and 1969.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	IGS Challis S-06-3 (Barton) IGS S-99-8 (Riverview and Barton)

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Sandy J Placer Exploration	Custer County, T12N R15E, Sec. 20. Approx. 6 miles up Yankee Fork River from Sunbeam	Minerals	Operator proposes to excavate test pits in up to 15 target areas to explore the potential for placer mining. Placer gravel samples will be transported to a portable wash plant for on-site testing.	Unknown	Minerals	Future	SOPA 110413-2010-07; SOPA 110413-2011-01
Spar Canyon Rip-rap Pit	3/4 mile NE of Spar Canyon Rd. and East Fork Salmon River Valley Rd. intersection	Minerals	Basaltic lava used as decorative rock and small diameter rip-rap. Open to public.	Unknown	Minerals	Present	BLM website
Sunbeam Mine	Custer County, near Sunbeam off Hwy 75/26	Minerals	Lead, silver, and gold mine. Ended in 1911.	Unknown	Minerals	Past	IGS Challis S-06-3
Thompson Creek Mineral Exploration 2	T12N R16E Secs. 28 & 33	Minerals	TCMC plans to conduct exploratory core drilling in the Thompson Creek drainage. Three exploration areas have been identified, two of which will require short segments of road construction or reconstruction. This includes 9 drill sites along Thompson Creek Road, 9 drill sites east of the Tungsten Jim abandoned mine site, and 2 drill sites along lower Basin Creek.	Unknown	All	Past	SOPA 110413-2012-07

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Three Rivers Stone Quarry Expansion Project	5 miles east of Clayton, Custer County, just north of the confluence of the East Fork Salmon and Salmon rivers	Minerals	Expand the quarry operations up to an additional 83 acres in order to increase mine production and to begin exploration to determine if additional marketable flagstone exists on their mining claims	310 acres 83 acres	Minerals, Air, Vegetation, Wildlife, Fisheries, Water Resources, TES Fish, Visual, Land Use, Socio, Tribal Treaty Rights, etc.	Past, Present	Three Rivers Stone Quarry Expansion Project FEIS 2008
Turtle Mine	T12N R18E Sec. 14, east of TCM, Custer County	Minerals	Silver, copper, lead mine. Last production in 1925.	Unknown	Minerals	Past	IGS Challis S-06-3
Twin Apex Mine	Located adjacent to TCM, Custer County	Minerals	Lead mine. Twin Apex Mine was comprised of 10 claims, 3 of which were patented and 3 mill sites. A small amount of ore has been mined, but efforts have been directed toward development rather than production.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	Northwind Phase I 2008
Unnamed prospects	T12N R18 E Secs. 2 and 27, east of TCM	Minerals	Copper prospects	Unknown	Minerals, Geology, Soils	Past	IGS Challis S-06-3

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Basin Creek Dispersed Campsites	T11N R14E Secs. 17, 18, 21, Custer County. Located along Basin Creek north of the junction with Hwy 75 and Basin Creek road, #0034	Recreation	Development of 5 to 7 rustic campsites along Basin Creek to replace camping capacity lost from the decommissioning of the Basin Creek Campground	Unknown	Recreation	Future	SOPA 110413-2011-01
Bayhorse Campground	Custer County. 10 miles south of Challis on Hwy 75	Recreation	Bayhorse campground is named for an old mining community in the area. The campground is situated along the Salmon River and provides fishing and boating opportunities.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Bayhorse Mining District	Custer County. 8 miles SW of Challis off of Hwy 75.	Recreation	The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) purchased former mine properties in the Historic Bayhorse Mining District in Custer County, Idaho, to develop as Idaho's newest state park. The site is included in the Idaho Historic Society's register of historic places. Parks has or is in the process of preserving and restoring historic features within each property to provide recreational and educational opportunities to the citizens of Idaho and other users. This area already attracts tourism by offering the public the opportunity to visit the historic mining operations along the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River – Bonanza and Sunshine Mines. By establishing Bayhorse as a state park, Parks will provide an additional destination for this area's tourism base, providing economic benefits to the City of Challis and Custer County. The Townsite, Beardsley, and Pacific mine sites have been cleaned up and redeveloped and are open for use to the public. The Ramshorn and Skylark mine sites began cleanup during the 2012 field season.	500 acres	Minerals, Recreation, Tribal Treaty Rights, Cultural Resources	Present, Future	http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-mgmt-remediation/brownfields/success-stories/former-bayhorse-mining-district-custer-County.aspx

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Blind Creek Campground	Custer County	Recreation	Blind Creek Campground is just .8 mile up the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River from where it joins the main Salmon River. It is located in a steep canyon and the river is very rapid with poor access due to the steep banks along this stretch. There are 5 Tent / RV camping sites. Each site has the normal picnic table and fire ring with attached grill. The road and driveways are gravel.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	http://www.idahocampgroundreview.com
Casino Creek Campground	Custer County	Recreation	The Sawtooth National Recreation Area received $60,560.00 from the Recreational Vehicle Fund for site improvements at Casino Creek Campground in 2005.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	2005 recreational grants by County
Challis Shooting Range R&PP Sale	3 miles north of Challis, Custer County; T14N R19E Sec. 17	Recreation	Custer County currently leases 80 acres for a shooting range. The lease will expire in 2011 and may not be renewed. Therefore a Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) sale has been proposed. R&PP sale of leased land to Custer County for existing shooting range.	80 acres	Recreation	Present	BLM NEPA database
Challis Walking and Bike Path	Challis, Custer County	Recreation	The City of Challis received $75,000.00 from the Recreational Trails Program for a walking and bike path in 2004.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	2004 recreational grants by County
Cottonwood Campground	Custer County	Recreation	Cottonwood is a fairly large site on the Salmon River two miles south of Ellis on Hwy 93, which underwent renovation in the mid 1990s. It is located down by the river among the cottonwoods and away from the highway noise, making it a wonderful place to camp and fish.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Deadman Hole Recreation Site	Custer County. Hwy 75 along Salmon River, near Centennial Flat (about 12 miles south of Challis)	Recreation	This small and primitive site is designed to give anglers access to the Salmon River. There is a deep pool below the rocky cliff which gives the area its name.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites
Deadman Hole Recreation Site Renovation	Approximately 12 miles SW of Challis, Custer County; T12N R19E Sec. 30	Recreation	The Deadman Hole Recreation site currently consists of one vault toilet, a hand pump for potable water, a boat ramp, and user created roads. BLM desires to improve and sustain the site, and define access areas.	Unknown	Recreation	Present	BLM NEPA database
Dugway Recreation Site	Custer County. Hwy 75 along Salmon River about 8 miles south of Challis	Recreation	The Dugway Recreation Site is located just before the Bayhorse Campground on the opposite side of the river and offers a day-use area with access to the Salmon River.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
East Fork Campground	Custer County	Recreation	This site is nestled between the main Salmon River and the mouth of the East Fork of the Salmon River, four miles north of Clayton on Hwy 75. Shade trees, covered picnic tables, and proximity to the river make this a comfortable campsite in the summer months.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites
Eight Mile Campground	Custer County	Recreation	Eightmile Campground is a very small campground on the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River where Eightmile Creek joins the river. This is in the mountains which are well over 9,000 feet in elevation. The area is completely forested and the river is beautiful. There are only 2 camp sites in Eightmile Campground. They have a picnic table and fire ring. The roads are dirt.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	http://www.idahocampgroundreview.com
Flatrock Campground	Custer County	Recreation	Flat Rock Campground is located 2 miles up the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. Recreation at the campground itself is limited but is centrally located to many attractions. The Yankee Fork runs through a deep valley here as it approaches the main Salmon River. There are 9 Tent / RV camping sites, 6 in the first loop and numbers 7, 8 and 9 in the second loop. Each camp site had a picnic table and fire ring with an attached grill. The road and driveways are gravel.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	http://www.idahocampgroundreview.com
Game Retrieval Plan Amendment, Challis Field Office	T6-17N R16-25E, Custer and Lemhi counties	Recreation	Plan amendment to the Challis Resource Management Plan to remove off-road game retrieval provision. An exception would be made for disabled persons.	n/a	Recreation	Present	BLM NEPA database

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Garden Creek Campground	Custer County. 10 miles east of Hwy 93 on Trail Creek Road	Recreation	This campground is a small site within an aspen grove near the Big Lost River.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites
Land of Yankee Fork State Park	Custer County. At the intersection of Hwy 75 and Yankee Fork Road, SW of Challis.	Recreation	This State Park is part of the larger Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area. Managed by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, the Salmon-Challis National Forest, and the Challis District of the BLM this historic area provides unique historical interpretation and many recreational opportunities. At the Yankee Fork Visitor Center there are museum exhibits, a gold panning station, audiovisual programs, and friendly personnel to provide information on local mining history and area attractions. Also of interest are the ghost towns of Bonanza, Custer and Bayhorse, the Yankee Fork Gold Dredge, the Custer Motorway and the Challis Bison Jump. Land of the Yankee Fork provides outstanding trail opportunities from hiking and biking trails, to motorized ATV and Motorbike trails. Camping in the National Forest and BLM lands is varied as well with both primitive and developed campsites available.	520.9 acres	Recreation	Existing	Idaho State Parks and Recreation website

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Little Boulder Campground	Custer County. 20 miles south of Hwy 75 on the East Fork Road	Recreation	This small, and relatively primitive, campground is located creek side near the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and is a popular jump-off point for the nearby Little Boulder Chain Lakes trailhead.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites
Mackay Reservoir Campground	Custer County. 5 miles north of Mackay on Hwy 93	Recreation	Mackay Reservoir is a large campground north of Mackay on Hwy 93. Most water-based activities are available at the reservoir, including ice fishing in the winter months. This site has a wonderful view of the Lost River Range and has had major renovation during the 2004-2005 years. These have included new RV campsite hookups, picnic shelters, and overall upgrades.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites
Middle Fork Salmon River - 24- Outfitter Permits	Custer County. Salmon River.	Recreation	Re-issue ten-year priority use permits to 24 companies to operate on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. The permits are consistent with amount and proportion of guided use allowed in the Frank Church River of No Return Management Plan.	n/a	Recreation	Past, Present	SOPA 110413-2011-01
Morgan Creek Campground	Custer County. Northwest of Challis	Recreation	This small campground can be found by taking Hwy 93 north of Challis for five miles and turning west at the Morgan Creek turn off climbing the four miles to the canyon. The campground occurs at the foot of a valley before the canyon and is bordered by Morgan Creek, located in a Bighorn Sheep Management Area.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Pole Flat Campground	Custer County	Recreation	Pole Flat Campground is on a hill on the east side of the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. There are 10 Tent / RV camping sites each equipped with a picnic table and fire ring with attached grill. The road and driveways are gravel.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	http://www.idahocampgroundreview.com
Riverside Campground	Custer County	Recreation	The Sawtooth National Recreation Area received $42,010.00 from the Recreational Vehicle Fund for site improvements at Riverside Campground in 2005.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	2005 recreational grants by County
Salmon River Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan	Extends from the Stanley Valley along SH-75 to Lost Trail Pass	Recreation	Planning document for the 161.7 mile Salmon River Scenic Byway directing resource management to balance the byway's experience and capitalize on local economic development opportunities. Protection of the byway's scenic, historic, geologic, cultural, and natural resources is a primary objective of this corridor management plan. Generally, scenic and historic resources are maintained by federal, state, and local government. Locally, regulatory protection strategies exist through local zoning regulations. These zoning regulations guide the development and expansion of land use within Custer and Lemhi counties and local communities that border the byway. State preservation standards for cultural and historic sites can assist in the protection of byway sites. Federal cultural resource management and antiquity laws provide for the protection of cultural and historic sites.	n/a	Recreation, Transp.	Past, Present, Future	

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Salmon-Challis National Forest Travel Planning and OHV Route Designation	Entire Salmon-Challis National Forest	Recreation	The project designates open, motorized vehicle routes and areas for public use on the Salmon- Challis National Forest to comply with the Travel Management and OHV Rule to produce a motor vehicle use map.	n/a	Recreation	Present	SOPA 110413-2009-04
Summit Creek Campground	Custer County. Take the Ellis turn off on Hwy 93 and driving nearly 50 miles through the Pahsimeroi Valley	Recreation	The Summit Creek Campground is located along Summit Creek, a location where beavers have created a slow meandering waterway popular for trout fishing. The campground is expansive and accommodates large numbers of hunters in the fall. Across the road from the campground is Barney Hot Springs, a primitive place to relax for the adventurous.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites
Upland Outfitters and Guides Permits	Salmon-Challis NF	Recreation	Issuing 19 land based recreation Outfitting and Guiding permits located on the North Fork RD (4), Leadore RD (1), Challis Yankee Fork RD (5), Middle Fork RD (6), Lost River RD (2) and Salmon Cobalt RD (1) for hunting, trail rides, auto touring, backpacking, hiking, etc.	n/a	Recreation	Future	SOPA 110413-2012-07

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Upper Lake Creek Campground	Custer County. 5 miles beyond the point of the road closure at Herd Lake Overlook	Recreation	Upper Lake Creek Campground is a remote site accessible only by foot or mountain bike. It is located five miles beyond the point of the road closure at Herd Lake Overlook and provides camping within an evergreen grove at approximately 9,000 feet (an 1,800' climb from Herd Lake Overlook). Due to the lack of motorized access, there is limited visitation during most of the year, except for elk, antelope, and red-tailed hawk.	Unknown	Recreation	Existing	Challis RA Campgrounds and Recreation Sites
Seismic Research – University of Florida	On SCNF in Custer and Lemhi Counties	Research	Burial of passive seismic instrument with an above ground solar panel and data station box at several locations on the Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, and Boise NF's to collect data for NSF funded Earthscope project.	Unknown	Minerals, Geology	Future	SOPA 110413-2011-01
Bruno Creek Road	Off S. Creek Road, Custer County	Transp.	Non-public gravel improved road providing access to TCM and Twin Apex Mine	5.0 miles 24 acres	Transp., Soils	Present	
Custer Motorway (aka Yankee Fork/Mill Creek Road)	Road extends between Challis (Hwy 93) and Sunbeam (Hwy75)	Transp.	Originally a toll road from Challis to Bonanza. The road was ready for use by September of 1879, and remained the only wagon and stage access to the district for ten years. Because of its popularity as an access to the Yankee Fork area, the old road was reconstructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933, and designated as "The Custer Motorway." It is currently a one-lane gravel and unimproved dirt road, accessible seasonally.	Unknown	Transp.	Past, Present, Future	http://www.gorp.com/parks-guide/custer-motorway-outdoor-pp2-guide-cid401868.html#ixzz1vp99ztJP

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Road Projects (#10383, 10384, 10385, 10386, 10902)	Town of Challis, Custer County	Transp.	Pavement rehabilitation	Unknown	Transp.	Past	STIP FY 2007-2010
Salmon River Bridge #06504	US 93 MP 220.18-220.82, west of Clayton, Custer County	Transp.	Idaho STIP project for 2007. Bridge replacement. Idaho Transportation Department.	Unknown	Transp.	Past	STIP FY 2007-2010
Slate Creek Bridge	SH 75 at Slate Creek, Custer County	Transp.	Bridge replacement along State Hwy 75.	Unknown	Transp.	Past	STIP FY 2009-2013
S. Creek Road	SH 75 at MP 2219.6, Custer County	Transp.	Gravel improved. Dirt road with approximate width of 40 feet. Used to access TCM and Federal lands in area. Available for public use.	4.1 miles 19.9 acres	Transp.	Past, Present, Future	
State Highway 75	Off Hwy 93 south of Challis to Shoshone, Lincoln County	Transp.	Two-lane paved highway. Improvements planned at milepost 226.5 - 227.4 crossing the East Fork of the Salmon River and at milepost 217.1 - 226.4 in 2012 and 2013.	Unknown	Transp.	Past, Present, Future	STIP 2009-2013
Thompson Creek Road	SH 75 at MP 215.6	Transp.	Gravel improved road (~ 40 feet in width). Used to access TCM and Federal lands in area.	6.8 miles 33 acres	Transp.	Past, Present, Future	

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Lost River Electric Cooperative Special Use Permit Renewal	Custer County	Utilities	Reauthorize permit to operate and maintain power lines across National Forest Lands.	Unknown	Socio, Recreation	Past, Present, Future	SOPA 110413-2011-01
Middle Fork Lodge Water Pipeline Replacement Special Use Permit	T16N R12E Sec. 20. Thomas Creek, tributary to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, within boundaries of the Frank Church River-of-No-Return Wilderness, Custer County.	Utilities	Issuance of a special use permit to allow Middle Fork Lodge to reseal existing diversion pond with concrete and to replace approximately 2,360 feet of existing 12-inch diameter water pipeline, using mechanized/motorized tools within Wilderness.	Less than 3 acres	Minerals, Air, Land Use, Recreation, Spec Des., Socio, Tribal Treaty Rights, Cultural	Future	SOPA 110413-2011-01

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Spar Canyon 230 kV power line Right of Way Assignment	Custer County	Utilities	BLM approved assignment of an existing 20 mile long by 100 feet wide power line ROW. Assignment of the ROW was from the old ROW holder, TCMC to the new holder, Salmon River Electric Cooperative, Inc. (BLM IDI-15966). The power line starts at the Spar Canyon switchyard approximately 17 miles S/SE of Challis, Idaho and runs west through Spar Canyon to the South Butte switchyard approximately 25 miles S/SW of Challis, Idaho.	242 acres	Minerals, Air, Wildlife, Transp., TES Fish, Land Use, Recreation, Spec. Des., Socio, Tribal Treaty Rights, Cultural	Past	BLM NEPA Register
Windy Devil Communi-cation Site	T7N R23E, Sec. 24	Utilities	The proposed permit would allow the construction of a new 60-foot cell phone tower and associated building at the existing Windy Devil Communications site. Also, proposed burial of 0.5 mile of existing power line.	Not provided	Socio, Recreation	Future	SOPA 110413-2011-01
Bonanza Forest Products Project	T12N R17E, Secs. 17 & 18; Project location west of Bonanza Guard Station in the Yankee Fork Drainage	Vegetation	Provide an area where several forest products can be removed under a 2400-1 Personal Use Permit on the Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District. Products include: Commercial Fuelwood, Post and Poles, House-logs, Gate-logs, and incidental Saw-logs.	70 acres	Recreation, Socio, Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish, Vegetation	Present	SOPA

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Buster Lake Road Timber Sale	T13N R18E Secs. 15, 16, 18, & 19 Custer County	Vegetation	USFS Timber Sale	15 acre	Recreation, Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Past	USFS website
Garden Creek Fuels Reduction	Garden Creek drainage 6 miles southwest of Challis	Vegetation	Treat approximately 4,000 acres with prescribed fire and 350 acres with mechanical thinning to reduce hazardous fuels.	4,000 acres presc. burn 350 acres thinning	Tribal Treaty Rights, Vegetation, Soils, TES Fish	Past	3Rivers FEIS 2008
Landscape Fire Restoration EA	T6-18N R16-25E, BLM Challis Field Office, Custer and Lemhi counties	Vegetation	Challis Field Office has identified vegetation types that are not within the appropriate "Fire Regime Condition Class" (FRCC). The purpose of this action is to restore these vegetation types to an arrangement of vegetation classes using a combination of planned and unplanned fire treatments. Mechanical treatments may also be used as a pre-treatment or substitute to reduce the intensity and extent of fire use, except in Wilderness Study Areas.	Unknown	Vegetation, Soils, Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Present	BLM NEPA database
Mosquito Flat Fuels Reduction Project	T14N, R17E, Secs.33; Custer County; SCNF	Vegetation	Prescribed broadcast burning and tree cutting proposal to reduce hazardous fuels in the WUI in and around the immediate south, west, and north of the Mosquito Flat area. Generally, the headwater drainage of the Challis Creek watershed, approximately 8 air miles west of Challis, ID.	Unknown	Vegetation, Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Future	SOPA 110413-2012-07

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
NE Stanley Reoffer Timber Sale	T11N R13E Secs. 15 & 22, 3 miles N of Stanley, Custer County	Vegetation	USFS Timber Sale.	86 acres	Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Past	USFS website
PICO Fuelwood Timber Sale	T11N R14E Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14	Vegetation	USFS Timber Sale.	78 acres	Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Past, Present	USFS website
Salmon-Challis Forestwide Integrated Weed Management EIS	Salmon-Challis NF; Blaine, Butte, Custer, and Lemhi Counties, Idaho	Vegetation	Implement adaptive and integrated invasive plant management on current and potential infested areas which would include inventory and assessment designed to support Early Detection Rapid Response, control methods, monitoring, and rehabilitation.	Unknown	Vegetation, Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Future	SOPA 110413-2012-07
Salmon-Challis Noxious Weed Management	Salmon-Challis NF, except Frank Church Wilderness	Vegetation	Integrated pest management approach for controlling noxious and invasive, non-native exotic weed species on the Salmon-Challis NF.	Unknown	Vegetation, Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Past, Present	3Rivers FEIS 2008

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Sawmill Canyon Vegetation Management Project	Custer, Lemhi counties. T12N R25E Secs.1, 2; T12N R26E Secs. 5-8; T13N R25E Secs. 25, 36; T13N R26E Secs. 30, 31, Boise Meridian.	Vegetation	Project will implement various silvicultural management techniques to reduce fuels, restore decadent aspen stands, provide commercial forest products, and address insect epidemic that is currently occurring in the drainage. Project Area is located in Sawmill Canyon the headwaters of the Little Lost River drainage, 35 miles NNE of Mackay, Idaho.	Unknown	Tribal Treaty Rights	Present	SOPA
Upper Yankee Fork Fuels Reduction Project EA	Custer County. T14N R16E Secs. 3, 9-11, 13-17, 19-23, 26-34. 16 miles west of Challis.	Vegetation	The proposal is to prescribe burn under management conditions to reduce the continuous heavy ground and ladder fuels and reduce the overstory density in the upper reaches of Trapper Creek and the head of the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. Sixteen miles west of Challis in the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River and Trapper Creek in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness.	Unknown	Tribal Treaty Rights, Recreation, Wildlife, TES Fish	Present, Future	SOPA
West Fork Morgan Creek Vegetation Management Project	Custer County. T16N R18E Secs. 15, 16, 20-23, 25-29, 33-36; T15N R18E Sec. 2	Vegetation	Treat 3,200 acres of conifer stands to restore/maintain healthy forest conditions, improve resistance to insect/disease, and improve resilience to wildfires/other natural disturbances; tree cutting/removal to occur in Camas Creek Idaho Roadless Area.	3,200 acres	Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Future	SOPA 2012-07

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Muley Creek Aspen Restoration Project	Custer County, T11N R15E Sec. 9, 10, 11, 14, 15; 3 miles NE of Sunbeam	Vegetation, Wildlife Habitat Restoration	Timber stand improvement and wildlife habitat restoration project in the upper reaches of Muley Creek drainage. Mainly an aspen restoration project with some thinning of Douglas-fir stands to improve conditions for aspen.	525 acres	Tribal Treaty Rights, TES Fish	Present	SOPA
Bayhorse Fish Screen and Lyon Creek Fish Screen and Pipeline	Custer County, T12N R19E Sec. 7; T12N R18E Sec. 35	Wildlife Habitat Improve-ment	Installation of a fish screen facility in the Bayhorse Creek area. Installation of a fish screen facility and new pipeline in the Lyon Creek drainage area. The pipeline is approximately 683 feet and was constructed in an existing roadbed located on public land. Both fish screens were installed in existing ditches. The Bayhorse Fish Screen project was located in T12N R19 E Sec. 7, lot 8 (S½SE¼NW¼SW¼); the Lyon Creek Fish Screen was located in T12N R18E Sec. 35, SW¼NE¼SE¼; and the Lyon Creek Irrigation Pipeline was located in T12N R18E Sec. 35, SW¼NE¼SE¼. All three projects were approximately 15-20 miles south of Challis and west of SH 75. BLM IDI-37282, IDI-37303, IDI-36144.	683 feet	Wildlife, Fisheries, TES Fish, Tribal Treaty Rights,	Past	BLM NEPA Register
Morgan Creek Allotment Fence	Custer County, north of Challis	Wildlife Habitat Improve-ment	4-strand fence adjacent to east side of Morgan Creek Road (#40055). Two cattleguards to be installed; one at Morgan Creek Road and other at Pig Creek Road (#40060). Will tie into existing private land fence. About 3.5 miles of Morgan Creek will be excluded from grazing.	2 miles	Wildlife	Future	SOPA

Project, Development, Disturbance, or Activity	Location (County, T/R Section, etc.)	Project Type	Description	Area or Other Quantity	Analyzed within Resource Topic	Status	Source
Yankee Fork Rehabilitation Project	T12N R15E Sec. 29. Yankee Fork River , Custer County	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	The project is designed to enhance fish habitat within/along the Yankee Fork Salmon River by restoring a dredged mined area to a more natural condition. The project is located on both private and National Forest system lands. Approximately 0.5 mile below the confluence of Yankee Fork and West Fork Yankee Fork.	13 acres	Wildlife, Fisheries, TES Fish	Present	SOPA 2012-07

APPENDIX D

FEIS MAILING LIST

First Name		City	State
TODD	ADAMS	CHALLIS	ID
PHILLIP	ADAMS	BRIGHAM CITY	UT
JACK	ALKIRI	RENTON	WA
MICHAEL	AMMO	CHALLIS	ID
KIP	ANDRU	CHALLIS	ID
CAROLINE D.	ANTON	BILLINGS	MT
EDWARD F.	ARMSTD	MACKAY	ID
CHANCE	ARMST	CHALLIS	ID
SHERI	ASHBY	CHALLIS	ID
RON	AUSTIN	SALMON	ID
JASON	BACA	POCATELLO	ID
DAVID	BAILEY810	LITTLETON	CO
KENNETH E.	BAILEY	IDAHO FALLS	ID
BRET	BAIRD	SALMON	ID
WAYNE AND MELODIE	BAKER	CLAYTON	ID
RICHARD	BARBE	REXBURG	ID
LANCE	BARBE	RIGBY	ID
MIKE	BEERS	SALMON	ID
JAMES R	BENNE	CHALLIS	ID
CLAYTON	BEVAN	MAGNA	UT
MAX	BINGH	LESLIE	ID
DENNIS	BIRCH	IDAHO FALLS	ID
JOHN	BLACK	CHALLIS	ID
JACK & PAT	BLAIR D	MACKAY	ID
LYNN SUZANNE	BLAIR	CHALLIS	ID
HAROLD	BLAKE	FLORENCE	MT
PETE	BLOCK	CLAYTON	ID
TOM	BLOOD	SALMON	ID
GENE D.	BOOTH	SALMON	ID
DEAN AND VAL	BOYD	CHALLIS	ID
BRUCE	BRADL	ARIMO	ID
DAVID AND LORETTA	BRANT	CHALLIS	ID
KAREN AND GLENN F	BROOK	CHALLIS	ID
JORDAN	BRUNE	CHALLIS	ID
JACQUEL	BRUNO	CHALLIS	ID
BJ AND SHELBIE	BRYAN	CHALLIS	ID
MICHAEL L	BRYSO	CHALLIS	ID
SUSANNE	BUDGE	BOISE	ID
TODD	BUHLE	SALMON	ID
KIM E	BULLO	SHOSHONE	ID
ANDY	BUNCH	SALMON	ID

Appendix D. FEIS Mailing List.

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
TODD	ADAMS	THE CHALLIS MESSENGER		PO BOX 1151	CHALLIS	ID
PHILLIP	ADAMS	DIAMOND T RANCH		1705 N HWY 38	BRIGHAM CITY	UT
JACK	ALKIRE	VALLEY SUN LLC		1000 SW 43RD ST	RENTON	WA
MICHAEL	AMMON			PO BOX 1002	CHALLIS	ID
KIP	ANDRUS			HC63 PO BOX 2067-1	CHALLIS	ID
CAROLINE D.	ANTONSON			323 WESTGATE DR.	BILLINGS	MT
EDWARD F.	ARMSTRONG			PO BOX 243, 4527 BAR ROAD	MACKAY	ID
CHANCE	ARMSTRONG			1010 10TH AVE.	CHALLIS	ID
SHERI	ASHBY			PO BOX 1071	CHALLIS	ID
RON	AUSTIN		SALMON RIVER PROPANE	53 HWY 93 NORTH	SALMON	ID
JASON	BACA			2405 GARRETT WAY	POCATELLO	ID
DAVID	BAILEY	THOMPSON CREEK METALS COMPANY		26 W DRY CREEK CIR, STE 810	LITTLETON	CO
KENNETH E.	BAILEY		BITTON LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	3000 GUSTAFSON CIV	IDAHO FALLS	ID
BRET	BAIRD			82 HWY 28	SALMON	ID
WAYNE AND MELODIE	BAKER			HC 68 BOX 304	CLAYTON	ID
RICHARD	BARBER			9120 S 400 W	REXBURG	ID
LANCE	BARBER			3829 E 620 N	RIGBY	ID
MIKE	BEERS			404 WEST 2ND AVE	SALMON	ID
JAMES R	BENNETTS			PO BOX 36	CHALLIS	ID
CLAYTON	BEVAN	BEAVER CREEK RANCH		3255 S 7200 W	MAGNA	UT
MAX	BINGHAM			3861 N. HWY 93	LESLIE	ID
DENNIS	BIRCH			1380 NORTH SKYLINE DR.	IDAHO FALLS	ID
JOHN	BLACKSTOCK			PO BOX 1406	CHALLIS	ID
JACK & PAT	BLAIR			5511 FISH HATCHERY ROAD	MACKAY	ID
LYNN SUZANNE	BLAIR			PO BOX 798	CHALLIS	ID
HAROLD	BLAKE			275 TODD LN.	FLORENCE	MT
PETE	BLOCKHAN			SAWMILL STATION RT 75	CLAYTON	ID
TOM	BLOOD			606 FULTON STREET	SALMON	ID
GENE D.	BOOTH			1119 SOUTH 93	SALMON	ID
DEAN AND VAL	BOYD			PO BOX 1319	CHALLIS	ID
BRUCE	BRADLEY			14601 S HAWKINS RD	ARIMO	ID
DAVID AND LORETTA	BRANTNER			HC 61 BOX 3026	CHALLIS	ID
KAREN AND GLENN F	BROOKS			PO BOX 1172	CHALLIS	ID
JORDAN	BRUNE			680 12TH STREET	CHALLIS	ID
JACQUEL	BRUNO			PO BOX 1174	CHALLIS	ID
BJ AND SHELBIE	BRYANT			PO BOX 1241	CHALLIS	ID
MICHAEL L	BRYSON			PO BOX 599	CHALLIS	ID
SUSANNE	BUDGE			PO BOX 984	BOISE	ID
TODD	BUHLER			21 BLUE CAMAS RD.	SALMON	ID
KIM E	BULLOCK			465 N 310 E	SHOSHONE	ID
ANDY	BUNCH			409 WEST ST. CHARLES	SALMON	ID

S Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	PO BOX 924	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 324	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 63 BOX 1758	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 996	CHALLIS	ID
	13498 E. LAY LANE	MEDIMONT	ID
	HC63 BOX 1829	CHALLIS	ID
	455 N 1800 E	ST. ANTHONY	ID
	PO BOX 98	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 92	CHALLIS	ID
	BO BOX 528	CHALLIS	ID
DUSTRIAL, Inc.	913 L&J COURT	GILLETTE	WY
	PO BOX 326	CHALLIS	ID
	HC63 BOX 1823	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 63 BOX 1817	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 381	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 538	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 53	CHALLIS	ID
	RT 2 BOX 169B	POCATELLO	ID
	PO BOX 8261	BOISE	ID
	PO BOX 1384	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 953	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1102	CHALLIS	ID
	204 LARSON STREET	SALMON	ID
	1500 LEADORE AVE.	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 103	CHALLIS	ID
	203 TRADE ST.	MISSOULA	MT
	PO BOX 1075	CHALLIS	ID
	5730 N TANGO RAPIDS WAY	MERIDIAN	ID
	898 LEMHI RD	SALMON	ID
	5009 N 5500 W	MACKAY	ID
	PO BOX 600	CHALLIS	ID
	700 BURSTEDT LN	ELLIS	ID
	250 SUNSET HEIGHTS RD.	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 110	CLAYTON	ID
	15629 E HWY 3	CAPALDO	ID
	PO BOX 1298	CHALLIS	ID
	620 11TH STREET	CHALLIS	ID
	3920 LIENZ LN	COLLEGE STATION	TX
	PO BOX 1253	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 84	LEADORE	ID

First Name	L		City	State
ARVIN E	FINLEY		CHALLIS	ID
DAVID	FISHER		CHALLIS	ID
KATIE	FITE		BOISE	ID
LAWRENCE BERNARD	FOX		PRESTON	ID
LOWELL	FRAUE		MACKAY	ID
LEWIE	FROST		CHALLIS	ID
RICK	FROST		CHALLIS	ID
GARY	FUNCK		CHALLIS	ID
PATRICK	GANNC		CHALLIS	ID
JUSTIN	GENTR		CHALLIS	ID
CHRIS	GIBSOI		CARMEN	ID
JOHN	GILLEI		CHALLIS	ID
VIRGINIA	GILLER		BOISE	ID
TONY	GILLIA		CHALLIS	ID
ELLEN	GLACC		STANLEY	ID
ROBERT	GLAVI		FIDDLETOWN	CA
WENDALL	GOHN		CHALLIS	ID
DENNIS	GOODV		CHALLIS	ID
JUSTIN ALLAN	GREEN		CHALLIS	ID
MARY	HALL		CHALLIS	ID
CAROLINE D.	HALL	NUE NW,	WASHINGTON	DC
GORDON	HAMM		SALMON	ID
DOUGLAS JON	HAMM		CHALLIS	ID
BARBARA KAY	HAMM		CHALLIS	ID
MIKE	HARNI		CHALLIS	ID
RICHARD	HARRI		CHALLIS	ID
GERRY	HATFIE		MACKAY	ID
SHAINE	HAYNE		CHALLIS	ID
DAVE	HEWIT		CHALLIS	ID
JAMES R	HILL		CHALLIS	ID
ERIC R	HOBBS		CHALLIS	ID
DAVE	HORN		CAMBRIDGE	ID
EVAN	HUNTI		CHALLIS	ID
PEGGY	HURLE		CHALLIS	ID
GARY	INGRA		CLAYTON	ID
MATT	IRONS		SALMON	ID
MATT	IRWIN		SALMON	ID
WENDELL, PAULINE	IVIE		CHALLIS	ID
WENDELL	IVIE		SALMON	ID
DON	JAKOV		SALMON	ID
DAVID	JAMES		DARBY	MT
JIM	JARNA		CHALLIS	ID
JIM	JERNIG		SALMON	ID

Appendix D. FEIS Mailing List.

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
GARY C	BUSHNELL			PO BOX 924	CHALLIS	ID
JENNESS R.	BUTTERFIELD			PO BOX 324	CHALLIS	ID
JAMES	CALLAGHER			HC 63 BOX 1758	CHALLIS	ID
RUSSELL H	CAMPER			PO BOX 996	CHALLIS	ID
CHRIS	CARLSON			13498 E. LAY LANE	MEDIMONT	ID
ROBERT	CARRAWAY			HC63 BOX 1829	CHALLIS	ID
KEVIN	CAZIER			455 N 1800 E	ST. ANTHONY	ID
RAYMOND	CHEFF			PO BOX 98	CHALLIS	ID
WENDY AND KARL	CHESLEY			PO BOX 92	CHALLIS	ID
THOMAS W.	CHIVERS			BO BOX 528	CHALLIS	ID
E. JOEL	CHRISTOPHERSEN		L&H INDUSTRIAL, Inc.	913 L&J COURT	GILLETTE	WY
DAVID K.	CHURCH			PO BOX 326	CHALLIS	ID
LEONA	CLARK			HC63 BOX 1823	CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT	CLIFFORD			HC 63 BOX 1817	CHALLIS	ID
RYAN	CLIFFORD			PO BOX 381	CHALLIS	ID
TOM	COATES			PO BOX 538	CHALLIS	ID
STEPHAN RAY	COBBLEY			PO BOX 53	CHALLIS	ID
CHAD	COLTER			RT 2 BOX 169B	POCATELLO	ID
PAM	CONLEY	GOLDEN EAGLE AUDUBON SOCIETY		PO BOX 8261	BOISE	ID
BRANDON	CORRIGAN			PO BOX 1384	CHALLIS	ID
GARY	COVINGTON			PO BOX 953	CHALLIS	ID
DEVIN	CRANE			PO BOX 1102	CHALLIS	ID
JOHN & CATHY	CRANNEY	RAWHIDE OUTFITTERS		204 LARSON STREET	SALMON	ID
JAY	DAVIS			1500 LEADORE AVE.	SALMON	ID
BURT	DAY			PO BOX 103	CHALLIS	ID
DANE	DEDA	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY		203 TRADE ST.	MISSOULA	MT
KENNETH E	DIZES			PO BOX 1075	CHALLIS	ID
GARY A	DIZES			5730 N TANGO RAPIDS WAY	MERIDIAN	ID
RORY	DOLOUGHAN			898 LEMHI RD	SALMON	ID
DON H	DORRELL			5009 N 5500 W	MACKAY	ID
BERT	DOUGHTY	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		PO BOX 600	CHALLIS	ID
TRISH	DOWTON			700 BURSTEDT LN	ELLIS	ID
ROD	DRAJEVIC			250 SUNSET HEIGHTS RD.	SALMON	ID
ROBERT ALLEN	DUNHAM			PO BOX 110	CLAYTON	ID
KATHLEEN	DURFEE			15629 E HWY 3	CAPALDO	ID
ROYDEN	EATON			PO BOX 1298	CHALLIS	ID
WILLIAM	EBBERTS			620 11TH STREET	CHALLIS	ID
BOB	EINHAUS			3920 LIENZ LN	COLLEGE STATION	TX
SHANE	EKSTROM			PO BOX 1253	CHALLIS	ID
DAVON	FINDLEY			PO BOX 84	LEADORE	ID

Appendix D. FEIS Mailing List.

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
ARVIN E	FINLEY			PO BOX 161	CHALLIS	ID
DAVID	FISHER			PO BOX 964	CHALLIS	ID
KATIE	FITE			1005 N 5TH ST	BOISE	ID
LAWRENCE BERNARD	FOX			16205 N CLEVELAND RD	PRESTON	ID
LOWELL	FRAUENHOLZ			PO BOX 269	MACKAY	ID
LEWIE	FROST			PO BOX 318	CHALLIS	ID
RICK	FROST			PO BOX 991	CHALLIS	ID
GARY	FUNCK			PO BOX 858	CHALLIS	ID
PATRICK	GANNON			PO BOX 1124	CHALLIS	ID
JUSTIN	GENTRY			PO BOX 1101	CHALLIS	ID
CHRIS	GIBSON			PO BOX 212	CARMEN	ID
JOHN	GILLENWATER			PO BOX 3	CHALLIS	ID
VIRGINIA	GILLERMAN			2974 E. HARD ROCK DRIVE	BOISE	ID
TONY	GILLIAM			PO BOX 41	CHALLIS	ID
ELLEN	GLACCUM			PO BOX 34	STANLEY	ID
ROBERT	GLAVICH			PO BOX 293	FIDDLETOWN	CA
WENDALL	GOHN	BLUE MOUNTAIN REFUSE		PO BOX 786	CHALLIS	ID
DENNIS	GOODWIN			PO BOX 1232	CHALLIS	ID
JUSTIN ALLAN	GREEN			750 11TH STREET	CHALLIS	ID
MARY	HALL			PO BOX 211	CHALLIS	ID
CAROLINE D.	HALL	OFFICE OF FEDERAL AGENCY	ACHP	1100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW,	WASHINGTON	DC
GORDON	HAMMOND			PO BOX 533	SALMON	ID
DOUGLAS JON	HAMMOND			PO BOX 705	CHALLIS	ID
BARBARA KAY	HAMMOND			PO BOX 264	CHALLIS	ID
MIKE	HARNIE			BOX 1272	CHALLIS	ID
RICHARD	HARRIMAN			PO BOX 1279	CHALLIS	ID
GERRY	HATFIELD			PO BOX 443	MACKAY	ID
SHAINE	HAYNES			PO BOX 1352	CHALLIS	ID
DAVE	HEWITT			761 SOUTH 10TH STREET	CHALLIS	ID
JAMES R	HILL			HC 67 BOX 2095	CHALLIS	ID
ERIC R	HOBBS			PO BOX 826	CHALLIS	ID
DAVE	HORN			3022 CEMETERY ROAD	CAMBRIDGE	ID
EVAN	HUNTING			HC 63 BOX 1717	CHALLIS	ID
PEGGY	HURLESS			HC63 BOX 1572	CHALLIS	ID
GARY	INGRAM			HC 68 BOX 320	CLAYTON	ID
MATT	IRONS			515 LEMI AVE	SALMON	ID
MATT	IRWIN			800 14TH ST.	SALMON	ID
WENDELL, PAULINE	IVIE			PO BOX 1316	CHALLIS	ID
WENDELL	IVIE			PO BOX 1012	SALMON	ID
DON	JAKOVAC			544 HIGHWAY 93 SOUTH	SALMON	ID
DAVID	JAMES			194 MOLES LN	DARBY	MT
JIM	JARNAGIN			PO BOX 26	CHALLIS	ID
JIM	JERNIGAN			612 IDANO AVE	SALMON	ID

IS Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	10510 REINDEER CIRCLE	FRANKTOWN	CO
	PO BOX 7627	BOISE	ID
	5237 OFFENHAUSER DR	WINNEMUCCA	NV
	PO BOX 1185	CHALLIS	ID
	10506 W. SUNDANCE MOUNTAIN	LITTLETON	CO
	PO BOX 376	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1261	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1363	CHALLIS	ID
	330 REDBIRD LANE	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 67 BOX 2089	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 67 BOX 659	CLAYTON	ID
	PO BOX 1035	CHALLIS	ID
	16 PINE STREET	SALMON	ID
	55 INDEPENDENCE CIR #108	CHICO	CA
	HC 63 BOX 1744	CHALLIS	ID
	7 DRY GULCH ROAD	NORTH FORK	ID
	HC63 BOX 1606	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 823	CHALLIS	ID
	17 WHISPTER RIDGE RD.	SALMON	ID
	360 MARGARET ST APT 28	SALMON	ID
	821 CASWELL AVE. WEST	TWIN FALLS	ID
	HC 67 BOX 2085	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 271	CHALLIS	ID
	HC67 BOX 2033	CHALLIS	ID
	234 FOXFORD DR	CARY	IL
	PO BOX 328	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 110	JEROME	ID
	HC 61 BOX 3028	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1112	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1112	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 461	SALMON	ID
	2847 4TH AVE. EAST	TWIN FALLS	ID
	PO BOX 1419	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1024	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1244	CHALLIS	ID
	1467W 550S	PINGREE	ID
	PO BOX 150	CHALLIS	ID
	11 TANNER PKWY	CANNON CITY	CO
	705 IDAHO AVENUE	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 194	STANLEY	ID
	PO BOX 1320	CHALLIS	ID
	821 SUMMIT CIRCLE	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1370	CHALLIS	ID

First Name	L	City	State
JUDITH M	MILLER	IDAHO FALLS	ID
ROBERT W	MILLER	CHALLIS	ID
RICK	MILLER	SALMON	ID
PATRICK	MILLER	CHALLIS	ID
JEAN A	MINFOI	MONTEZUMA	NC
DON	MONTC	CHALLIS	ID
JERRY F.	MOON	CHALLIS	ID
STEPHEN P	MOORH	ISLAND LAKE	IL
TOM	MORGA	CHUBBUCK	ID
CHRIS	NATOL	CHALLIS	ID
ROHN D	NICKS	TENDOY	ID
GREG	NITZ ILLE	PINE	ID
DALE R.	NUTT	CHALLIS	ID
JIM	PENINC	CHALLIS	ID
ALOHA	PEPPER	SALMON	ID
STEVEN	PERREI	SALMON	ID
PETE	PETERSOOP	CHALLIS	ID
JARED	PILKER	SALMON	ID
NICK	PIVA	CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT	PROVEI	SALMON	ID
RICK	QUINTC	CHUBBUCK	ID
JEREMY	REESE	MOORE	ID
BRUCE A	REESE	CHALLIS	ID
BRIAN	REMEL	SALMON	ID
RICK	RICHIN	BOISE	ID
GLENN R	RITTER	CHALLIS	ID
JENNIFER	ROBBIN	BOISE	ID
ALLEN	ROBINSP	CHALLIS	ID
FRANK	ROBINS	CHALLIS	ID
JEREMY	ROBINS	ARCO	ID
JOHN	ROBISC	BOISE	ID
SHANE	ROSENI	MACKAY	ID
MICKY AND MAUREEN	ROSKEI	CHALLIS	ID
DON AND BONNIE	ROWLE	CHALLIS	ID
MIKE L	RUSSEL	SALMON	ID
JOSEPH P	SAMPIN	SALMON	ID
MARTIN	SANDB	SHERIDAN	MT
JOHN	SANDB	MIDDLETON	ID
GAYLE	SANDB	SALMON	ID
JOHN	SCHMU	CHALLIS	ID
JOSEPH H	SCHOLI	CHALLIS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
BENSING	JERRY	BENSING AND ASSOCIATES		10510 REINDEER CIRCLE	FRANKTOWN	CO
CHARLEY	JONES	STINKER STORES/JENSON OIL		PO BOX 7627	BOISE	ID
GREGORY K	JONES			5237 OFFENHAUSER DR	WINNEMUCCA	NV
BRANDON	JONES			PO BOX 1185	CHALLIS	ID
BILL	JONES			10506 W. SUNDANCE MOUNTAIN	LITTLETON	CO
GARY	KIMBLE			PO BOX 376	CHALLIS	ID
MICHAEL G	KIMBLE			PO BOX 1261	CHALLIS	ID
STEVE	KIRBY			PO BOX 1363	CHALLIS	ID
KYLE	KITZMAN			330 REDBIRD LANE	CHALLIS	ID
LAWANGA G	KNOX			HC 67 BOX 2089	CHALLIS	ID
BERNARD	KOUKOL			HC 67 BOX 659	CLAYTON	ID
CHRISTOPHER	KOWARKO			PO BOX 1035	CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT	KROESTER			16 PINE STREET	SALMON	ID
SCOTT	LAINE			55 INDEPENDENCE CIR #108	CHICO	CA
DOYLE	LAMB			HC 63 BOX 1744	CHALLIS	ID
RANDY & DARLENE	LANG			7 DRY GULCH ROAD	NORTH FORK	ID
JAMES R	LATTIN			HC63 BOX 1606	CHALLIS	ID
DENTON	LAUGHLIN			PO BOX 823	CHALLIS	ID
GLEN	LEAVITT			17 WHISPTER RIDGE RD.	SALMON	ID
MATT	LEE			360 MARGARET ST APT 28	SALMON	ID
DON	LEIGH			821 CASWELL AVE. WEST	TWIN FALLS	ID
DOYLE AND JUDI	LEUZINGER			HC 67 BOX 2085	CHALLIS	ID
CLARENCE AND MARILYN	LEUZINGER			PO BOX 271	CHALLIS	ID
WILLIAM J.	LINDSEY			HC67 BOX 2033	CHALLIS	ID
PAT	LOGAN			234 FOXFORD DR	CARY	IL
JAMIE	LONNING			PO BOX 328	CHALLIS	ID
ANDREW	LOTT	ARLO G LOTT TRUCKING		PO BOX 110	JEROME	ID
CHAD AND SHAWN	MALCOLM			HC 61 BOX 3028	CHALLIS	ID
JULIE	MARKHAM			PO BOX 1112	CHALLIS	ID
JULIA	MARKHAM			PO BOX 1112	CHALLIS	ID
JOSH	MARTIN			PO BOX 461	SALMON	ID
DON W	MATHIS			2847 4TH AVE. EAST	TWIN FALLS	ID
LARRY	MAYNARD			PO BOX 1419	CHALLIS	ID
WALTER	MCCONNAGHY			PO BOX 1024	CHALLIS	ID
ROXANNA	MCDONALD			PO BOX 1244	CHALLIS	ID
KENT	MCGARRY			1467W 550S	PINGREE	ID
ROBERT E.	MCNABB			PO BOX 150	CHALLIS	ID
DOUGLAS A	MEANS			11 TANNER PKWY	CANNON CITY	CO
CLIFF	MECHLING			705 IDAHO AVENUE	SALMON	ID
JULIE	MEISSNER	SAWTOOTH FISHING GUIDES		PO BOX 194	STANLEY	ID
CRAIG	MENDELKOW			PO BOX 1320	CHALLIS	ID
JERRY	MERRIFIELD			821 SUMMIT CIRCLE	CHALLIS	ID
DANIEL	MILLER			PO BOX 1370	CHALLIS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
JUDITH M	MILLER			821 LINDEN PL	IDAHO FALLS	ID
ROBERT W	MILLER			PO BOX 1211	CHALLIS	ID
RICK	MILLER			102 S. VASIL STREET	SALMON	ID
PATRICK	MILLER			PO BOX 1387	CHALLIS	ID
JEAN A	MINFORD			PO BOX 253	MONTEZUMA	NC
DON	MONTGOMERY			PO BOX 1043	CHALLIS	ID
JERRY F.	MOON			PO BOX 728	CHALLIS	ID
STEPHEN P	MOORHEAD			4215 HALE LN	ISLAND LAKE	IL
TOM	MORGAN			916 RYAN STREET	CHUBBUCK	ID
CHRIS	NATOLI			PO BOX 1265	CHALLIS	ID
ROHN D	NICKS			PO BOX 137	TENDOY	ID
GREG	NITZ			88 NORTH PINE FEATHERVILLE ROAD	PINE	ID
DALE R.	NUTT			PO BOX 909	CHALLIS	ID
JIM	PENINGER			HC 63 BOX 1828	CHALLIS	ID
ALOHA	PEPPER			1707 MARY ST	SALMON	ID
STEVEN	PERRENOUD			706 9TH STREET	SALMON	ID
PETE	PETERS			506 ROD AND GUN CLUB LOOP	CHALLIS	ID
JARED	PILKERTON			1605 MICK J LN	SALMON	ID
NICK	PIVA			PO BOX 718	CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT	PROVENCE			724 LOMBARD ST.	SALMON	ID
RICK	QUINTON			13280 WELTON ROAD	CHUBBUCK	ID
JEREMY	REESE			4700 ANTELOPE ROAD	MOORE	ID
BRUCE A	REESE			PO BOX 261	CHALLIS	ID
BRIAN	REMELY			117 PERREAU CREEK RD.	SALMON	ID
RICK	RICHINS			1709 E. SILVERSPOT	BOISE	ID
GLENN R	RITTER			PO BOX 1160	CHALLIS	ID
JENNIFER	ROBBINS			325 RESSEQUIE STREET	BOISE	ID
ALLEN	ROBINS			430 ROD & GUN CLUB LOOP	CHALLIS	ID
FRANK	ROBINSON			PO BOX 401	CHALLIS	ID
JEREMY	ROBINSON			PO BOX 482	ARCO	ID
JOHN	ROBISON	IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE		PO BOX 844	BOISE	ID
SHANE	ROSENKRANCE			5550 BARTON FLAT RD.	MACKAY	ID
MICKY AND MAUREEN	ROSKELLEY			HC 67 BOX 2051	CHALLIS	ID
DON AND BONNIE	ROWLES			PO BOX 1087	CHALLIS	ID
MIKE L	RUSSELL			PO BOX 541	SALMON	ID
JOSEPH P	SAMPINO			52 IRIS LN	SALMON	ID
MARTIN	SANDBORGH			PO BOX 115	SHERIDAN	MT
JOHN	SANDBORGH			8056 SAGE RUNN LANE	MIDDLETON	ID
GAYLE	SANDBORGH			1100 BRYAN AVE.	SALMON	ID
JOHN	SCHMUCK			1631 APEX LN	CHALLIS	ID
JOSEPH H	SCHOLL			PO BOX 13	CHALLIS	ID

IS Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	1115 ANDY ANDERSON DR	BUFFALO	WY
	PO BOX 994	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 767	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 163	CLAYTON	ID
	PO BOX 1056	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 338	CHALLIS	ID
	1532 W 10TH ST	BROOKLYN	NY
	PO BOX 1093	SALMON	ID
	221 TOWER CREEK	CARMEN	ID
	HC63 BOX 1778	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1413	CHALLIS	ID
	HC67 BOX 558	CLAYTON	ID
	HC67 BOX 770	CLAYTON	ID
	PO BOX 377	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1122	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 81	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 34	CLAYTON	ID
	2114 N MIDDLEFIELD RD	BOISE	ID
	PO BOX 775	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 115	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 244	CHALLIS	ID
	403 NEYMAN #1	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 533	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 63 BOX 1740-2	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 824	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 324	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 961	CHALLIS	ID
	731 WOOTEN WAY	BLACKFOOT	ID
	193 HWY 28	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 859	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 423	MACKAY	ID
	PO BOX 1142	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 758	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 63 BOX 1840	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 100	CHALLIS	ID
	HC63 PO BOX 1570-2	CHALLIS	ID
	445 NORTH 1100 WEST	BLACKFOOT	ID
	9869 WEST EDNA STREET	BOISE	ID
	412 E. PARKCENTER #100	BOISE	ID
STATE UNIVERSITY	1910 UNIVERSITY DR	BOISE	ID

First Name	L		City	State
ROSS	WILLIA	RKWAY	HENDERSON	NV
LOGAN F	WILLIA		MACKAY	ID
MITCH	WILSO		CHALLIS	ID
LACEY	WINDS		CLAYTON	ID
DJ	WOODI		SALMON	ID
DANIEL E	WOOLL		CHALLIS	ID
TYLER	WRIGH		CHALLIS	ID
KENNETH	WRIGH		CHALLIS	ID
JEFFREY	YEO		SHOSHONE	ID
			HAILEY	ID
			KETCHUM	ID
			CHALLIS	ID
			CHALLIS	ID
GABE	SIERRA		VIENNA	VA
TONY	OTTAV			
JASON	OBERM			
JAY	DAVIS			
ANNETTE	GLEN		SAN ANTONIO	TX
SHANE	BRANL			
WILLIAM	EBBER		CHALLIS	ID
JEAN	PUBLIC			
DEBBIE	FISHER		CHALLIS	ID
CAMRON	WAKEF		CHUBBUCK	ID
CHERIE	STRAN		CHALLIS	ID
FRED	BATTLI		CHALLIS	ID
KAREN	YATES		CHALLIS	ID
TERRI	STILLWOOP		CHALLIS	ID
ALICIA	HOLLIN		MIDDLETON	ID
RORY	ANDER		TUCSON	AZ
STEVE	BENNE		BOISE	ID
DANIELLE	RUFFRI		ROUND MOUNTAIN	NV
PETER	MCPHE		CHALLIS	ID
KAMI AND CHARLES M.	CORRIC		CHALLIS	ID
LACHELE	WOLFE		CHALLIS	ID
CHEYENNE	CLARK		CHALLIS	ID
SHARA	EATON		IDAHO FALLS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
HARRY EDWARD	SCHULTZ			1115 ANDY ANDERSON DR	BUFFALO	WY
PATTY	SENSABAUGH			PO BOX 994	CHALLIS	ID
MICHAEL	SHANAFELT			PO BOX 767	CHALLIS	ID
WESLEY	SHERWOOD			PO BOX 163	CLAYTON	ID
WAYNE	SIMPSON			PO BOX 1056	CHALLIS	ID
EARL	SKEEN			PO BOX 338	CHALLIS	ID
HELEN	SMITH	TWIN APEX MINES COMPANY		1532 W 10TH ST	BROOKLYN	NY
DEB	STAFFORD			PO BOX 1093	SALMON	ID
DON	STAMP			221 TOWER CREEK	CARMEN	ID
MARK	STARK			HC63 BOX 1778	CHALLIS	ID
JAMES CARL	STARLING			PO BOX 1413	CHALLIS	ID
ROB	STENERSEN			HC67 BOX 558	CLAYTON	ID
LORI	STOM			HC67 BOX 770	CLAYTON	ID
EVELYN AND SPENCER D	STRAND			PO BOX 377	CHALLIS	ID
ERIC	STRAND			PO BOX 1122	CHALLIS	ID
DAN	STRAND			PO BOX 81	CHALLIS	ID
MARVIN B	STROPE			PO BOX 34	CLAYTON	ID
PAUL OWN	STROUD			2114 N MIDDLEFIELD RD	BOISE	ID
JASON	SUMMERS			PO BOX 775	CHALLIS	ID
JEFF	SUTTON			PO BOX 115	CHALLIS	ID
TODD	SWAIN			PO BOX 244	CHALLIS	ID
ART	SWENSON			403 NEYMAN #1	SALMON	ID
RICK	SWINDELL			PO BOX 533	CHALLIS	ID
WALT	TAYLOR			HC 63 BOX 1740-2	CHALLIS	ID
HEIDI	THOMAS			PO BOX 824	CHALLIS	ID
DENNIS L	THORNOCK			PO BOX 324	CHALLIS	ID
ERIC	TILLMAN			PO BOX 961	CHALLIS	ID
WILLIAN DEAN	TWITCHELL			731 WOOTEN WAY	BLACKFOOT	ID
LINDA	ULERY			193 HWY 28	SALMON	ID
KEN	VOLOVSEK	CHALLIS CONGREGATION		PO BOX 859	CHALLIS	ID
MICHAEL	WALL			PO BOX 423	MACKAY	ID
SHAWN	WATKINS			PO BOX 1142	CHALLIS	ID
GREG	WEBSTER			PO BOX 758	CHALLIS	ID
ROCKY	WESTERGARD			HC 63 BOX 1840	CHALLIS	ID
JUSTIN	WESTERGARD			PO BOX 100	CHALLIS	ID
JOHN	WESTON			HC63 PO BOX 1570-2	CHALLIS	ID
GREG	WHITEHEAD			445 NORTH 1100 WEST	BLACKFOOT	ID
PERRY	WHITTAKER			9869 WEST EDNA STREET	BOISE	ID
CHRISTINE	WHITTAKER	HDR		412 E. PARKCENTER #100	BOISE	ID
DAVID	WILKINS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND CHAIR, DEPT OF GEOSCIENCES	BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	1910 UNIVERSITY DR	BOISE	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
ROSS	WILLIAMS	WILLIAMS FAMILY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP		2920 N GREEN VALLEY PARKWAY #723	HENDERSON	NV
LOGAN F	WILLIAMS			PO BOX 96	MACKAY	ID
MITCH	WILSON			PO BOX 9A9	CHALLIS	ID
LACEY	WINDSOR			HC67 BOX 674	CLAYTON	ID
DJ	WOODRING			1315 MAIN STREET	SALMON	ID
DANIEL E	WOOLLEY			PO BOX 1204	CHALLIS	ID
TYLER	WRIGHT			PO BOX 955	CHALLIS	ID
KENNETH	WRIGHT			226 VALLEY VIEW CIRCLE	CHALLIS	ID
JEFFREY	YEO			518 NORTH 350 EAST	SHOSHONE	ID
		WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT		PO BOX 1770	HAILEY	ID
		BOULDER-WHITE CLOUDS COUNCIL		PO BOX 6313	KETCHUM	ID
		BAILEYS TIRE FACTORY		PO BOX 308	CHALLIS	ID
		CHALLIS REDI-MIX LLC		PO BOX 401	CHALLIS	ID
GABE	SIERRA			2047 GALLOWS TREE CT	VIENNA	VA
TONY	OTTAVIANO					
JASON	OBERMEYER					
JAY	DAVIS					
ANNETTE	GLEN	INTEGRA REALTY RESOURCES SAN ANTONIO		115 E TRAVIS ST STE 616	SAN ANTONIO	TX
SHANE	BRANLY					
WILLIAM	EBBERTS			630 11TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
JEAN	PUBLIC					
DEBBIE	FISHER			211 RAMSHORN LN #23	CHALLIS	ID
CAMRON	WAKEFIELD			5230 STUART AVE	CHUBBUCK	ID
CHERIE	STRAND	ROUND VALLEY REHABILITATION		203 EMILY LN BOX 641	CHALLIS	ID
FRED	BATTLEY			PO BOX 784	CHALLIS	ID
KAREN	YATES	NUMMYZ		PO BOX 232	CHALLIS	ID
TERRI	STILLWAUGH			350 ROD AND GUN CLUB LOOP	CHALLIS	ID
ALICIA	HOLLINGER			912 S HEBGON LAKE AVE	MIDDLETON	ID
RORY	ANDERSON	SOUTHWEST ENERGY, LLC		2040 W GARDNER LN	TUCSON	AZ
STEVE	BENNETT			9606 W MONTEBELLO DR	BOISE	ID
DANIELLE	RUFFRIDGE			13 WILLOW	ROUND MOUNTAIN	NV
PETER	MCPHERSON	CHALLIS JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT #181		PO BOX 304	CHALLIS	ID
KAMI AND CHARLES M.	CORRIGAN	WC CATTLE		PO BOX 731	CHALLIS	ID
LACHELE	WOLFENBARGER	THOMPSON CREEK MINE		PO BOX 185	CHALLIS	ID
CHEYENNE	CLARK			711 S 12TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
SHARA	EATON	AREA AGENCY ON AGING	EASTERN IDAHO COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP	3703 DALEEN ST	IDAHO FALLS	ID

S Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	1210 S 7TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
	231 VALLEY VIEW LN	CHALLIS	ID
	4396 UPPER FORDS CREEK RD	OROFINO	ID
	25200 KINSBURY RD	MIDDLETON	ID
	1807 N HIGHWOOD AVE	BOISE	ID
	787 E 1020 S	EPHRAIM	UT
	PO BOX 391	CHALLIS	ID
	127 LOCHSA RD	LOLO	MT
	6285 PENEPLAIN AVE	LAS VEGAS	NV
	309 GRANITE ST	SALMON	ID
	3149 59TH ST TRAIL LOT 1	VINTON	IA
	296 EAST QUAIL ST	SPARKS	NV
	8180 E PORTAGE ST	NAMPA	ID
	PO BOX 1159	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1159	CHALLIS	ID
	6 BOULDER DR	STAFFORD	VA
	2075 CORRIGAN RD	CHALLIS	ID
	904 STANLEY ST	CHUBBUCK	ID
	HC 63 BOX 1755	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 978	CHALLIS	ID
	213 W SUMMIT CIR	CHALLIS	ID
	111 N WALL CT BOX 1213	LYMAN	WY
	2514 E HUBBARD	KUNA	ID
	430 E STATE ST STE 100	EAGLE	ID
	1270 ORCHARD DR	HILLSBOROUGH	NJ
	359 S 1300 W	PINGREE	ID
	605 LAKELAND HILLS DR	GILLETTE	WY
	PO BOX 124	CHALLIS	ID
	1521 LONG PARISH WAY	CHESAPEAKE	VA
	6693 BRENTRIDGE LN	LAMBERTVILLE	MI
	38 MARGARET CT	DUMONT	NJ
	12302 ORALIA DR	HOUSTON	TX
	7977 KITTERY AVE	N CHARLESTON	SC
	7317 TURKEY ROCK RD	LITTLETON	CO
	101 W MAIN AVE	CHALLIS	ID
	247 HUNTER LN	TCM_DEIS_0343_Becky_McGowan_20140616.pdf	ID
	2 BENNETT LN	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 1392	CHALLIS	ID

First Name	L		City	State
FRANK	JOHNSC		POCATELLO	ID
JOHN-DAVID	MORGA		POCATELLO	ID
LARRELL	ADAMS		SALMON	ID
LINDSAY	SWENS		CHALLIS	ID
LAURA	MCDEV		POCATELLO	ID
CINDY	ELLER		SHOSHONE	ID
BRAD	WHEEL		CHALLIS	ID
JOHN	WYATT		WEIPPE	ID
WAYNE	BOWER		BUHL	ID
DAJUANA	SUMME		CARMEN	ID
BONNIE	PARKE		PINEHURST	ID
ALEXANDRA	BUTCH		SALMON	ID
PAT	NIELSE		SALMON	ID
AMANDA	CARTE		BOISE	ID
RD	MCCAL		IDAHO FALLS	ID
DAVID	BROWN	Y RD	POCATELLO	ID
RON	WITTM		LEWISTON	ID
ABRAM	GRIFFIT	03	BOISE	ID
RILEY	FRAZIE		HIGHLAND	UT
RICK	WAGST		AMERICAN FALLS	ID
TERRESA	DOCKE		CHALLIS	ID
HAILEY	SMITH		BOISE	ID
PAMELA	MARTI		BOISE	ID
KALLI	CHURC		CHALLIS	ID
DAVID	CHURC			
CHARITY	PERRE		SALMON	ID
MARTA	PIERSO		CHALLIS	ID
JIM	KOPP		CHALLIS	ID
RICHARD	GIAMPI		CHALLIS	ID
TYLER	LUTZ		BOISE	ID
JOHN	SCHRE	E202	BOISE	ID
SUZANNE	MALMS		BOISE	ID
ROBERT	WETZE		ARROYO GRANDE	CA
JACK AND JO	STEELE		SALMON	ID
DENNIS L	THORN		CHALLIS	ID
MATT	LEE		CHALLIS	ID
DARRELL	WAHLS		CHALLIS	ID
TERESA	WESTE		CHALLIS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
KIM	WILLIAMS			1210 S 7TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
SCOTT	LIGHTBURN			231 VALLEY VIEW LN	CHALLIS	ID
LAWRENCE	BEASLEY			4396 UPPER FORDS CREEK RD	OROFINO	ID
MATTIE	BINGHAM			25200 KINSBURY RD	MIDDLETON	ID
SHAWNA	SCHNABEL			1807 N HIGHWOOD AVE	BOISE	ID
ALLAN	WRUBELL			787 E 1020 S	EPHRAIM	UT
LUANNE AND REX	BERRY	BERRY ELECTRIC, INC		PO BOX 391	CHALLIS	ID
MITCHEL	STACHOWSKY			127 LOCHSA RD	LOLO	MT
HEIDI	KUBIAK			6285 PENEPLAIN AVE	LAS VEGAS	NV
DARLA	WORNEK			309 GRANITE ST	SALMON	ID
ADAM	ETRINGER			3149 59TH ST TRAIL LOT 1	VINTON	IA
JEANA	CLARK	ELIZABETH YOUNGER AGENCY		296 EAST QUAIL ST	SPARKS	NV
BRANDIE	STILSON	REDNECK NAILZ		8180 E PORTAGE ST	NAMPA	ID
RAYMOND	WHALEN			PO BOX 1159	CHALLIS	ID
KATHY	WHALEN			PO BOX 1159	CHALLIS	ID
JEFF	SCHRADE	NATURAL GAS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION		6 BOULDER DR	STAFFORD	VA
DINA	FISHER			2075 CORRIGAN RD	CHALLIS	ID
JANENE	FOX			904 STANLEY ST	CHUBBUCK	ID
KIMBER	CURT			HC 63 BOX 1755	CHALLIS	ID
CAROLINE	CORDOVA			PO BOX 978	CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT	PROVENCE	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		213 W SUMMIT CIR	CHALLIS	ID
MARSHA	GULL			111 N WALL CT BOX 1213	LYMAN	WY
ZANE	HOWE			2514 E HUBBARD	KUNA	ID
DOUGLAS	GIBSON	AIA		430 E STATE ST STE 100	EAGLE	ID
PAUL	PERHAC			1270 ORCHARD DR	HILLSBOROUGH	NJ
CINDY	STINSON	RUSTY BUCKET ART		359 S 1300 W	PINGREE	ID
E. JOEL	CHRISTOPHERSEN	L&H INDUSTRIAL, INC		605 LAKELAND HILLS DR	GILLETTE	WY
ALETIA	STRAUB-WORKMAN			PO BOX 124	CHALLIS	ID
WILLIAM	LANCE			1521 LONG PARISH WAY	CHESAPEAKE	VA
MICHAEL	BEMBENEK			6693 BRENTRIDGE LN	LAMBERTVILLE	MI
WAYNE	HORBERT			38 MARGARET CT	DUMONT	NJ
JERRY	BAKER	WHITE OAK BUILDERS		12302 ORALIA DR	HOUSTON	TX
CHRIS	BACHOFNER			7977 KITTERY AVE	N CHARLESTON	SC
JOHN	LANTZ			7317 TURKEY ROCK RD	LITTLETON	CO
TERRY	LEBRECHT					
CINDY	CRANE			101 W MAIN AVE	CHALLIS	ID
TINA	TRUSNOVEC			247 HUNTER LN	TCM_DEIS_0343_Becky_McGowan_20140616.pdf	ID
VICKY	BLOOD			2 BENNETT LN	SALMON	ID
RYAN	NIGG			PO BOX 1392	CHALLIS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
FRANK	JOHNSON	URS		121 WILSON	POCATELLO	ID
JOHN-DAVID	MORGAN	WESTERN STATES		916 RYAN ST	POCATELLO	ID
LARRELL	ADAMS			801 CLEVELAND AVE	SALMON	ID
LINDSAY	SWENSEN			1248 FOOTHILLS RD	CHALLIS	ID
LAURA	MCDEVITT	SCHOOL DISTRICT 25		425 FRANKLIN AVE	POCATELLO	ID
CINDY	ELLER	EBCO		411 N BIRCH	SHOSHONE	ID
BRAD	WHEELER	WSECO		HC BOX 2035	CHALLIS	ID
JOHN	WYATT	DEBCO CONSTRUCTION		BOX 258	WEIPPE	ID
WAYNE	BOWER			1072 E 3700 N	BUHL	ID
DAJUANA	SUMMERS			24 PROVERBS WAY RD	CARMEN	ID
BONNIE	PARKER			404 S SIXTH ST	PINEHURST	ID
ALEXANDRA	BUTCH			197 HAYNES CREEK RD	SALMON	ID
PAT	NIELSEN			8 BLUE CAMAS RD	SALMON	ID
AMANDA	CARTER			5849 N GARRETT #101	BOISE	ID
RD	MCCALL	CENTURLINK		803 HANSEN	IDAHO FALLS	ID
DAVID	BROWN	HANDY TRUCK LINE		2360 S OLD ARBON VALLEY RD	POCATELLO	ID
RON	WITTMAN			3403 15TH ST	LEWISTON	ID
ABRAM	GRIFFITHS	RUST AUTOMATION & CONTROLS		3972 S FEDERAL WAY #A103	BOISE	ID
RILEY	FRAZIER			6199 W ARGO CIR	HIGHLAND	UT
RICK	WAGSTAFF			3694 REGISTER RD	AMERICAN FALLS	ID
TERRESA	DOCKERY			109 CRANE LN	CHALLIS	ID
HAILEY	SMITH			325 E BROOKHOLLOW DR	BOISE	ID
PAMELA	MARTIN			4278 N JULLION WAY	BOISE	ID
KALLI	CHURCH	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		PO BOX 326	CHALLIS	ID
DAVID	CHURCH	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY				
CHARITY	PERRENOUD			706 9TH ST	SALMON	ID
MARTA	PIERSON	WELLS FARGO		521 E VALLEY AVE	CHALLIS	ID
JIM	KOPP			PO BOX 298	CHALLIS	ID
RICHARD	GIAMPEDRAGLIA	THOMPSON CREEK METALS		875 DARLING CREEK RD	CHALLIS	ID
TYLER	LUTZ			7112 SAXTON DR	BOISE	ID
JOHN	SCHRECKENDGUST			2622 E RED CEDAR LN APT E202	BOISE	ID
SUZANNE	MALMSTROM			9424 W RIVER BEACH LN	BOISE	ID
ROBERT	WETZEL			2850 MESA ALTA LN	ARROYO GRANDE	CA
JACK AND JO	STEELE			408 ADAMS ST	SALMON	ID
DENNIS L	THORNOCK	CUSTER TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE, INC		1101 E MAIN AVE	CHALLIS	ID
MATT	LEE	VERIS GOLD		PO BOX 1193	CHALLIS	ID
DARRELL	WAHLSTROM	CUSTER TELEPHONE		PO BOX 149	CHALLIS	ID
TERESA	WESTERGARD			125 E VALLEY AVE	CHALLIS	ID

IS Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	1061 CHALLIS CREEK RD	CHALLIS	ID
	190 RED ROCK LN	CHALLIS	ID
	PENAL GULCH	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 542	CHALLIS	ID
	1225 W MAIN ST	ELKO	NV
	382 EDGEBROOK DR	SPRING CREEK	NV
	PO BOX 419	CHALLIS	ID
	2625 W RELATION ST	SAFFORD	AZ
CT 8	14707 S DIXIE HWY STE 101	MIAMI	FL
	30 S 2ND E #27	SODA SPRINGS	ID
	PO BOX 87	CHALLIS	ID
	110 E RIO COLINAS DR	MERIDIAN	ID
	902 CLEVELAND AVE	SALMON	ID
	1225 CHERRY LN	POCATELLO	ID
	RT 6 BOX 667	POCATELLO	ID
	2865 NOUNAN RD	SODA SPRINGS	ID
	STUART AVE 5531	CHUBBUCK	ID
	1115 MALIBU	POCATELLO	ID
	PETERSBURG 1097	CHUBBUCK	ID
	3952 IMPERIAL PL	POCATELLO	ID
	3152 S 5TH	POCATELLO	ID
	618 E INMAN RD	INKOM	ID
	3945 NORTHERN LIGHTS	POCATELLO	ID
	1225 W MAIN ST	ELKO	NV
	690 10TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
	226 IRON HORSE LN	CHALLIS	ID

First Name	L		City	State
BRENT	ROMRI		POCATELLO	ID
KENNETH E	WRIGH		CHALLIS	ID
DR BJ	BRYAN		CHALLIS	ID
TERRY	LEUZIN		CHALLIS	ID
PERRY	WOODE		CHALLIS	ID
TOM	TERTEL		BOISE	ID
BRYAN	MCGOV		CHALLIS	ID
BILL	LINDSE		CHALLIS	ID
BRIAN	COFER		MERIDIAN	ID
BRIAN	KIVI		CHALLIS	ID
SHANE	KNUCH		BELGRADE	MT
TOM	STILLW	OOP	CHALLIS	ID
RYAN	DEVINE		CHALLIS	ID
THOMAS	GODDA		CHALLIS	ID
TAMARA	ROBBIN		CHALLIS	ID
CLINTON	CLARK		CHALLIS	ID
JIM	KING		EAGLE	ID
ANDREW	HAINLI		MACKAY	ID
MICHAEL	REGLI		SALMON	ID
DAVE	LUSK		CHALLIS	ID
JESSE	WHITLE		SALMON	ID
BEN	SPILLE	WY 75	CLAYTON	ID
JOHNNY	GILBER		CHALLIS	ID
LES	MALCO		SALMON	ID
LENNIS	HILL		SALMON	ID
GARY	CALHO		EMMETT	ID
ROBERT W	MILLER		CHALLIS	ID
LARY	LOZON		VICTOR	MT
BRUCE	BLEAK		MOORE	ID
JEFF	SMITH		CHALLIS	ID
CHELSEY	HURLE		CHALLIS	ID
KIMBER	HARGA		KUNA	ID
ROBIN	ELLIS		CLAYTON	ID
SHYLA	KNOX		CHALLIS	ID
LONNIE	REEDE		SUFFOLK	VA

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
RAYMOND	CHEFF	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		1061 CHALLIS CREEK RD	CHALLIS	ID
JOHN	BRUGGENKAMP			190 RED ROCK LN	CHALLIS	ID
MIKE	SHEPPEARD			PENAL GULCH	CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT	FISHER	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		PO BOX 542	CHALLIS	ID
TIM	HORN	RAM ENTERPRISE, INC		1225 W MAIN ST	ELKO	NV
STEFANIE	ADAMS	RAM ENTERPRISE, INC		382 EDGEBROOK DR	SPRING CREEK	NV
ALLAN AND DEANNA	DUNHAM			PO BOX 419	CHALLIS	ID
CHARLES	HOISINGTON	OPEN LOOP ENERGY, INC		2625 W RELATION ST	SAFFORD	AZ
RUBEN J	ARIAS	OFFICE OF VICE CHAIR LYNDA BELL	DISTRICT 8	14707 S DIXIE HWY STE 101	MIAMI	FL
BRANDEN	HENDRIKS	MONSANTO		30 S 2ND E #27	SODA SPRINGS	ID
JENNESS	BUTTERFIELD	CUSTER TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE, INC		PO BOX 87	CHALLIS	ID
TRACY	HOPKINS	SPECIALTY CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY		110 E RIO COLINAS DR	MERIDIAN	ID
GERI	CARRAWAY			902 CLEVELAND AVE	SALMON	ID
JERAD	CHILDERS	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		1225 CHERRY LN	POCATELLO	ID
ROBERT	ZAHARIAS	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		RT 6 BOX 667	POCATELLO	ID
MICK	HAYES	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		2865 NOUNAN RD	SODA SPRINGS	ID
DANIEL	WALDEMAR	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		STUART AVE 5531	CHUBBUCK	ID
CHARLES	WANGELIN	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		1115 MALIBU	POCATELLO	ID
TAD	SPARKS	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		PETERSBURG 1097	CHUBBUCK	ID
TRENT	WORKMAN	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		3952 IMPERIAL PL	POCATELLO	ID
ROSE	CHRISTENSEN	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		3152 S 5TH	POCATELLO	ID
DEAN	LYNN	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		618 E INMAN RD	INKOM	ID
JIM	PHILLIPS	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		3945 NORTHERN LIGHTS	POCATELLO	ID
BEN	GONZALES	RAM ENTERPRISE, INC		1225 W MAIN ST	ELKO	NV
RUSSELL	WESTON	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		690 10TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
JEFF	VIDMAR	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		226 IRON HORSE LN	CHALLIS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
BRENT	ROMRIELL	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		166 PALOMIN ST	POCATELLO	ID
KENNETH E	WRIGHT	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		226 VALLEY VIEW CIR	CHALLIS	ID
DR BJ	BRYANT			820 BLUFF AVE	CHALLIS	ID
TERRY	LEUZINGER	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		931 7TH ST S	CHALLIS	ID
PERRY	WOODBRIDGE			PO BOX 952	CHALLIS	ID
TOM	TERTELING	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		5115 CARTWRIGHT RD	BOISE	ID
BRYAN	MCGOWAN	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		520 E PLEASANT ST	CHALLIS	ID
BILL	LINDSEY			HC 67 BOX 2033	CHALLIS	ID
BRIAN	COFER	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		500 E OVERLAND RD	MERIDIAN	ID
BRIAN	KIVI			1111 7TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
SHANE	KNUCHEL			146 RAIN SHADOW DR	BELGRADE	MT
TOM	STILLWAUGH			350 ROD AND GUN CLUB LOOP	CHALLIS	ID
RYAN	DEVINE			911 E PLEASANT AVE	CHALLIS	ID
THOMAS	GODDARD	THOMPSON CREEK MINING COMPANY		PO BOX 131	CHALLIS	ID
TAMARA	ROBBINS			PO BOX 1412	CHALLIS	ID
CLINTON	CLARK			HC 63 BOX 1823	CHALLIS	ID
JIM	KING	WESTERN STATES EQUIPMENT COMPANY		3540 SHADOW HILLS DR	EAGLE	ID
ANDREW	HAINLINE			4302 N HWY 93	MACKAY	ID
MICHAEL	REGLI			118 WHITETAIL DR	SALMON	ID
DAVE	LUSK			PO BOX 1148	CHALLIS	ID
JESSE	WHITLEY			515 LEMHI AVE	SALMON	ID
BEN	SPILLETT			OLD SAWMILL STATION HWY 75	CLAYTON	ID
JOHNNY	GILBERT			PO BOX 972	CHALLIS	ID
LES	MALCOLM			1705 MARY ST	SALMON	ID
LENNIS	HILL			532 S ST CHARLES ST	SALMON	ID
GARY	CALHOUN			2645 CHERRY CIRCLE	EMMETT	ID
ROBERT W	MILLER			1231 APEX LN	CHALLIS	ID
LARY	LOZON			3035 MITTOWER RD	VICTOR	MT
BRUCE	BLEAK			3000 N 3350 W	MOORE	ID
JEFF	SMITH			PO BOX 115	CHALLIS	ID
CHELSEY	HURLESS			1130 EXCELSIOR LN	CHALLIS	ID
KIMBER	HARGAN			636 E RIDGESTONE DR	KUNA	ID
ROBIN	ELLIS			HC 67 BOX 676	CLAYTON	ID
SHYLA	KNOX			611 7TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
LONNIE	REEDER			4043 SADLER DR	SUFFOLK	VA

IS Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	1030 N AVE	CHALLIS	ID
	934 I ST	IDAHO FALLS	ID
	857 VALLEY ST	CHALLIS	ID
	1130 EXCELSIOR LN	CHALLIS	ID
	61 SCRIVER WOODS RD	GARDEN VALLEY	ID
	38 CRANE LN	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 15	CHALLIS	ID
	116 MOUNTAINVIEW	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1343	CHALLIS	ID
	1511 SHOUP ST	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 755	CHALLIS	ID
	272 VALLEY VIEW CIR	CHALLIS	ID
	12518 W AVANTI	BOISE	ID
	133 SUMMIT CIR	CHALLIS	ID
	25 HOKANSON LN	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 980	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 63 BOX 1738	CHALLIS	ID
	120 2ND ST N	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1091	CHALLIS	ID
	3233 NINA DR	IDAHO FALLS	ID
	PO BOX 162	CHALLIS	ID
	145 W 4TH S	SODA SPRINGS	ID
	650 ROD AND GUN CLUB LOOP	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 67 BOX 700	CLAYTON	ID
	PO BOX 268	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 62	CHALLIS	ID
	4379 MALLARD DR	GLOUCESTER	VA
	177 E OBSERVATION DR	MERIDIAN	ID
	130 S 9TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
	15 VALLEY VIEW HEIGHTS	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 823	CHALLIS	ID
	810 EMILY LANE	CHALLIS	ID
	2113 HOT SPRINGS RD	CHALLIS	ID
	710 S 11TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
	13 MORGAN RD	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 190	CHALLIS	ID
	1248 FOOTHILLS RD 216	CHALLIS	ID
	1212 SHOUP ST	SALMON	ID
	103 LENA ST	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 502	SALMON	ID

First Name	L	City	State
RICK	FROST	CHALLIS	ID
JOAN AND DAN	WOOLL	CHALLIS	ID
MELANIE	CORRIC	CHALLIS	ID
HEIDI	THOMA	CHALLIS	ID
DENNIS	PALME	CHALLIS	ID
CODY	WALTC	SALMON	ID
JOE	PROVE	TWIN FALLS	ID
STEVE	ENGLA	MACKAY	ID
JARED	IBARRA	MACKAY	ID
GARY	FLETCH	CHALLIS	ID
DAVID	SOULE	CHALLIS	ID
SHAWN	MALCC	CHALLIS	ID
SCOTT	GAY	BLACKFOOT	ID
SHELBY L	ROHRB	CHUBBUCK	ID
RICHARD	JENSEN	CHALLIS	ID
GEB	GEBHA	SALMON	ID
CLAIRE	CASEY	HAILEY	ID
STEVE	MORGA	SALMON	ID
RODNEY	VERBE	CHALLIS	ID
PAULINA	TILMA	CHALLIS	ID
BUCK	PALME	CHALLIS	ID
CHANCE	ARMST	CHALLIS	ID
RICHARD	HARRI	CHALLIS	ID
ADAM	DEAL	CHALLIS	ID
LEWIE	FROST	CHALLIS	ID
RUSTY	DARRA	CHALLIS	ID
JAMIE	HARDY	CHALLIS	ID
LARRY	MAYNA	CHALLIS	ID
KEL	ERICKS	CHALLIS	ID
TINA	FOSTER	CHALLIS	ID
ANDY	BUNCH	SALMON	ID
SKYLER	DARRA	CHALLIS	ID
MARCUS	WRIGH	CHALLIS	ID
JON	SHIPP	CHALLIS	ID
MICHAEL	WALL	MACKAY	ID
CODI	ADAMS	SALMON	ID
RICHARD	BARBE	REXBURG	ID
BILL	BRADS	CHALLIS	ID
MIKE	BRUNO	CHALLIS	ID
BRUCE	CLAXT	CHALLIS	ID
JOHN	COLES	CHALLIS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
JUSTIN	KEPPNER			1030 N AVE	CHALLIS	ID
MICHAEL	YATES			934 I ST	IDAHO FALLS	ID
STACY	TINGLE			857 VALLEY ST	CHALLIS	ID
KELLY	HURLESS			1130 EXCELSIOR LN	CHALLIS	ID
ART	MORETTI, JR			61 SCRIVER WOODS RD	GARDEN VALLEY	ID
MATTHEW	VERBECK			38 CRANE LN	CHALLIS	ID
BRUCE	BRUNO			PO BOX 15	CHALLIS	ID
DUDLEY	VERBECK			116 MOUNTAINVIEW	CHALLIS	ID
WES	HILL			PO BOX 1343	CHALLIS	ID
LEONARD	LARSON			1511 SHOUP ST	SALMON	ID
RON	COOK			PO BOX 755	CHALLIS	ID
CASSIE	COOPER			272 VALLEY VIEW CIR	CHALLIS	ID
CODY	NORD			12518 W AVANTI	BOISE	ID
CALVIN	HUNT			133 SUMMIT CIR	CHALLIS	ID
STANLEY	GAYER			25 HOKANSON LN	SALMON	ID
KATE	TAYLOR	CHALLIS AREA HEALTH CENTER		PO BOX 980	CHALLIS	ID
JACKSON	HILL			HC 63 BOX 1738	CHALLIS	ID
FRED	LEUZINGER			120 2ND ST N	CHALLIS	ID
RYAN	MILLICK			PO BOX 1091	CHALLIS	ID
SCOTT	MILLER			3233 NINA DR	IDAHO FALLS	ID
ROBIN	OERKE			PO BOX 162	CHALLIS	ID
ALLAN	HEPWORTH			145 W 4TH S	SODA SPRINGS	ID
RUSSELL	HAMILTON	WESTFALL INC		650 ROD AND GUN CLUB LOOP	CHALLIS	ID
JEFF	HALVERSON			HC 67 BOX 700	CLAYTON	ID
TONI K	SULLIVAN			PO BOX 268	CHALLIS	ID
LINDA	LUMPKIN			PO BOX 62	CHALLIS	ID
TRAVIS	COLSON			4379 MALLARD DR	GLOUCESTER	VA
KIM	COOK			177 E OBSERVATION DR	MERIDIAN	ID
STU	LUMPKIN	CUSTER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE		130 S 9TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
TOM	BLOOD			15 VALLEY VIEW HEIGHTS	SALMON	ID
DENTON	LAUGHLIN			PO BOX 823	CHALLIS	ID
GERALD	HASLAM	CITY OF CHALLIS		810 EMILY LANE	CHALLIS	ID
MARK	BRUNO			2113 HOT SPRINGS RD	CHALLIS	ID
TYLER	WRIGHT			710 S 11TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
PHIL	HANSON	QUALITY MOTORS		13 MORGAN RD	SALMON	ID
ALLEN	HARDMAN			PO BOX 190	CHALLIS	ID
JARED	SWENSEN			1248 FOOTHILLS RD 216	CHALLIS	ID
JAYSEN	DICKENS	SALMON QWIK LUBE		1212 SHOUP ST	SALMON	ID
SHAWN	WELLS	SALMON RIVER/QUALITY MOTORS		103 LENA ST	SALMON	ID
TED	SHINDERLING			PO BOX 502	SALMON	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
RICK	FROST			PO BOX 991	CHALLIS	ID
JOAN AND DAN	WOOLLEY			PO BOX 1204	CHALLIS	ID
MELANIE	CORRIGAN	CUSTER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE		130 S 9TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
HEIDI	THOMAS			PO BOX 824	CHALLIS	ID
DENNIS	PALMER			PO BOX 618	CHALLIS	ID
CODY	WALTON			4 KELLY CIR	SALMON	ID
JOE	PROVENCE			239 CORDOVA AVE	TWIN FALLS	ID
STEVE	ENGLAND			PO BOX 584	MACKAY	ID
JARED	IBARRA			PO BOX 154	MACKAY	ID
GARY	FLETCHER			PO BOX 808	CHALLIS	ID
DAVID	SOULEK			911 7TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
SHAWN	MALCOLM			HC 61 BOX 3028	CHALLIS	ID
SCOTT	GAY			1039 W HWY 26	BLACKFOOT	ID
SHELBY L	ROHRBAUGH	ISLAND PARK MEDICAL CLINIC		219 HIWAY AVE	CHUBBUCK	ID
RICHARD	JENSEN			1110 10TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
GEB	GEBHARDT			336 WILLIAMS CREEK RD	SALMON	ID
CLAIRE	CASEY			PO BOX 2112	HAILEY	ID
STEVE	MORGAN			111 LAFAYETTE	SALMON	ID
RODNEY	VERBECK			384 BLUE BIRD LN	CHALLIS	ID
PAULINA	TILMAN			PO BOX 961	CHALLIS	ID
BUCK	PALMER			PO BOX 1349	CHALLIS	ID
CHANCE	ARMSTRONG			1010 10TH ST	CHALLIS	ID
RICHARD	HARRIMAN			PO BOX 1279	CHALLIS	ID
ADAM	DEAL			PO BOX 1021	CHALLIS	ID
LEWIE	FROST			PO BOX 318	CHALLIS	ID
RUSTY	DARRAH			1151 STEPHENS RD	CHALLIS	ID
JAMIE	HARDY			PO BOX 114	CHALLIS	ID
LARRY	MAYNARD			PO BOX 1419	CHALLIS	ID
KEL	ERICKSON			HC 63 BOX 1506	CHALLIS	ID
TINA	FOSTER			PO BOX 193	CHALLIS	ID
ANDY	BUNCH			511 MCDONALD ST	SALMON	ID
SKYLER	DARRAH			PO BOX 1194	CHALLIS	ID
MARCUS	WRIGHT			HC 67 BOX 689	CHALLIS	ID
JON	SHIPP			HC 63 BOX 1720	CHALLIS	ID
MICHAEL	WALL			402 ARTEMESIA	MACKAY	ID
CODI	ADAMS			1104 LEADORE AVE	SALMON	ID
RICHARD	BARBER			9120 S 400 W	REXBURG	ID
BILL	BRADSHAW			PO BOX 126	CHALLIS	ID
MIKE	BRUNO			331 ELK LN	CHALLIS	ID
BRUCE	CLAXTON			6537 CHALLIS CREEK RD	CHALLIS	ID
JOHN	COLES			PO BOX 909	CHALLIS	ID

IS Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	1205 BRYAN AVE	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 190	CHALLIS	ID
	724 LEMHI AVE	SALMON	ID
	PO BOX 1093	CHALLIS	ID
	2309 ARCTIC AVE	IDAHO FALLS	ID
	11314 US HWY 12	RANDLE	WA
	HC 67 BOX 679	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 1392	CHALLIS	ID
	911 E VALLEY	CHALLIS	ID
	360 N MARGARET ST APT 23	SALMON	ID
	55 HOT SPRINGS RD	CHALLIS	ID
	1636 JOHNSON ST	IDAHO FALLS	ID
	201 LEE CREEK RD	LEADORE	ID
	PO BOX 191	CHALLIS	ID
	520 ELK LN	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 540	CHALLIS	ID
	321 E SUMMIT CIR	CHALLIS	ID
	501 ELK LN	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 204	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 51328	IDAHO FALLS	ID
	PO BOX 51328	IDAHO FALLS	ID
	HC 67 BOX 550	CLAYTON	ID
	PO BOX 926	CHALLIS	ID
	HC 63 BOX 1630	CHALLIS	ID
	8116 WILSON RD	KANSAS CITY	MO
	299 GREENS LN	CHALLIS	ID
	6109 E 15TH	SPOKANE VALLEY	WA
	HC 63 BOX 1680	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 569	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 384	CHALLIS	ID
	248 PAHSIMEROI RD	ELLIS	ID
	1010 BRYAN AVE	SALMON	ID
	3381 WILLOW WAY	IDAHO FALLS	ID
	340 N 22ND ST	BILLINGS	MT
	PO BOX 17872	MISSOULA	MT
	PO BOX 903	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 50106	IDAHO FALLS	ID

First Name	L		City	State
CHARLEY	JONES		BOISE	ID
MICHAEL	WIGNO		HELENA	MT
LINDA A	CURTIS		CHALLIS	ID
DICK	FINLAY		CHALLIS	ID
SUSAN E	BUXTO		BOISE	ID
DELORIS	JEWITT		CHALLIS	ID
RALPH E	WILLIA		CHALLIS	ID
JERRY M	MILLER		SALMON	ID
BONNIE	GESTRI		MISSOULA	MT
SANDY	THOMS		IDAHO FALLS	ID
KRIS	WIRTH		HAILEY	ID
ROBERT L	GEDDE		MERIDIAN	ID
LUKE	RUSSEI	00	COEUR D'ALENE	ID
TOM AND BRIANA	LECLAI		MERIDIAN	ID
JAY	COOK		CHALLIS	ID
NORMAN	DOLL		CHALLIS	ID
TONYA	HEALD		SALMON	ID
ROBERT B	ROBINS		KINGSTON	ID
CHERYL	KALEN		CLAYTON	ID
MIKE	HANSE		SALT LAKE CITY	UT
GLENDA	POSTO		BONNERS FERRY	ID
DEMIAN	GUTHM		SODA SPRINGS	ID
WALTER J	MCCON		CHALLIS	ID
SCOTT	LAMB		CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT	BOREN		CHALLIS	ID
ALAN	HASLA		SODA SPRINGS	ID
KENT	MCGAR		POCATELLO	ID
BECKY AND THOMAS V	MCGOV		CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT B	ROBINS		KINGSTON	ID
THOMAS R	THURB		CHALLIS	ID
LAURA	SKAER		SPOKANE	WA
CHRISTOPHER	KRUPP		SEATTLE	WA
JACK	LYMAN		BOISE	ID
JULIA	MARKH		CHALLIS	ID
STEPHEN	BAUCH		CHALLIS	ID
RANDY	VRANE		SODA SPRINGS	ID
TRAVIS	BULLO		CHALLIS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
STEVE	ENGLAND			1205 BRYAN AVE	SALMON	ID
JAN	HARDMAN			PO BOX 190	CHALLIS	ID
JIM	JARNAGIN			724 LEMHI AVE	SALMON	ID
JOHN	KEPPNER			PO BOX 1093	CHALLIS	ID
PAT	KINNEY			2309 ARCTIC AVE	IDAHO FALLS	ID
TARA	LAMPMAN			11314 US HWY 12	RANDLE	WA
GREG	MILLS			HC 67 BOX 679	CHALLIS	ID
TAD	NIGG			PO BOX 1392	CHALLIS	ID
DALE	NUTT			911 E VALLEY	CHALLIS	ID
BRYAN	RUDDELL			360 N MARGARET ST APT 23	SALMON	ID
ANTHONY	TAPPAN			55 HOT SPRINGS RD	CHALLIS	ID
DAVE	THOMAS			1636 JOHNSON ST	IDAHO FALLS	ID
CURT	WHITTAKER			201 LEE CREEK RD	LEADORE	ID
TED AND MARTHA	STRICKLER			PO BOX 191	CHALLIS	ID
KANDICE	REMBELSKI			520 ELK LN	CHALLIS	ID
DOUG AND BECKY	BAILEY			PO BOX 540	CHALLIS	ID
LYNNE	MCBRIDE			321 E SUMMIT CIR	CHALLIS	ID
RON	BRICKER			501 ELK LN	CHALLIS	ID
DAVID	TERMER			PO BOX 204	CHALLIS	ID
JORDAN	THACKER	BONNEVILLE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY COMPANY		PO BOX 51328	IDAHO FALLS	ID
KENT	THACKER	BONNEVILLE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY COMPANY		PO BOX 51328	IDAHO FALLS	ID
MARSHALL	OGDEN			HC 67 BOX 550	CLAYTON	ID
HADLEY AND SUSIE	MORTON			PO BOX 926	CHALLIS	ID
RICK	PHILPS			HC 63 BOX 1630	CHALLIS	ID
STEVE	ORNDUFF	MOLY-COP USA LLC		8116 WILSON RD	KANSAS CITY	MO
DENNIS	DUBOIS	DUBOIS CONSTRUCTION & PAINT		299 GREENS LN	CHALLIS	ID
DAVID M	STANLEY	GOODYEAR OFF-THE-ROAD-TIRES		6109 E 15TH	SPOKANE VALLEY	WA
ELMA	BRADBURY			HC 63 BOX 1680	CHALLIS	ID
ELINOR J	CORRIGAN			PO BOX 569	CHALLIS	ID
KEN	DIZES	SALMON RIVER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC		PO BOX 384	CHALLIS	ID
JUDY	MADSEN			248 PAHSIMEROI RD	ELLIS	ID
RICHARD	MALCOLM			1010 BRYAN AVE	SALMON	ID
GARY	SLETTE			3381 WILLOW WAY	IDAHO FALLS	ID
RON	KESLER	MOTION INDUSTRIES - WEST GROUP		340 N 22ND ST	BILLINGS	MT
MIKE	SHAFFER			PO BOX 17872	MISSOULA	MT
LARRY AND CAROL	AUDISS			PO BOX 903	CHALLIS	ID
JIM	HANSEN	CONRAD & BISCHOFF		PO BOX 50106	IDAHO FALLS	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
CHARLEY	JONES	STINKER STORES		PO BOX 7627	BOISE	ID
MICHAEL	WIGNOT	HYDROMETRICS, INC		3020 BOZEMAN AVE	HELENA	MT
LINDA A	CURTIS			PO BOX 207	CHALLIS	ID
DICK	FINLAYSON			15874 MORGAN CREEK RD	CHALLIS	ID
SUSAN E	BUXTON			950 W BANNOCK STE 520	BOISE	ID
DELORIS	JEWITT			PO BOX 408	CHALLIS	ID
RALPH E	WILLIAMS			PO BOX 1299	CHALLIS	ID
JERRY M	MILLER			38 PERREAU CREEK RD	SALMON	ID
BONNIE	GESTRING	EARTHWORKS		140 S 4TH ST W UNIT 1	MISSOULA	MT
SANDY	THOMSEN	THOMSEN HOLMAN WHEILER LAW OFFICE		2635 CHANNING WAY	IDAHO FALLS	ID
KRIS	WIRTH			PO BOX 2734	HAILEY	ID
ROBERT L	GEDDES			2602 E BERNICE DR	MERIDIAN	ID
LUKE	RUSSELL	HECLA MINING COMPANY		6500 N MINERAL DR, STE 200	COEUR D'ALENE	ID
TOM AND BRIANA	LECLAIRE			1923 PRATT	MERIDIAN	ID
JAY	COOK			PO BOX 704	CHALLIS	ID
NORMAN	DOLL			PO BOX 154	CHALLIS	ID
TONYA	HEALD			21 HEALD HAVEN DR	SALMON	ID
ROBERT B	ROBINSON			PO BOX 163	KINGSTON	ID
CHERYL	KALENIK			HC 67 BOX 695	CLAYTON	ID
MIKE	HANSEN			1717 N BECK ST	SALT LAKE CITY	UT
GLENDA	POSTON			PO BOX 774	BONNERS FERRY	ID
DEMIAN	GUTHMILLER			31 W 3RD ST	SODA SPRINGS	ID
WALTER J	MCCONNAGHY			PO BOX 1034	CHALLIS	ID
SCOTT	LAMB	CHALLIS AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE		PO BOX 1130	CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT	BOREN	NORTH CUSTER HOSPITAL DISTRICT		PO BOX 357	CHALLIS	ID
ALAN	HASLAM	AGRIUM WHOLESALE		3010 CONDA RD	SODA SPRINGS	ID
KENT	MCGARRY	CATE IDAHO EQUIPMENT COMPANY		PO BOX 4988	POCATELLO	ID
BECKY AND THOMAS V	MCGOWAN			PO BOX 1040	CHALLIS	ID
ROBERT B	ROBINSON				KINGSTON	ID
THOMAS R	THURBER, JR			PO BOX 299	CHALLIS	ID
LAURA	SKAER	AMERICAN EXPLORATION & MINING ASSOCIATION		10 N POST ST, STE 305	SPOKANE	WA
CHRISTOPHER	KRUPP	WESTERN LANDS PROJECT		PO BOX 95545	SEATTLE	WA
JACK	LYMAN	IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION		PO BOX 1660	BOISE	ID
JULIA	MARKHAM			PO BOX 1112	CHALLIS	ID
STEPHEN	BAUCHMAN	CHALLIS CREEK CATTLE COMPANY, LLC		PO BOX 10	CHALLIS	ID
RANDY	VRANES	MINERAL ACTIVITIES	MONSANTO CORPORATION	PO BOX 816	SODA SPRINGS	ID
TRAVIS	BULLOCK	MILE HIGH OUTFITTERS		PO BOX 1189	CHALLIS	ID

IS Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	PO BOX 703	CHALLIS	ID
	940 STEPHENS LN	CHALLIS	ID
	PO BOX 255	BOISE	ID
	PO BOX 167	BOISE	ID
ORG2	Street2	City	State
RN IDAHO SUPERVISORY OFFICE	3563 RIRIE HWY	IDAHO FALLS	ID
	PO BOX 83720	BOISE	ID
	1206 S CHALLIS ST	SALMON	ID
T SERVICE, REGION 4	HC 63 BOX 1669	CHALLIS	ID
OPERATIONS OFFICE	950 W BANNOCK ST, STE 900	BOISE	ID
MY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	10095 W EMERALD ST	BOISE	ID
E FIELD OFFICE	324 S 417 E, STE 2	JEROME	ID
FALLS REGIONAL OFFICE	900 N SKYLINE DR, STE B	IDAHO FALLS	ID
OPERATIONS OFFICE	950 W BANNOCK ST, STE 900	BOISE	ID
OF THE YANKEE FORK PARK	PO BOX 1086	CHALLIS	ID
RN IDAHO CHUBBACK OFFICE	4425 BURLEY DR, STE A	CHUBBUCK	ID
N REGIONAL OFFICE	PO BOX 1336	SALMON	ID
ORG2	Street2	City	State
U OF LAND GEMENT	20 M STREET SE	WASHINGTON	DC
U OF LAND GEMENT	PO BOX 25047	DENVER	CO
NAL AGRICULTURAL RY	10301 BALTIMORE BLVD ROOM 002	BELTSVILLE	MD

First Name			City	State
		900	SEATTLE	WA
INDIAN TRIBES				
FirstName			City	State
KEVIN M	BRACK		LAPWAI	ID
CLAUDEO M	BRONC		FORT HALL	ID
CHAD	COLTEI		FORT HALL	ID
LOPEZ	MICHA		LAPWAI	ID
NATHAN	SMALL		FORT HALL	ID
SILAS C	WHITM		LAPWAI	ID
POLITICAL				
FirstName			City	State
THE HONORABLE LENORE HARDY	BARRE		CHALLIS	ID
WAYNE	BUTTS		CHALLIS	ID
THE HONORABLE MICHAEL D	CRAPO	4	IDAHO FALLS	ID
LOWELL	FRAUN		MACKAY	ID
LIN	HINTZE		CHALLIS	ID
THE HONORABLE RAUL	LABRA	251	MERIDIAN	ID
DOYLE	LAMB		CHALLIS	ID
MARK	LUPHE		CHALLIS	ID
LEO	MARSH		SALMON	ID
HERB	MUMF		STANLEY	ID
THE HONORABLE C L	OTTER		ROBERTS	ID
THE HONORABLE JAMES E	RISCH	A	IDAHO FALLS	ID
THE HONORABLE MIKE	SIMPS	3	IDAHO FALLS	ID
JO ANN	MALA		CLAYTON	ID
DOROTHY	MALA		CLAYTON	ID
THE HONORABLE SCOTT	BEDKE		OAKLEY	ID
THE HONORABLE LAWERENCE	DENNE		MIDVALE	ID
THE HONORABLE TERRY	GESTR		DONNELLY	ID
THE HONORABLE BRENT	HILL		REXBURG	ID
THE HONORABLE MONTY J	PEARC		NEW PLYMOUTH	ID

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
JIM	CONNOR			PO BOX 703	CHALLIS	ID
FALMA	CULLINANE			940 STEPHENS LN	CHALLIS	ID
JOHN R	MACMILLAN	IDAHO COUNCIL ON INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT		PO BOX 255	BOISE	ID
FRANK	PRIESTLY	IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION		PO BOX 167	BOISE	ID
COOPERATING AGENCIES						
FirstName	LastName	ORG1	ORG2	Street2	City	State
GARY	BILLMAN	IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	EASTERN IDAHO SUPERVISORY AREA OFFICE	3563 RIRIE HWY	IDAHO FALLS	ID
JEFF	COOK	IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		PO BOX 83720	BOISE	ID
CHAD	FEALKO	NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE - SALMON		1206 S CHALLIS ST	SALMON	ID
PIPER	GOESSEL	US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	FOREST SERVICE, REGION 4	HC 63 BOX 1669	CHALLIS	ID
LYNNE	HOOD	US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 10	IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE	950 W BANNOCK ST, STE 900	BOISE	ID
GREG	MARTINEZ	US DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	10095 W EMERALD ST	BOISE	ID
LESLIE	MEYER	IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	JEROME FIELD OFFICE	324 S 417 E, STE 2	JEROME	ID
TROY	SAFFLE	IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	IDAHO FALLS REGIONAL OFFICE	900 N SKYLINE DR, STE B	IDAHO FALLS	ID
DAVE	TOMTEN	US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 10	IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE	950 W BANNOCK ST, STE 900	BOISE	ID
		IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	LAND OF THE YANKEE FORK STATE PARK	PO BOX 1086	CHALLIS	ID
		US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	EASTERN IDAHO CHUBBACK FIELD OFFICE	4425 BURLEY DR, STE A	CHUBBUCK	ID
		IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME	SALMON REGIONAL OFFICE	PO BOX 1336	SALMON	ID
OFFICIAL COPIES						
FirstName	LastName	ORG1	ORG2	Street2	City	State
		US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	20 M STREET SE	WASHINGTON	DC
		US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	PO BOX 25047	DENVER	CO
		US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY	10301 BALTIMORE BLVD ROOM 002	BELTSVILLE	MD

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
		US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	REGION 10	1200 SIXTH AVENUE SUITE 900 (ETPA-088)	SEATTLE	WA
INDIAN TRIBES						
FirstName	LastName	ORG1	ORG2	Street2	City	State
KEVIN M	BRACKNEY	NEZ PERCE TRIBE	WATER RESOURCES DIVISION	PO BOX 365	LAPWAI	ID
CLAUDEO M	BRONCHO	SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES		PO BOX 306	FORT HALL	ID
CHAD	COLTER	SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES		PO BOX 306	FORT HALL	ID
LOPEZ	MICHAEL	NEZ PERCE TRIBE	OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL	PO BOX 305	LAPWAI	ID
NATHAN	SMALL	SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES	FORT HALL BUSINESS COUNCIL	PO BOX 306	FORT HALL	ID
SILAS C	WHITMAN	NEZ PERCE TRIBE	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	PO BOX 305	LAPWAI	ID
POLITICAL						
FirstName	LastName	ORG1	ORG2	Street2	City	State
THE HONORABLE LENORE HARDY	BARRETT	IDAHO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		PO BOX 347	CHALLIS	ID
WAYNE	BUTTS	CUSTER COUNTY COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT 1	BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	PO BOX 385	CHALLIS	ID
THE HONORABLE MICHAEL D	CRAPO	UNITED STATES SENATE	EASTERN IDAHO, NORTH REGIONAL OFFICE	410 MEMORIAL DR, STE 204	IDAHO FALLS	ID
LOWELL	FRAUNHOLTZ	CITY OF MACKAY		PO BOX 509	MACKAY	ID
LIN	HINTZE	BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		PO BOX 385	CHALLIS	ID
THE HONORABLE RAUL	LABRADOR	UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	MERIDIAN OFFICE	33 E BROADWAY AVE, STE 251	MERIDIAN	ID
DOYLE	LAMB	BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		PO BOX 385	CHALLIS	ID
MARK	LUPHER	CITY OF CHALLIS		PO BOX 587	CHALLIS	ID
LEO	MARSHALL	CITY OF SALMON		200 MAIN ST	SALMON	ID
HERB	MUMFORD	CITY OF STANLEY		PO BOX 53	STANLEY	ID
THE HONORABLE C L	OTTER	ATTN: MIKE WEBSTER	OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	1960 E 400 N	ROBERTS	ID
THE HONORABLE JAMES E	RISCH	UNITED STATES SENATE	IDAHO FALLS OFFICE	901 PIER VIEW DR, STE 202A	IDAHO FALLS	ID
THE HONORABLE MIKE	SIMPSON	UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	IDAHO FALLS OFFICE	410 MEMORIAL DR, STE 203	IDAHO FALLS	ID
JO ANN	MALAC	CITY OF CLAYTON		PO BOX 33	CLAYTON	ID
DOROTHY	MALAC	CITY OF CLAYTON		PO BOX 33	CLAYTON	ID
THE HONORABLE SCOTT	BEDKE	IDAHO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		PO BOX 89	OAKLEY	ID
THE HONORABLE LAWERENCE	DENNEY	IDAHO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		2227 DENNEY RD	MIDVALE	ID
THE HONORABLE TERRY	GESTRIN	IDAHO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		PO BOX 399	DONNELLY	ID
THE HONORABLE BRENT	HILL	IDAHO STATE SENATE		1010 S 2ND ST	REXBURG	ID
THE HONORABLE MONTY J	PEARCE	IDAHO STATE SENATE		2001 COUNTY LINE RD	NEW PLYMOUTH	ID

IS Mailing List.

ORG2	Street	City	State
	2170 BITTERROOT DR	TWIN FALLS	ID
	159 S MAIN	SODA SPRINGS	ID
	PO BOX 587	CHALLIS	ID
) OF COUNTY ISSIONERS	110 W 100 N	JEROME	ID
	27 S MAIN ST	YERINGTON	NV
U OF LAND GEMENT	1151 BLUE MOUNTAIN ROAD	CHALLIS	ID
U OF LAND GEMENT	1405 HOLLIPARK DR	IDAHO FALLS	ID

APPENDIX E

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

First Name	Last Name	ORG1	ORG2	Street	City	State
THE HONORABLE LANCE	CLOW	IDAHO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		2170 BITTERROOT DR	TWIN FALLS	ID
PHIL	CHRISTENSEN			159 S MAIN	SODA SPRINGS	ID
		CITY OF CHALLIS		PO BOX 587	CHALLIS	ID
CHARLES M	HOWELL	JEROME COUNTY COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT 2	BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	110 W 100 N	JEROME	ID
VIRGIL	ARELLANO	BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		27 S MAIN ST	YERINGTON	NV
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT						
KEN	GARDNER	US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1151 BLUE MOUNTAIN ROAD	CHALLIS	ID
JAN	PARMENTER	US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1405 HOLLIPARK DR	IDAHO FALLS	ID

APPENDIX E

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
1	1.1		Gabe Sierra	I commend Thompson Creek's commitment to safety. Thompson Creek's commitment to safety is evident with its 65 percent reduction in its incidence rate from 2007 to 2013. This compares only to a 30 percent reduction for the metals mining industry as a whole over that same time period. This safety performance demonstrates the company's commitment to safety and ability to outperform its peers in reducing such incidents.	TRAN	Comment noted.	
1	1.2		Gabe Sierra	I support TCM expansion and land exchange because it will extend the life of the mine because it provides much needed employment as well as indirectly supporting the employment of many others who serve or seek to serve its operations.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
1	1.3		Gabe Sierra	Furthermore, this mine expansion will provide federal and state tax or other sources of revenue directly to the local, state, and federal government entities which will in turn support their ability to fund their various programs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
1	1.4		Gabe Sierra	There is a high correlation between the safety and environmental commitment by management. In other words, studies have shown that when management is highly committed to environmental stewardship, they are also committed to employee safety - and vice versa.	GEN	Comment noted.	
1	1.5		Gabe Sierra	I support Thompson Creek's plans for expansion and land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
2	2.1		Tony Ottaviano	I support the Thompson Creek plans for expansion and land exchange because they are a responsible operator with a commitment to environmental safety. Their safety incident rate decline 65 percent since 2007 compared to overall industry declining half that rate.	TRAN	Comment noted.	
2	2.2		Tony Ottaviano	Also they generate tax revenue for the local area, state, and federal treasury. Expansion will result in higher tax revenue.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
3	3.1		Jason Obermeyer	Please add me to the TCM EIS project mailing list.	MAI	Your address has been added to the mailing list.	
4	4.1		Jay Davis	In Paragraph 1 you refer to public land as public land. True statement it is. In Paragraph 2 you refer to public land as federal land - not true, it is public land administered by the agencies. And so on in the letter. I know these items are not the issue but these are confusing to the general populous and I would prefer to have them always referrred to as Public lands.	MISC	The two terms are synonymous. However, the BLM commonly refers to BLM-administered lands as public lands whereas the Forest Service commonly refers to Forest Service-administered lands as National Forest System lands. Therefore, Federal land is used in the EIS to refer to both types of public lands. A footnote was added to the FEIS to clarify the situation.	
4	4.2		Jay Davis	I support the project, Thompson Creek has been a real asset to Challis and Salmon.	GEN	Comment noted.	
5	5.1	Integra Realty Resources San Antonio	Annette Glen	Please add my name to the mailing list for future updates.	MAI	Your address has been added to the mailing list.	
6	6.1	State Representative, Legislature of the State of Idaho, District 8	Representative Lenore Barrett	I am writing in support of TCM's proposed action as outlined in the March 21, 2014 Federal Register. I encourage BLM's approval of the Proposed Modification to the TCM Plan of Operations, which include proposals for the mine's expansion and land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
6	6.2	State Representative, Legislature of the State of Idaho, District 8	Representative Lenore Barrett	As a resident of Challis, I can attest to TCM's commitment to our community and their economic importance to this area and to the state. The mine lies within my legislative district, District 8, which includes Boise, Custer, Gem, Lemhi, and Valley Counties. Thompson Creek has been a good neighbor and community partner and I support their proposals to extend the life of the mine. The importance of TCM to Central Idaho is difficult to overstate. It has been in operation for more than three decades and has played a major role in the community and the region by providing hundreds of good-paying jobs and significant support for our schools, businesses, and community organizations. TCM is a dominant contributor to the tax base in Custer County and important to the tax revenues for the state of Idaho. Thompson Creek is recognized as a major producer of the world's molybdenum supply and a contributor to the economic growth and stability of Idaho. It is important that the mine expansion and the land exchange move forward immediately.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
6	6.3	State Representative, Legislature of the State of Idaho, District 8	Representative Lenore Barrett	As a supporter of the mining industry in Central Idaho and statewide, I urge the BLM to approve this proposal in a timely manner and encourage continuous operations by TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
7	7.1	Speaker of the House, House of Representatives State of Idaho	Scott C. Bedke	As Speaker of the Idaho House of Representatives, I am writing in support of the TCM proposal to expand operations and in favor of the preferred alternatives as outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Resource Management Plan Amendment. I encourage the BLM to approve the proposed mine expansion and land exchange. These actions benefit the citizens of Idaho by sustaining the economy of central Idaho and providing access to valuable public land along the Salmon River corridor.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
7	7.2	Speaker of the House, House of Representatives State of Idaho	Scott C. Bedke	It is my understanding that under this proposal, Thompson Creek will continue to develop its molybdenum mine in an economical, technologically feasible and safe manner.	GEN	Comment noted. The Proposed Action and alternatives are presented in Chapter 2 and analyzed in Chapters 4 and 5 of the EIS.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
7	7.3	Speaker of the House, House of Representatives State of Idaho	Scott C. Bedke	Thompson Creek's operations positively impacts mine workers and their families in Custer County and central Idaho, the many suppliers who serve the mining industry, community groups, schools and many organizations in the area and the state. The mine is a significant contributor to the tax base of Custer County and to the State of Idaho. TCM has a long history of operating in a responsible, safe, and environmentally conscientious manner and represents the type of company Idaho needs to continue to recover from the recession.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
8	8.1	Chairman, House of Representatives State of Idaho	Lawrence Denney	As Chairman of the House Resources and Conservation Committee, I have been impressed with the mine's operation and their stewardship in protecting the surrounding environment and minimizing environmental disturbances. I agree with and support the submitted proposal to expand the mine and conduct a land exchange. The TCM has a proven record of responsible action with regard to its environmental impacts and their environmental record. Their commitment to the environment should be taken into account in the EIS process because Thompson Creek has over 25 years of outstanding records. In conclusion, I fully support the efforts of TCM to expand the life of the mine and conduct a land exchange with the BLM. Companies like the TCM have proven their worth to the economy and their careful consideration of the environment should be supported.	GEN	Comment noted.	
9	9.1	State Representative, Legislature of the State of Idaho, District 8	Representative Terry Gestrin	I am in support of the proposals because I am in support of our local, state and worldwide economy. The economy of central Idaho would greatly benefit from approval of the preferred alternative. This proposal to expand the mine would allow the Thompson creek Mine to add an additional 10 years of operation which provides jobs and property taxes to the area. With the economic multiplier in effect, Thompson Creek accounts for 1 in 5 jobs in Custer County. Property taxes paid by Thompson Creek to the county make up 41 percent of the total property taxes collected by Custer County. TCM has contributed more than $120 million in taxes to the state of Idaho in the past decade and has provided hundreds of direct jobs and benefits to Idaho families. Thompson Creek uses hundreds of local suppliers accounting for millions in goods and services spend with Idaho businesses. The worldwide economy benefits because the mine is the fourth largest primary molybdenum mine in the world, producing approximately 5- 15 percent of the world's molybdenum supply. Expanding the mine and extending operations will allow TCM to continue producing millions of pounds of molybdenum per year. Please extend the life of the mine by supporting the preferred alternative. Doing so will help contribute to our local, state, and worldwide economy in jobs, taxes, contributions, contracts with state suppliers, local scholarships and service organizations and resource groups.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
10	10.1	President Pro Tempore, Idaho State Senate	Brent Hill	I am writing in support of the preferred alternative as published in the March 21, 2014, Federal Register Notice and encourage BLM's quick approval for the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM in Central Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
10	10.2	President Pro Tempore, Idaho State Senate	Brent Hill	As the President Pro Temof the Idaho Senate, I am an advocate for economic growth and I support companies and industries that provide good jobs with excellent benefits such as those provided by TCM.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
10	10.3	President Pro Tempore, Idaho State Senate	Brent Hill	It is also important to recognize that TCM has operated for many years in a responsible manner with many environmental protections.	GEN	Comment noted.	
10	10.4	President Pro Tempore, Idaho State Senate	Brent Hill	As Idaho looks to the future following some very difficult economic times, we encourage activities such as this proposal to help our economy recover from the last several years. Putting people to work and keeping employees in their current jobs is a huge part of recovery and it is up to us to help large employers make that happen. The TCM (TCM) in Challis, Idaho, is Custer County's largest employer with approximately 250 full-time employees. It is my understanding that if the preferred alternative for the proposed mine expansion and land exchange is accepted that TCM would not only continue to directly employ 250 full time employees, but may also be able to swing back into full operations and hire an additional 100 full time employees through 2025. TCM is not only a large employer, the jobs that TCM supplies are high paying and benefit employees, their families, and the local communities. The mine accounts for a significant portion of the total wages paid in Custer County and provides excellent benefits, safety programs, and more to its employees and their families. In addition to the environmental issues, please consider the number of jobs that are at stake when making your decisions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
11	11.1	Idaho State Senate	Monty J. Pearce	As chairman of the Senate Resources and Environment Committee, I am writing in support of the proposed action, submitted by the TCM for the modified mining plan of operation and the proposed land exchange. Thompson Creek has an enviable record of excellence in the areas of reclamation, environmental protection and stewardship, and has been recognized by many organizations. I am excited that a company like Thompson Creek has the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. They have gone above what is lawfully expected of them to protect the environment. They have set a higher standard for other companies and I would like to see their operations continue. I encourage everyone to support the Thompson Creek proposals and ask that you do too.	GEN	Comments noted.	
12	12.1		Shane Branly	Please approve.	GEN	Comment noted.	
12	12.2		Shane Branly	Thompson has been more than just a great employer in the area, they have been a true community partner.	SOC	Comment noted.	
12	12.3		Shane Branly	I can think of no better company to grant this approval to and the land swap seems to be a win-win.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
13	13.1		William Ebberts	The Mine is an integral part of our community, and this land exchange would facilitate continued economic gains for myself, my family, and the entire community. I support TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
13	13.2		William Ebberts	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	GEN	Comment noted.	
14	14.1		Kami Corrigan	I believe this to be a good deal for everyone. I hope it all works out.	GEN	Comment noted.	
14	14.2		Charles M. Corrigan	I think that this will be a grand opportunity for both sides overall.	GEN	Comment noted.	
15	15.1		Jean Public	The USACE should never allow dumping into national waters. The plan here appears to be allowing a major polluter to run wild by hook or crook.	404	The CWA stipulates that impacts to wetlands and WUS must be mitigated. Because the MMPO action alternatives would affect 3.36-3.41 acres of wetlands and 9,899-15,505 feet of stream channels by fill and burial, these effects must be mitigated. Mitigation related to wetlands and stream channels is described in Section 4.21.4 of the EIS.	
15	15.2		Jean Public	The American people will not tolerate land disposal or pollution.	GEN	The NEPA process discloses environmental effects related to the alternatives in Chapters 4 and 5 of this EIS.	
15	15.3		Jean Public	Where is the provision for the upfront bond in the some of $25 million for clean up costs so that this polluter doesn't go into bankruptcy and leave our land destroyed. They lease and dump - is that the plan?	SOC	See response to Comment 661.1.	
15	15.4		Jean Public	It is my opinion that none of this land should be on national land at any time.	MMPO	Comment noted. However, the BLM is directed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to manage lands "in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1876, 30 U.S.C. 21a)." Further, the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 directs federal agencies to "foster and encourage private enterprise in (among other goals) the development of domestic mineral resources and the reclamation of mined land." This applies to both the BLM and USFS.	
15	15.5		Jean Public	Let them buy private land for the pollution.	LAND	The mine will still be required to meet discharge/pollution standards.	
15	15.6		Jean Public	The US Treasury has received zero funds from this destruction of their lands.	SOC	The Secretary of the Interior, under various laws, collects the royalties and other mineral revenues due, and distributes the funds collected.	
15	15.7		Jean Public	I am appalled at the gall of offering 900 acres so they can destroy 5100 more acres - that is a nutty offer, no additional lands should be allowed to be polluted more.	GEN	As noted in Section 2.2 of the DEIS, FLPMA requires that lands being exchanged be of equal (fair market monetary) value. To achieve this, all reasonable efforts must be made to equalize the value by adding or excluding lands and/or by making a cash equalization payment, up to 25 percent of the value of the public lands leaving Federal ownership (43 CFR 2201.6). This requirement ensures that the exchange is fair, despite the inevitable difference in the areas of the offered and selected lands, since not all land is worth the same dollar amount per acre.	
15	15.8		Jean Public	As to the Alternatives: M1 - Best to close down in 2015. M2 - Awful, more rock waste. M3 - Don't want more rock waste.	MMPO	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
15	15.9		Jean Public	L1 - Not a good plan for America. L2 - Appears to be a giveaway from USA taxpayers who own it. L3 - This Nation does not want to sell its land. America wants this land kept clean, with vegetation, birds, and animals being able to live on it. L4 - There should be no sale to TCMC, this Nation wants to keep its land. L5 - There should be no distribution of US lands to this profiteer. The USA public knows this is not a good plan.	LAND	As noted in Section 2.2 of the DEIS, FLPMA requires that the public interest would be well served by a land exchange. In considering whether an exchange is in the public interest, the FLPMA directs the Secretary of the Interior to "give full consideration to better Federal land management and the needs of State and local people, including needs for lands for the economy, community expansion, recreation areas, food, fiber, minerals, and fish and wildlife..." The Secretary must also find "that the values and the objectives which Federal lands or interests to be conveyed may serve if retained in Federal ownership are not more than the values of the non-Federal lands or interests and the public objectives they could serve if acquired" (FLPMA Section 206(a)). The EIS evaluates the effects to the resources such that the decision maker may evaluate if the land exchange would be in the public interest.	
16	16.1		Ms. Debbie Fisher	I am a member of the community and see the proposal as a benefit to all businesses and individuals who love living here in Challis and surrounding areas. Everyone who lives here is anxious to see our town thrive, and its exciting to hear this news.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
17	17.1		Mr. Cameron Wakefield	I've seen how much the mine supports the town and the entire community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
17	17.2		Mr. Cameron Wakefield	I also hunt very close to the mine and have seen its sites, and how little its impact has been to the resident wildlife.	WLF	Comment noted. Wildlife conditions and impacts are presented in Sections 3.7, 4.7, and 5.7.	
17	17.3		Mr. Cameron Wakefield	I am for the expansion, and hope that all who oppose take a second to investigate the current mine operations, as well as the support it offers the community.	GEN	Comment noted.	
17	17.4		Mr. Cameron Wakefield	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
18	18.1	Round Valley Rehabilitation	Cherie Strand	I have seen how strongly TCM has affected this community going beyond jobs- which are wonderful - but also the incredible donations and support this mine gives to a variety of causes and events. My children participate in the Missoula Children's Theater every year, which is made possible by donation from TCM. In addition, the schools directly benefit in many ways from the sponsorships that this mine offers (sports, academic team, library donations, etc). I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. The sponsorship and support TCM offers helps make this community vibrant and connected to the state, country and internationally. To lose this would be detrimental to the citizens and children of this rural town. Please support the proposed expansion to help this community remain solvent and vibrant.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
19	19.1		Mr. Fred Battley	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine, This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
20	20.1	Nummyz	Ms. Karen Yates	I am part owner in a roadside grill that many of the mine employees love to come and eat at. Losing the mine has and will effect our business along with the local economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
20	20.2	Nummyz	Ms. Karen Yates	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	GEN	Comment noted.	
20	20.3	Nummyz	Ms. Karen Yates	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
20	20.4	Nummyz	Ms. Karen Yates	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
20	20.5	Nummyz	Ms. Karen Yates	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
20	20.6	Nummyz	Ms. Karen Yates	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	GEN	Comment noted.	
20	20.7	Nummyz	Ms. Karen Yates	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
20	20.8	Nummyz	Ms. Karen Yates	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
21	21.1		Terri Stillwaugh	Challis is an amazing community and relies heavily on TCM. The community would survive, but on a much smaller scale, I am sure. But it thrives with the mine running. We want our children to be able to graduate from Challis High School. Our schools benefit greatly from the support that the mine gives to the community. The town itself benefits greatly from all that TCM offers to it and its citizens. TCM is crucial to the citizens , schools and community of Challis and surrounding area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
21	21.2		Terri Stillwaugh	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
21	21.3		Terri Stillwaugh	I support TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families , Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
21	21.4		Terri Stillwaugh	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8' . I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	GEN	Comments noted.	
21	21.5		Terri Stillwaugh	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
21	21.6		Terri Stillwaugh	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
22	22.1		Alicia Hollinger	TCM has employed multiple family member including my father who supported his entire family working there since the early 1980s. Many people have had the privilege of calling Custer County home due to their employment at TCM and it would be a shame for those families to have to leave if the mine project is not extended.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
22	22.2		Alicia Hollinger	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
22	22.3		Alicia Hollinger	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families , Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
22	22.4		Alicia Hollinger	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8' .	GEN	Comment noted.	
22	22.5		Alicia Hollinger	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
22	22.6		Alicia Hollinger	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	GEN	Comment noted.	
23	23.1	Southwest Energy, LLC	Mr. Rory Anderson, Operations Manager	We would like to continue to see the benefits to the community that come from Thompson Creek Mining company. My employer has worked at the mine dating back to 1981. I have relatives and many friends that live in the Challis area and are dependent on their positive way of life because of the opportunities that are possible because of the mine. The good paying jobs, local schools, community events, recreational opportunities, are just a few to mention. Our company business in Idaho is dependent on the work we do for Thompson Creek Mining.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
23	23.2	Southwest Energy, LLC	Mr. Rory Anderson, Operations Manager	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	GEN	Comment noted.	
23	23.3	Southwest Energy, LLC	Mr. Rory Anderson, Operations Manager	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
24	24.1		Mr. Steve Bennett	I have a professional interest in the mine as they are a client of the company that employs me. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy, and the state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

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24	24.1		Mr. Steve Bennett	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
24	24.3		Mr. Steve Bennett	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
24	24.4		Mr. Steve Bennett	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
25	25.1		Mrs. Danielle Ruffridge	I support this because I am an Idahoan at heart, and have been living in Nevada for five years because of the lack of geology/resource modeler jobs for my husband. I love the Salmon area and hate seeing it slowly die away. Opening and expanding this mine will bring jobs back to the town and give life back to the area. I support TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy, and for our state. Please consider this, our country has suffered enough, and job opportunities have suffered. Bring back job opportunities and end the suffering and struggles, bring life back to Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
26	26.1	Challis Joint School District #181	Mr. Peter McPherson, Superintendent	As the new Superintendent of the Challis Joint School District, I've quickly come to learn how important TCM is to the school district and community. It is evident that a strong partnership between the mine and our schools here in Custer and Lemhi counties exists. I have only been Superintendent for a short time, yet it is my understanding there is a strong history of the TCM supporting and backing the efforts of educating students in the school district. While I don't know what the long-term effect the closing of the mine may be, I am concerned that it would negatively impact both the number of students and the quality of education here in the Challis Joint School District. My hope is that the decision makers will look at all facets of their decision and continue to consider the future of our students as well.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
26	26.2	Challis Joint School District #181	Mr. Peter McPherson, Superintendent	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
27	27.1	WC Cattle	Mrs. Kami Corrigan	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	GEN	Comment noted.	
28	28.1	TCM	Mrs. LaChele Wolfenbarger, Materials Coordinator	My entire family lives here in Challis, and my husband is also employed by TCM. I could not imagine this place without the mine being part of the culture.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
28	28.2	TCM	Mrs. LaChele Wolfenbarger, Materials Coordinator	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
28	28.3	TCM	Mrs. LaChele Wolfenbarger, Materials Coordinator	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8' . I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comments noted.	
29	29.1		Mrs. Cheyenne Clark	My husbands job at the mine is the only income our family has, if the mine were to shut down I do not know what we would do. But more importantly if the mine were to not expand into phase 8 and stay open the town of Challis would suffer immensely, because TCM helps boost the towns economy greatly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
29	29.2		Mrs. Cheyenne Clark	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
29	29.3		Mrs. Cheyenne Clark	It would also greatly effect the economy of Challis, ID as it is one of the largest employers of citizens in Challis.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
29	29.4		Mrs. Cheyenne Clark	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
29	29.5		Mrs. Cheyenne Clark	I believe TCM is always looking out for the environment throughout their mining process, and they do far more good than harm to this environment.	GEN	Comment noted.	
29	29.6		Mrs. Cheyenne Clark	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
30	30.1	Eastern Idaho Community Action Partnership	Shara Eaton, Deputy Director of the Area Agency on Aging	I am the daughter of a Thompson Creek employee and wanted to take the time to write a letter stating my support of the expansion and land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
30	30.2	Eastern Idaho Community Action Partnership	Shara Eaton, Deputy Director of the Area Agency on Aging	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
30	30.3	Eastern Idaho Community Action Partnership	Shara Eaton, Deputy Director of the Area Agency on Aging	I support TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I'm afraid of what will happen to central Idaho without TCM expansion and land exchange. Our funding here at the community action agency has and probably will receive more cuts leaving it more difficult to assist Eastern Idaho residents. Every day we hear stories, and see the tears of individuals who are struggling to make ends meet. The loss of such a vital part of central Idaho would only add to the difficulty of fulfilling our mission to help and empower at risk individuals and families to meet their basic needs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
30	30.4	Eastern Idaho Community Action Partnership	Shara Eaton, Deputy Director of the Area Agency on Aging	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	GEN	Comment noted.	
30	30.5	Eastern Idaho Community Action Partnership	Shara Eaton, Deputy Director of the Area Agency on Aging	When people lose their jobs they face immediate personal financial burdens. However, that is only the beginning. Job loss curtails family incomes, leaving a loss of purchasing power, which impacts those who own and/or work at community establishments - shops, restaurants, even dentists and veterinarians just to name a few. Children will receive burdens of worry about their family's economic situation leaving it more difficult to focus in school and soak in the knowledge needed to set them up for their own future successes. When vital components of a community are removed it will only be a matter of time before the community can no longer sustain itself.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
31	31.1		Mrs. Kim Williams	I want to write this in support of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
31	31.2		Mrs. Kim Williams	I have never worked there myself, but my spouse and many of my family members have. I believe that TCM has been a great support not only for the School District but also for the community as a whole. We count on the support that they are able to provide in many ways. And we also count on the bigger employers sticking around, because what would this town be without them.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
31	31.3		Mrs. Kim Williams	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
31	31.4		Mrs. Kim Williams	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
31	31.5		Mrs. Kim Williams	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
31	31.6		Mrs. Kim Williams	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
32	32.1		Mr. Scott Lightbum	I and my family are residents of the Challis community and as such we benefit from the Thompson creek Mine. Therefore we whole heartedly support the proposed expansion and land exchange, which would continue the economic support the jobs provide this community. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
32	32.2		Mr. Scott Lightbum	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
32	32.3		Mr. Scott Lightbum	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
32	32.4		Mr. Scott Lightbum	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
32	32.5		Mr. Scott Lightbum	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
33	33.1		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	My Grandson in Law is employed at the mine, thus I know about the operation of the mine and have a personal interest in the continued operation of the mine. This is very important to the wellbeing of Custer County.	GEN	Comment noted.	
33	33.2		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
33	33.3		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
33	33.4		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
33	33.5		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
33	33.6		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
33	33.7		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
33	33.8		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
33	33.9		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
33	33.10x		Mr. Lawrence Beasley	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
34	34.1		Mrs. Mattie Bingham	Please support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
34	34.2		Mrs. Mattie Bingham	As a member of a mining family and friends to people who work at the TCM, I understand and value the positive affect that mines have on a community - especially a community as centered around mining as Challis is.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
34	34.3		Mrs. Mattie Bingham	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
34	34.4		Mrs. Mattie Bingham	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
34	34.5		Mrs. Mattie Bingham	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
34	34.6		Mrs. Mattie Bingham	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
34	34.7		Mrs. Mattie Bingham	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
34	34.8		Mrs. Mattie Bingham	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
35	35.1		Shawna Schnabel	My spouse has been an employee of the mine since its beginning. This mining operation supported our family and provided the health care benefits needed to raise our two children. The added tax base provided funding for the schools and community. I support TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
35	35.2		Shawna Schnabel	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed "Phase 8".	GEN	Comment Noted.	
35	35.3		Shawna Schnabel	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued..
35	35.4		Shawna Schnabel	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
36	36.1		Allan Wrubell	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment Noted.	
36	36.2		Allan Wrubell	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
36	36.3		Allan Wrubell	As a retired management employee and a property holder in the Challis area, I've been a part of and witnessed first hand the positive economic and social benefits afforded the hard working people of the Challis area and Custer county.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
37	37.1		Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
37	37.2		Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
37	37.3		Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
37	37.4		Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
37	37.5		Mrs. Luanne Berry	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
37	37.6		Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
37	37.7		Mrs. Luanne Berry	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
37	37.8		Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
38	38.1		Mitchel Stachowsky	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
38	38.2		Mitchel Stachowsky	...if you don't approve this exchange you'll be throwing a good number of employees out into the street. There no jobs for these folks being separated from TCM which will cause a great majority to lose their homes, and the community will also lose some fine people, not to mention a negative economic blow on another Idaho community already in a almost starve to death situation. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
38	38.3		Mitchel Stachowsky	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
38	38.4		Mitchel Stachowsky	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
38	38.5		Mitchel Stachowsky	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
38	38.6		Mitchel Stachowsky	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
38	38.7		Mitchel Stachowsky	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
38	38.8		Mitchel Stachowsky	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
39	39.1		Mrs. Heidi Kubiak	I am writing you from out of state to show support for my many friends and family of Challis and Thompson Creek. Please strongly consider the impact a decision to not expand would have on the small town of Challis, a town of roughly 1000 people, a town of families who support their loved ones by making a living working at Thompson Creek. The mine really is the only employer in the area for so many. A decision to cease or reduce mining in this area would impact not only the one or two direct employees, but the 2,3, 4, 5, or 10 people they may have at home depending on them. Challis and its residence are very special, they are near and dear to my heart. My brother in law has been employed at the mine and living in Challis for nearly 17 years now. He, and every other person sharing a similar story would be negatively impacted by a decision to cease mine operations. He has 3 people living in his home, two of whom are students earning their education at the schools in Challis. The economic impact would be devastating to the town of Challis if the mine operations were not expanded and continued.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
39	39.2		Mrs. Heidi Kubiak	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	GEN	Comment noted.	
40	40.1		Darla Wornek	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	GEN	Comment noted.	
40	40.2		Darla Wornek	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
40	40.3		Darla Wornek	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8' .	GEN	Comment noted.	
41	41.1		Adam Etringer	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
41	41.2		Adam Etringer	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
41	41.3		Adam Etringer	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8' . I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
41	41.4		Adam Etringer	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
41	41.5		Adam Etringer	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
41	41.6		Adam Etringer	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
41	41.7		Adam Etringer	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
41	41.8		Adam Etringer	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
41	41.9		Adam Etringer	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
42	42.1	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
42	42.1	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
42	42.2	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
42	42.3	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8' .	GEN	Comment Noted.	
42	42.4	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
42	42.5	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
42	42.6	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
42	42.7	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
42	42.8	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
42	42.9	Elizabeth Younger Agency, Director of Operations	Jeana Clark	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
43	43.1	Redneck Nailz, Owner	Mrs. Brandie Stilson	I am a strong supporter of the mine expansion. I am small business owner and firmly believe that we as Americans need to keep America afloat. The more jobs we create here the better off we will be. My Dad has been employed there for a long time, it is so great that good hard working people have the opportunity to have a great job with benefits and great pay.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
43	43.2	Redneck Nailz, Owner	Mrs. Brandie Stilson	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
43	43.3	Redneck Nailz, Owner	Mrs. Brandie Stilson	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
44	44.1	Custer County Road & Bridge, Mechanic	Mr. Raymond Whalen	The changes I have seen and experienced have impacted the community especially the younger generations who have the opportunities to further their education by the generosity of TCM with scholarships, work programs, and employment. TCM has given families the gift of raising children in a safe and community orientated environment. I hope that TCM can continue into the future with the land exchange and mine expansion. My daughter works at TCM, my granddaughters benefited from scholarships and I was able along with many others to watch our youth grow and develop into caring individuals that the people of Custer County are proud of.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
44	44.2	Custer County Road & Bridge, Mechanic	Mr. Raymond Whalen	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment Noted.	
44	44.3	Custer County Road & Bridge, Mechanic	Mr. Raymond Whalen	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
44	44.4	Custer County Road & Bridge, Mechanic	Mr. Raymond Whalen	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6)	
45	45.1	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support any and all uses of our public lands that generate revenues for cities, counties and states. I stand with my neighbors in Idaho in supporting the mine expansion and land exchange for TCM near Clayton Idaho. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	GEN	Comment noted.	
45	45.2	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
45	45.3	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8' .	GEN	Comment noted.	
45	45.4	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
45	45.5	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
45	45.6	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
45	45.7	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
45	45.8	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
45	45.9	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
46	46.1		Mrs. Kathy Whalen	I have lived in Challis since 2001. During that time I have been able to observe the impact of TCM on this area. TCM has made many sizable donations to the community. One of which is Challis Area Health Clinic. When I first moved here the clinic was struggling just to keep the doors open. Since that time many improvement to it have been made with the help of TCM donations. I have never seen a company so willing to share with the community it dwells in as TCM. The public education system here has benefited greatly by the gracious gifts of the mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
46	46.2		Mrs. Kathy Whalen	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
46	46.3		Mrs. Kathy Whalen	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
46	46.4		Mrs. Kathy Whalen	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
46	46.5		Mrs. Kathy Whalen	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
46	46.6		Mrs. Kathy Whalen	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
46	46.7		Mrs. Kathy Whalen	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
46	46.8		Mrs. Kathy Whalen	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
47	47.1	Natural Gas Supply Association, Director of Government Affairs	Mr. Jeff Schrade	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
47	47.2	Natural Gas Supply Association, Director of Government Affairs	Mr. Jeff Schrade	In the early 1990s I lived in Idaho Falls, Idaho, while working for a member of the U.S. Senate as his eastern Idaho director. One day a gentleman called me and said he was interested in taking ownership of the TCM. I provided some assistance and what seemed like a short time later, I was invited to speak on behalf of the Senator at the grand re-opening of the mine. Thompson Creek's operators have since been good stewards of the land and have contributed millions of dollars to the coffers of the United States government by way of taxes, fees, permits and generated thousands of dollars in state and local taxes as well. They have provided great jobs at great wages that provide a good living - enough money to pay for homes, cars, health care, and the college education of mine workers' children. Many of the jobs the mine funded were in places like Pocatello, Idaho, and Peoria, Illinois. I know firsthand because my father was the sales manager for Caterpillar in Pocatello and his sale to the TCM was the largest of his life. The machines he sold were made in Illinois and serviced by Western States Caterpillar mechanics based in Idaho. Idaho and Illinois need more of that!! The TCM has an even larger impact on the American economy. For example, I now work for the natural gas industry. The pipes and casing we use in our industry all across the nation are treated with moly to make them stronger. The presence of molybdenum significantly reduces weight for overall volume carrying capability. President Obama has made it clear he wants to get American's working - and the proposed land exchange will help make that happen.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
47	47.3	Natural Gas Supply Association, Director of Government Affairs	Mr. Jeff Schrade	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
48	48.1		Mrs. Dina Fisher	I am married to a long time employee of TCM. Our lively hood depends on this mine. It would be devastating to our family along with many other families to lose what keeps our community going. The whole town of Challis is depending on the support received from TCM!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
48	48.2		Mrs. Dina Fisher	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
48	48.3		Mrs. Dina Fisher	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
48	48.4		Mrs. Dina Fisher	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
49	49.1		Ms. Janene Fox	I feel like they should open Phase 8 (mine expansion) even though Moly may not be at its height in price, everyone knows that in time it will increase. It always has in the 20 plus years that the Mine has been open. The Molybdenum that is produced is of a higher grade and is unique to the area. I would say that Mine has been progress at is finest for the Custer County area. Please, please keep Thompson Creek Mining Company open by opening up Phase 8 of the Mining Plan.	GEN	Comment Noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
49	49.2		Ms. Janene Fox	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
49	49.3		Ms. Janene Fox	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
49	49.4		Ms. Janene Fox	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
49	49.5		Ms. Janene Fox	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
49	49.6		Ms. Janene Fox	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
50	50.1		Kimber Curt	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
50	50.2		Kimber Curt	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
50	50.3		Kimber Curt	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
50	50.4		Kimber Curt	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
51	51.1		Mrs. Caroline Cordova	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
51	51.2		Mrs. Caroline Cordova	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
51	51.3		Mrs. Caroline Cordova	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
51	51.4		Mrs. Caroline Cordova	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
52	52.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, C.A.R.E. Facilitator	Mr. Robert Provence	...TCM has by far been the most caring employers I have ever seen. They not only care about the well being of their employees but also about the environment that surrounds us. They are also a huge life line for our community. They support numerous county, city, and school organizations. TCM also provides much needed jobs for our county and the surrounding counties.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
52	52.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, C.A.R.E. Facilitator	Mr. Robert Provence	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
53	53.1		Mrs. Marsha Gull	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state, In Central Idaho there is so much open land, I feel that the footprint left by Thompson Creek mine expansion will not upset the balance, yet will bring huge benefit to the economy and the people who live there.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
54	54.1		Mr. Zane Howe	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
54	54.2		Mr. Zane Howe	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
54	54.3		Mr. Zane Howe	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
54	54.4		Mr. Zane Howe	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
55	55.1		Douglas L. Givson, A.I.A.	Please add my name to the mailing list for this EIS.	MAI	Your address has been added to the mailing list.	
55	55.2		Douglas L. Givson, A.I.A.	In addition, pleas add my name to the list of individuals, residents of the State of Idaho, that support the expansion of the tailings areas and continuation of the TCM activities to the statutory timeline noted in your official publication, which appeared on this day, Sunday, April 6, 2014, in the Idaho Statesmen, published in Boise City, Ada County, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
55	55.3		Douglas L. Givson, A.I.A.	As a 1986 graduate of Challis High School, and the son of a miner that worked up "on the hill", I can state without a doubt that had our parents not had the opportunity to work at Thompson Creek, neither my sister, nor myself would have had the opportunities to attend college, start small businesses and contribute to the local economy. Mining is a fundamental industrial process that supports our country's independence and should be viewed within the strategic domain of how it provides well-paying jobs to Americans, Idahoans and residents of Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
56	56.1		Aletia Straub-Workman	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
56	56.2		Aletia Straub-Workman	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
56	56.3		Aletia Straub-Workman	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
56	56.4		Aletia Straub-Workman	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
56	56.5		Aletia Straub-Workman	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
56	56.6		Aletia Straub-Workman	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system,	
56	56.7		Aletia Straub-Workman	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
57	57.1	Rusty Bucket Art	Mrs. Cindy Stinson	This mine is a vital source of income for the Custer and Lemhi Counties. With dwindling income opportunities in these two areas it is of utmost importance that Thompson Creek be allowed to expand, The loss of jobs and income to these two area has had a tremendous impact on local families and businesses.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
57	57.2	Rusty Bucket Art	Mrs. Cindy Stinson	I am very concerned about the environment in these area but being involved with this mine for over 30 years I have never known them, in any capacity, to be anything but completely committed to the protection of the environment and their workers. They have one of the best track records in these two areas of any open pit mine in the United States. Their never ending quest to leave as little foot print as possible on the beauty of these mountains is admirable. Of all the mining, polar exploration and environmental cleanup companies my family has been a part of, from Thompson Creek, Haliburton, Envirocon, Brown & Root and the Raytheon Polar projects for the last 35 years, Thompson Creek is at the top, due to their stellar employee treatment and environmental dedication. Please support this expansion.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
57	57.3	Rusty Bucket Art	Mrs. Cindy Stinson	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
57	57.4	Rusty Bucket Art	Mrs. Cindy Stinson	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
57	57.5	Rusty Bucket Art	Mrs. Cindy Stinson	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
57	57.6	Rusty Bucket Art	Mrs. Cindy Stinson	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
58	58.1	L&H Industrial, Inc., General Manager	Mr. E. Joel Christophersen	I fully support the expansion activities of this mine. ...I feel that the continued operation of this mine is imperative for the State of Idaho, the communities and families in the region and to support low cost molybdenum production for our country.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
58	58.2	L&H Industrial, Inc., General Manager	Mr. E. Joel Christophersen	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
58	58.3	L&H Industrial, Inc., General Manager	Mr. E. Joel Christophersen	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
58	58.4	L&H Industrial, Inc., General Manager	Mr. E. Joel Christophersen	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
58	58.5	L&H Industrial, Inc., General Manager	Mr. E. Joel Christophersen	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
58	58.6	L&H Industrial, Inc., General Manager	Mr. E. Joel Christophersen	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
58	58.7	L&H Industrial, Inc., General Manager	Mr. E. Joel Christophersen	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
58	58.8	L&H Industrial, Inc., General Manager	Mr. E. Joel Christophersen	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
59	59.1		Mr. William Lance	I am concerned at the lack of high paying job opportunities in the United States. Allowing responsible companies like Thompson Creek to continue to develop our Natural Resources will provide these high paying jobs. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
60	60.1		Michael Bembenek	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
60	60.2		Michael Bembenek	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
60	60.3		Michael Bembenek	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
61	61.1		Mr. Wayne Horbert	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
61	61.2		Mr. Wayne Horbert	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
62	62.1	White Oak Builders, Vice President	Mr. Jerry Baker	I have family members who share in the economic contribution of the TCM. We appreciate this clean, safe and responsible venture. We fully support the proposed expansion plans and land exchange by a company with such great attention to our environmental concerns. We love the central part of the USA and appreciate when any company can contribute to the employment opportunities and while responsibly paying State and federal taxes all the while improving their safety record. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
62	62.2	White Oak Builders, Vice President	Mr. Jerry Baker	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
62	62.3	White Oak Builders, Vice President	Mr. Jerry Baker	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
63	63.1		Chris Bachofner	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho	GEN	Comment noted.	
64	64.1		Mr. John Lantz	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
64	64.10		Mr. John Lantz	Today, too many of our countries economic and even defense interests are outsourced to other countries, in my opinion, often times due to over regulation, as a result of petty political party interests. It would be refreshing to see a decision made, that's a positive for our countries overall environmental, economic, and national security self interests, enhancing and benefiting all parties involved, including the private, public, and governmental agencies and beyond, as the case appears to be here today. Therefore, I enthusiastically support the proposal before you and under consideration, for the local, national, and international best interests that it represents.	GEN	Comment noted.	
64	64.2		Mr. John Lantz	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
64	64.3		Mr. John Lantz	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
64	64.4		Mr. John Lantz	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
64	64.5		Mr. John Lantz	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
64	64.6		Mr. John Lantz	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
64	64.7		Mr. John Lantz	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
64	64.8		Mr. John Lantz	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
64	64.9		Mr. John Lantz	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
65	65.1		Terry Lebrecht	Please add me to your project email list for the Thompson Creek Mining Company land exchange in Challis, ID.	MAI	You have been added to the address list.	
66	66.1		Cindy Crane	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
66	66.2		Cindy Crane	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
66	66.3		Cindy Crane	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
66	66.4		Cindy Crane	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
66	66.5		Cindy Crane	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
66	66.6		Cindy Crane	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
67	67.1		Tina Trusnovec	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
67	67.2		Tina Trusnovec	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
67	67.3		Tina Trusnovec	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
67	67.4		Tina Trusnovec	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
68	68.1		Mrs. Vicky Blood	This affects friends in my community and the community as a whole. Don't let the mine close!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
68	68.2		Mrs. Vicky Blood	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
68	68.3		Mrs. Vicky Blood	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
68	68.4		Mrs. Vicky Blood	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
68	68.5		Mrs. Vicky Blood	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
68	68.6		Mrs. Vicky Blood	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
69	69.1		Mr. Ryan Nigg	I have a lot of family and friends that live in Challis. I have family members who work for Thompson Creek, including my father. Without the mine my parents and little brother would be forced to move elsewhere in order to have a job that pays well enough. Growing up these past few years being on my own I have realized how great of a community Challis is and all of the great people who reside there. I also have worked for Thompson Creek. If it wasn't for them I probably wouldn't be where I am today. They introduced me to their internship program that they have for being a diesel technician. They got me started in my life and have supplied me with a way to gain knowledge about a profession that I love. Without them I probably wouldn't of even gone to college.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
69	69.2		Mr. Ryan Nigg	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
69	69.3		Mr. Ryan Nigg	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
69	69.4		Mr. Ryan Nigg	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
69	69.5		Mr. Ryan Nigg	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
69	69.6		Mr. Ryan Nigg	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
70	70.1	URS, Equipment Superintendent	Mr. Frank Johnson	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
70	70.2	URS, Equipment Superintendent	Mr. Frank Johnson	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
70	70.3	URS, Equipment Superintendent	Mr. Frank Johnson	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
70	70.4	URS, Equipment Superintendent	Mr. Frank Johnson	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
70	70.5	URS, Equipment Superintendent	Mr. Frank Johnson	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
71	71.1	Western States, Mechanic	Mr. John-David Morgan	Mine safety and EPA complying and is a major economic asset.	GEN	Comments noted.	
71	71.2	Western States, Mechanic	Mr. John-David Morgan	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
71	71.3	Western States, Mechanic	Mr. John-David Morgan	I have worked at this mine for Caterpillar and they do a great job at being responsible. All that work there hunt, fish, and love the area and want to keep it clean for future of there children.	GEN	Comments noted.	
72	72.1		Larrell Adams	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
72	72.2		Larrell Adams	If it wasn't for the mine my family would not be where it is today. My husband is currently employed there and even though is not home half of the time it still has been a blessing. There is not much job opportunity here in Salmon or in Challis area. Thompson Creek employs many in our community. If the opportunity was no longer there it would economically and personally hurt these small towns. As well as other communities here in Idaho. They make contributions to schools and other organizations.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
73	73.1		Lindsay Swensen	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
73	73.2		Lindsay Swensen	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
73	73.3		Lindsay Swensen	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
73	73.4		Lindsay Swensen	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
74	74.1	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
74	74.2	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
74	74.3	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
74	74.4	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
74	74.5	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
74	74.6	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
74	74.7	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
74	74.8	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
74	74.9	School District 25	Ms. Laura McDevitt	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
75	75.1	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	It is my opinion that the loss of this operation would once again devastate the local economy, would greatly hurt those I love that depend upon their awesome jobs at this facility and would be a great loss to the state of Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
75	75.2	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
75	75.3	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
75	75.4	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
75	75.5	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
75	75.6	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
75	75.7	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
75	75.8	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
75	75.9	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
75	75.10x	EBCO, Assistant Superintendent, Hotel Construction	Cindy Eller	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
76	76.1	WSECO, Field Service Technician	Brad Wheeler	The USA needs Thompson Creek.	GEN	Comment noted.	
77	77.1	Debco Construction, Operator	Mr. John Wyatt	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
77	77.2	Debco Construction, Operator	Mr. John Wyatt	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
77	77.3	Debco Construction, Operator	Mr. John Wyatt	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
77	77.4	Debco Construction, Operator	Mr. John Wyatt	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
77	77.5	Debco Construction, Operator	Mr. John Wyatt	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
77	77.6	Debco Construction, Operator	Mr. John Wyatt	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
77	77.7	Debco Construction, Operator	Mr. John Wyatt	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
78	78.1		Mr. Wayne Bower	I support TCM. I have hauled a few loads of Caterpillar parts to that mine and a lot of people work there. They support the state of Idaho and the businesses in the state. Idaho has every mineral imaginable and we need to be producing these valuable elements. I farm now in my older age and those people who work there eat. I need them Idaho needs them. Keep Thompson Creek moving forward.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
78	78.2		Mr. Wayne Bower	I support the proposed mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
78	78.3		Mr. Wayne Bower	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
78	78.4		Mr. Wayne Bower	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
78	78.5		Mr. Wayne Bower	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
78	78.6		Mr. Wayne Bower	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
79	79.1		Mrs. Dajuana Summers	My husband is employed by TCM and has been for the past 8 years. Not only does Thompson Creek employ a lot of local people, but also offers insurance and is a strong community supporter for not only Challis, but Salmon also. I would love to see Thompson Creek continue to stay open for the employees so they can stay close to home, but also the local businesses and schools. Even my job at the hospital in Salmon would be affected negatively without Thompson Creek.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
79	79.2		Mrs. Dajuana Summers	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comments noted.	
79	79.3		Mrs. Dajuana Summers	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
79	79.4		Mrs. Dajuana Summers	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
79	79.5		Mrs. Dajuana Summers	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
80	80.1		Bonnie Parker	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
80	80.2		Bonnie Parker	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
80	80.3		Bonnie Parker	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
80	80.4		Bonnie Parker	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
80	80.5		Bonnie Parker	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
80	80.6		Bonnie Parker	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
80	80.7		Bonnie Parker	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
80	80.8		Bonnie Parker	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
81	81.1		Alexandra Butch	The hospital where I work in Salmon, Idaho (Steele Memorial Medical Center or SMMC) serves the people of Lemhi and Custer counties. There are many people who work at SMMC who have spouses that work at TCM. If TCM were to close down, it would significantly impact SMMC and our towns of Salmon and Challis, as there would be a mass exodus. There just are so few places to work here. My friends here at SMMC would have to move with their families to wherever there are jobs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
81	81.10		Alexandra Butch	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
81	81.11		Alexandra Butch	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
81	81.2		Alexandra Butch	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
81	81.3		Alexandra Butch	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
81	81.4		Alexandra Butch	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
81	81.5		Alexandra Butch	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
81	81.6		Alexandra Butch	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
81	81.7		Alexandra Butch	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
81	81.8		Alexandra Butch	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
81	81.9		Alexandra Butch	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
82	82.1		Pat Nielsen	My husband drove the bus that transported miners to the mine. The mine provides crucial employment for many people including my husband. Challis relies on this mine for the economy to support the people and business of this small town. The product mined is so essential for many purposes, steel production, paint, glass etc. In this time of scarce employment opportunities we need this mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
82	82.2		Pat Nielsen	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
83	83.1		Ms. Amanda Carter	I have lived and worked in Clayton, Idaho. It was the first place I worked when I first moved to Idaho. I have seen the economic impact the mine has on Custer County and the Challis area. There are many families that rely on TCM to support their well being. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
84	84.1	Centurylink, Supervisor	Mr. RD McCall	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
84	84.2	Centurylink, Supervisor	Mr. RD McCall	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
85	85.1	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
85	85.2	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
85	85.3	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
85	85.4	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
85	85.5	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
85	85.6	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
85	85.7	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
85	85.8	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
85	85.9	Handy Truck Line	Mr. David Brown	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
86	86.1		Ron Wittman	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
86	86.2		Ron Wittman	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
86	86.3		Ron Wittman	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	

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86	86.4		Ron Wittman	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
86	86.5		Ron Wittman	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
87	87.1	Rust Automation & Controls, Account Manager	Abram Griffiths	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
87	87.2	Rust Automation & Controls, Account Manager	Abram Griffiths	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
88	88.1		Riley Frazier	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
88	88.2		Riley Frazier	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
88	88.3		Riley Frazier	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
89	89.1		Rick Wagstaff	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	GEN	Comment noted.	
90	90.1		Mrs. Terresa Dockery	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
90	90.2		Mrs. Terresa Dockery	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
91	91.1	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
91	91.1	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
91	91.1	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
91	91.1	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
91	91.1	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
91	91.1	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
91	91.2	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
91	91.3	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
91	91.4	Berry Electric, Inc., Secretary	Mrs. Luanne Berry	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
92	92.1		Hailey Smith	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
93	93.1		Pamela Martin	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
93	93.2		Pamela Martin	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
93	93.3		Pamela Martin	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
93	93.4		Pamela Martin	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
94	94.1	TCM, Lab Teck	Mrs. Kalli Church	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
94	94.2	TCM, Lab Teck	Mrs. Kalli Church	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
94	94.3	TCM, Lab Teck	Mrs. Kalli Church	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
94	94.4	TCM, Lab Teck	Mrs. Kalli Church	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
95	95.1	TCM, Mill Operations	Mr. David Church	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
95	95.2	TCM, Mill Operations	Mr. David Church	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
95	95.3	TCM, Mill Operations	Mr. David Church	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
95	95.4	TCM, Mill Operations	Mr. David Church	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
95	95.5	TCM, Mill Operations	Mr. David Church	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
96	96.1		Mrs. Charity Perrenoud	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
96	96.2		Mrs. Charity Perrenoud	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
96	96.3		Mrs. Charity Perrenoud	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
97	97.1	Wells Fargo, Teller	Mrs. Marta Pierson	I have worked for TCM and the wages it paid allowed me to buy my first house in Challis, get financially stable, and save money for my child's future. I would love to see TCM mine stay for the better of this community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
97	97.2	Wells Fargo, Teller	Mrs. Marta Pierson	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
98	98.1		Jim Kopp	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
98	98.2		Jim Kopp	Thompson Creek has proven to be an exceptional steward of the lands. Its environmental management ethics is world class and should be rewarded as such by all agencies.	GEN	Comments noted.	
99	99.1	Thompson Creek Metals	Richard Giampedraglia	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
99	99.2	Thompson Creek Metals	Richard Giampedraglia	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
99	99.3	Thompson Creek Metals	Richard Giampedraglia	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
99	99.4	Thompson Creek Metals	Richard Giampedraglia	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
99	99.5	Thompson Creek Metals	Richard Giampedraglia	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
99	99.6	Thompson Creek Metals	Richard Giampedraglia	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
99	99.7	Thompson Creek Metals	Richard Giampedraglia	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
99	99.8	Thompson Creek Metals	Richard Giampedraglia	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
100	100.1		Mr. Tyler Lutz	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
101	101.1		Mr. John Schreckendgust	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
101	101.2		Mr. John Schreckendgust	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
101	101.3		Mr. John Schreckendgust	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
101	101.4		Mr. John Schreckendgust	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
101	101.5		Mr. John Schreckendgust	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
102	102.1		Suzanne Malmstrom	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
103	103.1		Robert Wetzel	I have operated a small mine in Idaho and I can see how responsibly operated mines benefit the local economy without an adverse effect on wildlife and fisheries. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comments noted.	
103	103.2		Robert Wetzel	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
103	103.3		Robert Wetzel	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
103	103.4		Robert Wetzel	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
104	104.1		Jack and Jo Steele	We need the mine to continue operating for the communities. Many employees of the mine live in Salmon as well as Challis and Mackay. Our communities need the industry to sustain the lively hood of the folks living here. Right now it is pretty much the only industry we have running.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
104	104.2		Jack and Jo Steele	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
105	105.1	Custer Telephone Coopertative, Inc., General Manager	Dennis Thornock	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
105	105.2	Custer Telephone Coopertative, Inc., General Manager	Dennis Thornock	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
106	106.1	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	I live in Challis Idaho and my first born will be going to school this year and I would like to continue to live in this community but, if the mine shuts down I don't see that being possible considering that it would greatly impact the economy here. I support TCM and their expansion for the sole purpose that this town relies on it to support the economy, without the mine this town will die off.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
106	106.2	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
106	106.3	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
106	106.4	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
106	106.5	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
106	106.6	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
106	106.7	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
106	106.8	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
106	106.9	Veris Gold	Mr. Matt Lee	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
107	107.1	Custer Telephone	Mr. Darrell Wahstrom	My ability to live and work in this area is directly affect by this mine remaining operational. Without the employees that my company provides telephone service to here in this community may result in a reduction in staffing with my company as well as many other service providers in this area. I would very much like to see TCM continue to operate.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
107	107.2	Custer Telephone	Mr. Darrell Wahstrom	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
107	107.3	Custer Telephone	Mr. Darrell Wahstrom	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
107	107.4	Custer Telephone	Mr. Darrell Wahstrom	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
107	107.5	Custer Telephone	Mr. Darrell Wahstrom	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
107	107.6	Custer Telephone	Mr. Darrell Wahstrom	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	
108	108.1		Mrs. Teresa Westergard	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
108	108.2		Mrs. Teresa Westergard	My family and I are in full support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. We fully support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
109	109.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	The environmental stewardship that Thompson Creek Mining Company has demonstrated over the many years that they have operated (i.e. since 1983) shows that they can operate in a SAFE and environmentally sound way. More importantly, TCM has provided a large number of high-paying jobs, a strong tax base for Custer county and financial support to a wide range of individuals and organizations (e.g. school scholarships, school funding, etc.) through the area. A shut-down of the TCM Mine would be a devastating blow to the local communities, county and the state of Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
109	109.10	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
109	109.11	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
109	109.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	Approval of the mine expansion plan and land exchange will help provide the local communities and Custer County to flourish and continue into the future with a positive outlook. We've seen the devastation of a multitude of small communities throughout the northwest in the late 70s and 80s when logging of our national forests was virtually eliminated due to unjustified environmental concerns/regulations. Let's not let this happen again in the mining sector.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13. Socioeconomic impacts related to logging in the 1970s and 1980s is out of scope for this project.	
109	109.3	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
109	109.4	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
109	109.5	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
109	109.6	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
109	109.7	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
109	109.8	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
109	109.9	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Chief Geologist	Mr. Raymond Cheff	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
110	110.1		Mr. John Bruggenkamp	I am in favor of the land exchange, I think they are a HUGE asset to the community!! And provide valuable employment in the surrounding areas. I would be called a vendor, as I work there from time to time. I think they have a good grip on all concerns for environmental and safety. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
110	110.2		Mr. John Bruggenkamp	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
110	110.3		Mr. John Bruggenkamp	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
111	111.1		Mr. Mike Sheppeard	I think this land should be available to the mine without the trade. Let's use our land and open up the roads.	LAND	An alternative to the land exchange is Alternative L3 - direct sale of the selected land to the highest bidder. The selected land is also currently used by TCMC for mine facilities under a permit from the BLM. Roads on the selected land are managed by the BLM to be multiple use but may have restrictions to be protective of resources or for safety related to mining facilities.	
111	111.2		Mr. Mike Sheppeard	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
111	111.3		Mr. Mike Sheppeard	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
111	111.4		Mr. Mike Sheppeard	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
112	112.1	TCM, Electrical Coordinator	Mr. Robert Fisher	I work at TCM to be able to provide for my family. It is my lively hood and a much needed asset to the community. As an employee at TCM we are committed to protecting the environment and do so. Without TCM I would lose my land my home my income along with countless others it would be devastating to the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
112	112.2	TCM, Electrical Coordinator	Mr. Robert Fisher	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
112	112.3	TCM, Electrical Coordinator	Mr. Robert Fisher	They are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
112	112.4	TCM, Electrical Coordinator	Mr. Robert Fisher	The land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
112	112.5	TCM, Electrical Coordinator	Mr. Robert Fisher	It would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
112	112.6	TCM, Electrical Coordinator	Mr. Robert Fisher	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
113	113.1	Idaho House of Representatives, Representative	Lance Clow	I have followed the TCM since it was originally proposed, some 25 years ago. They are providing society and economy important resources and this expansion is needed to continue economic viability of the mine. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
114	114.1	RAM Enterprises, Inc., President	Mr. Tim Horn	RAM Enterprise is in full support of the mine expansion for Thompson Creek Mining.	GEN	Comment noted.	
114	114.2	RAM Enterprises, Inc., President	Mr. Tim Horn	We have been a supplier of products and services to the mine for over 20 years. Our service teams support the local economy with hotel stays, restaurants, and food and fuel purchases. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
114	114.3	RAM Enterprises, Inc., President	Mr. Tim Horn	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
115	115.1	RAM Enterprises, Inc., Front Office Administrator	Mrs. Stefanie Adams	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
115	115.2	RAM Enterprises, Inc., Front Office Administrator	Mrs. Stefanie Adams	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
115	115.3	RAM Enterprises, Inc., Front Office Administrator	Mrs. Stefanie Adams	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
115	115.4	RAM Enterprises, Inc., Front Office Administrator	Mrs. Stefanie Adams	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
115	115.5	RAM Enterprises, Inc., Front Office Administrator	Mrs. Stefanie Adams	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
116	116.1		Mr. Alllan Dunham	As retired USFS, we support the proposed expansion of TCM. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
116	116.2		Mr. Alllan Dunham	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
116	116.3		Mr. Alllan Dunham	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
116	116.4		Mr. Alllan Dunham	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
116	116.5		Mr. Alllan Dunham	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
116	116.6		Mr. Alllan Dunham	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
116	116.7		Mr. Alllan Dunham	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
116	116.8		Mr. Alllan Dunham	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
117	117.1	Open Loop Energy Inc., CEO	Mr. Charles Hoisington	I support the land exchange / expansion and look forward to see this operation continue, prosper and contribute to the area. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
117	117.2	Open Loop Energy Inc., CEO	Mr. Charles Hoisington	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
117	117.3	Open Loop Energy Inc., CEO	Mr. Charles Hoisington	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
117	117.4	Open Loop Energy Inc., CEO	Mr. Charles Hoisington	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
117	117.5	Open Loop Energy Inc., CEO	Mr. Charles Hoisington	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
117	117.6	Open Loop Energy Inc., CEO	Mr. Charles Hoisington	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
118	118.1	Miami Dade County, Chief of Staff	Ruben J. Arias	Please add my name and contact information to your distribution list.	MAI	Your address has been added to the mailing list.	
119	119.1	Monsanto, Mineral Operations Manager	Mr. Branden Hendriks	I sent this letter in support of the TCM expansion. Mining is not only important to Idaho's economy but to as a resource nationally. There are many families throughout Idaho that depend on this operation remaining open. I urge to aid in making this happen.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
120	120.1	Custer Telephone Co-Op, Inc., Central Office Supervisor	Mr. Jenness Butterfield	The mine and its employees are significant to the success of Custer Telephone in providing affordable phone service to our sparsely populated area of operation. The success or failure of many small business in the area are tied to TCM.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
120	120.2	Custer Telephone Co-Op, Inc., Central Office Supervisor	Mr. Jenness Butterfield	A lot of grant money has been awarded to organizations such as Custer Economic Development Association over the years to promote economic growth in Custer and Lemhi Counties. It would be counter productive to that goal to shut down a working mine that is such a large contributor to our economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
120	120.3	Custer Telephone Co-Op, Inc., Central Office Supervisor	Mr. Jenness Butterfield	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. The capital investment in buildings and mining equipment is already in place to provide a mineral that is so commonly used in the everyday products we consume. It would be wasteful to walk away from this mining operation without extracting all of the Molybdenum that is available in this deposit.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
121	121.1	Specialty Construction Supply, Managing Member	Mr. Tracy Hopkins	The Mining Industry provides revenue and jobs for our state that is greatly needed at this time in our history.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
121	121.2	Specialty Construction Supply, Managing Member	Mr. Tracy Hopkins	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
121	121.3	Specialty Construction Supply, Managing Member	Mr. Tracy Hopkins	At a time where Agriculture is on the decline in our State and we don't have a lot of manufacturing the mining industry is a crucial part of providing jobs and revenue for our State.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
121	121.4	Specialty Construction Supply, Managing Member	Mr. Tracy Hopkins	It appears to be increasingly harder for mines to deal with regulations and especially in respect to opening new sources.	OS	This comment is not specific to the project and is beyond the scope of this project.	
121	121.5	Specialty Construction Supply, Managing Member	Mr. Tracy Hopkins	This mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. This would seem to be a win/win for Thompson Creek and the State of Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
121	121.6	Specialty Construction Supply, Managing Member	Mr. Tracy Hopkins	In supporting the land exchange it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
121	121.7	Specialty Construction Supply, Managing Member	Mr. Tracy Hopkins	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
121	121.8	Specialty Construction Supply, Managing Member	Mr. Tracy Hopkins	This is a good opportunity to provide jobs and revenue and still preserve the Idaho way of life and thus I support the proposed land expansion at Thompson Creek.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
122	122.1		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
122	122.10		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
122	122.2		Mrs. Geri Carraway	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
122	122.3		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
122	122.4		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
122	122.5		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
122	122.6		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
122	122.7		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
122	122.8		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
122	122.9		Mrs. Geri Carraway	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
123	123.1	Western States Equipment Company, PSSR	Jerad Childers	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
123	123.2	Western States Equipment Company, PSSR	Jerad Childers	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
124	124.1	Western States Equipment Company, Customer Service Rep	Mr. Robert Zaharias	The land exchange would positively impact me, my family, and the surrounding communities. There are many families and businesses that rely on Thompson Creek. I support TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy, and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
125	125.1	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mick Hayes	As a Field Technician for Western States, who is a vendor to Thompson Creek Mining Co., I have spent many days working at the TCM jobsite. I now work at Western States shop in Pocatello. AS a result of the recent mine slowdown, I have seen it directly affect our Company. We no longer send parts and service anywhere near the volume we have in the past, which directly affects the well-being of our employees, and our company. I am very much in favor of anything that can be done to extend and expand the mine for the benefit of all companies involved, and all the families that depend on it.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
125	125.2	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mick Hayes	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
125	125.3	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mick Hayes	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
125	125.4	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mick Hayes	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
125	125.5	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mick Hayes	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
125	125.6	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mick Hayes	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
125	125.7	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mick Hayes	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
125	125.8	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mick Hayes	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
126	126.1	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mr. Daniel Waldemar	I feel Thompson Creek mining should be approved to do the land swap to keep the mine operating. We the people need to understand that the loss of local jobs effects everyone in the local valley that deals with them. I have work in or around the mining for the last 25 years and grew up in area supported by mining and understand the need. I have seen the lasting effects on the ground good and bad. I understand the need to regulate reclamation and also the need to get the general public a product and a reasonable cost and by denying them the land swap will result in higher prices in the end.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
126	126.2	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mr. Daniel Waldemar	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
126	126.3	Western States Equipment Company, Team Supervisor	Mr. Daniel Waldemar	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
127	127.1	Western States Equipment Company, Supervisor	Mr. Charles Wangelin	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
127	127.2	Western States Equipment Company, Supervisor	Mr. Charles Wangelin	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
127	127.3	Western States Equipment Company, Supervisor	Mr. Charles Wangelin	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
127	127.4	Western States Equipment Company, Supervisor	Mr. Charles Wangelin	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
127	127.5	Western States Equipment Company, Supervisor	Mr. Charles Wangelin	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
128	128.1	Western States Equipment Company, Regional Rental Manager	Mr. Tad Sparks	I am in strong support of the expansion given the fact that I and those that surround me professionally and personally have been directly impacted in a very positive way as a result of Thompson Creek Mining activity in Central Idaho. I live in Chubbuck Idaho and have been employed with Western States Equipment Company for 20 plus years. As a result of our relationship as a vendor with Thompson Creek, I have been able to enjoy a long healthy rewarding career and raise my family in a community in which I love and support in many ways. The stability that has been provided me in part by Thompson Creek has allowed me to be involved in many things within our community such as coaching your baseball, football, volunteering at the local shooting range and food bank as well as countless other church and community events. I would greatly appreciate your consideration in support of future operations at Thompson Creek.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
129	129.1	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I'm directly affected by this exchange because I make my living supporting Caterpillar Equipment and by those who use Caterpillar equipment. I believe Thompson Creek has been a good steward of the land, and will continue to be a good steward of the land, in doing so by not leaving an ecological disaster in their wake they should be allowed to go forward with the exchange of lands. This exchange and expanded mining has the ability to benefit not just Thompson Creek and local mountain towns but the whole lower half of Idaho with service jobs and equipment to support their operations and services needed by their employees and families. The benefits are endless in the supply side chain of events.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
129	129.10	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
129	129.11	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
129	129.2	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
129	129.3	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
129	129.4	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
129	129.5	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
129	129.6	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
129	129.7	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
129	129.8	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
129	129.9	Western States Equipment Company	Mr. Trent Workman	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
130	130.1	Western States Equipment Company	Rose Christensen	...I work for a vendor and I am in full support of the mine expansion and land exchange. This will provide more work and I believe it will benefit many people and their families.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
130	130.2	Western States Equipment Company	Rose Christensen	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
130	130.3	Western States Equipment Company	Rose Christensen	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
130	130.4	Western States Equipment Company	Rose Christensen	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
130	130.5	Western States Equipment Company	Rose Christensen	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	

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130	130.6	Western States Equipment Company	Rose Christensen	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
130	130.7	Western States Equipment Company	Rose Christensen	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
131	131.1	Western States Equipment Company, Shop Supervisor	Mr. Dean Lynn	I work for Western States Equipment which has been a vendor for TCM since the beginning of the mine. I know what a huge benefit Thompson Creek has been to the Challis and the surrounding community as well as Idaho in general. They have a real concern for the environment and want to have a positive influence in their community. I would like to see them stay a productive part of the community and provide the much needed jobs for those that live in the Challis area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
131	131.2	Western States Equipment Company, Shop Supervisor	Mr. Dean Lynn	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
131	131.3	Western States Equipment Company, Shop Supervisor	Mr. Dean Lynn	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
131	131.4	Western States Equipment Company, Shop Supervisor	Mr. Dean Lynn	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
131	131.5	Western States Equipment Company, Shop Supervisor	Mr. Dean Lynn	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
131	131.6	Western States Equipment Company, Shop Supervisor	Mr. Dean Lynn	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
132	132.1	Western States Equipment Company, Customer Service Rep	Mr. Jim Phillips	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
132	132.2	Western States Equipment Company, Customer Service Rep	Mr. Jim Phillips	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
133	133.1	RAM Enterprises Inc., Outside Sales & Service	Mr. Ben Gonzales	...I am with RAM Enterprise Inc. based in Elko, Nevada. I currently work in the role of Outside Sales and Service for Nevada, Central/Western Idaho, and Alaska markets. RAM Enterprise has been currently doing business with the TCM site for fifteen plus years. The TCM has been a great business partner and has been a part of the reason we have become a successful business. Also, originally having grown up in Idaho, the TCMs ahs been a great supporter of the rural Idaho economy. I truly believe that if this mine is not allowed to pursue this expansion, the local economy will suffer. It will result in not only the loss of jobs for the local people, but will also impact the amount of local spending and support from outside suppliers and contractors such as ourselves. We always take pride in supporting the local economies of where we do business.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
133	133.2	RAM Enterprises Inc., Outside Sales & Service	Mr. Ben Gonzales	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
133	133.3	RAM Enterprises Inc., Outside Sales & Service	Mr. Ben Gonzales	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
134	134.1	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
134	134.10	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
134	134.2	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
134	134.3	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
134	134.4	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
134	134.5	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
134	134.6	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
134	134.7	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
134	134.8	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
134	134.9	TCM	Mr. Russell Weston	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
135	135.1	TCM, Lab Technician	Mr. Jeff Vidmar	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
135	135.2	TCM, Lab Technician	Mr. Jeff Vidmar	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
135	135.3	TCM, Lab Technician	Mr. Jeff Vidmar	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
135	135.4	TCM, Lab Technician	Mr. Jeff Vidmar	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
135	135.5	TCM, Lab Technician	Mr. Jeff Vidmar	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
135	135.6	TCM, Lab Technician	Mr. Jeff Vidmar	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
135	135.7	TCM, Lab Technician	Mr. Jeff Vidmar	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
135	135.8	TCM, Lab Technician	Mr. Jeff Vidmar	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices aiong the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
136	136.1	Western States Equipment Company, Tech III	Mr. Brent Romriell	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
136	136.2	Western States Equipment Company, Tech III	Mr. Brent Romriell	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
136	136.3	Western States Equipment Company, Tech III	Mr. Brent Romriell	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
136	136.4	Western States Equipment Company, Tech III	Mr. Brent Romriell	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
136	136.5	Western States Equipment Company, Tech III	Mr. Brent Romriell	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
137	137.1	TCM, Environmental Special Projects Manager	Mr. Kenneth E. Wright	I hope you will accept my approval for TCM to receive the EIS and to go forward with the land exchange. It is a way of life here in Central Idaho, we are good stewards of the environment and cherish our stay here.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
137	137.2	TCM, Environmental Special Projects Manager	Mr. Kenneth E. Wright	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
138	138.1		Dr. BJ Bryant	After completion of my Ph.D. in chemistry, I was very motivated to find employment in Idaho; despite the majority of domestic chemistry positions being on the east or west coast. I was excited that TCM provided me a great position in a great area to start a family and be near to my family and in-laws.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
138	138.2		Dr. BJ Bryant	TCM provides important raw materials that affect our everyday lives; while being a superb steward of the environment. Without the jobs and raw materials that Thompson Creek provides many lives will be adversely affected; including mine and my family's.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
138	138.3		Dr. BJ Bryant	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
139	139.1	TCM, Equipment Operator	Mr. Terry Leuzinger	This mine has been economically and environmentally friendly to the community and the surrounding areas and needs to continue if possible.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
139	139.2	TCM, Equipment Operator	Mr. Terry Leuzinger	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
139	139.3	TCM, Equipment Operator	Mr. Terry Leuzinger	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
139	139.4	TCM, Equipment Operator	Mr. Terry Leuzinger	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
139	139.5	TCM, Equipment Operator	Mr. Terry Leuzinger	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
140	140.1		Mr. Perry Woodbridge	...I am a lifelong resident of Challis. I have raised my family and hunted and fished in Central Idaho for many years. I have worked at the mine for 26 years and urge the BLM to support expansion of TCM.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
140	140.2		Mr. Perry Woodbridge	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
140	140.3		Mr. Perry Woodbridge	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
141	141.1	Western States Equipment Company, COO	Tom Terteling	Our Pocatello store will be affected financially and staffing wise if Thompson Creek is not allowed to continue operations.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
141	141.2	Western States Equipment Company, COO	Tom Terteling	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
142	142.1	TCM, Staff Accountant	Mr. Bryan McGowan	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
142	142.1	TCM, Staff Accountant	Mr. Bryan McGowan	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
142	142.2	TCM, Staff Accountant	Mr. Bryan McGowan	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I've been working for the company for 3 years and if the Mine does not continue to Phase 8, I will not be able to live in Challis because there probably won't be very many jobs available.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
142	142.3	TCM, Staff Accountant	Mr. Bryan McGowan	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. The Mine is all set up with the proper people and capital in place to continue into mining. It would be a shame to let the resource go to waste.	GEN	Comments noted.	
143	143.1		Mr. Bill Lindsey	...I support the mine expansion at Thompson Creek.	GEN	Comment noted.	
143	143.2		Mr. Bill Lindsey	I oppose the land exchange.	LAND	Comment noted.	
143	143.3		Mr. Bill Lindsey	As a resident of this community, I think the mine is an extremely important part of this area. It is the major employer in Central Idaho. The effects of shutting the mine down due to not expanding the mine would be a severe economic blow to the area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
144	144.1	Western States Equipment Company, Vice President of Service	Brian Cofer	Western States Equipment and Thompson Creek Mining Company have been doing business together for several decades. Not only is Thompson Creek a vital part of the central Idaho economy, they are a vital part of our organization as well. We have several employees who are dedicated specifically to serving the needs of Thompson Creek Mining Company. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
144	144.2	Western States Equipment Company, Vice President of Service	Brian Cofer	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
144	144.3	Western States Equipment Company, Vice President of Service	Brian Cofer	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
144	144.4	Western States Equipment Company, Vice President of Service	Brian Cofer	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
145	145.1		Mr. Brian Kivi	...I am strongly support expanding the TCM through Phase 8. It is vital to myself and my family because we live in the community. The mine is an important part of our everyday life. I have lived in Challis for 15 years and Thompson Creek is a vital part of our community in many different ways. The mine has contributed to educational programs, sports, and natural resources programs at the local schools.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
145	145.2		Mr. Brian Kivi	I support the mine expansion because in my experience in working in mine operation I am confident that Thompson Creek operates in a safe and responsible manner and is very conscientious in protecting the environment.	GEN	Comment noted.	
146	146.1		Mr. Shane Knuchel, Environmental Engineer	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
146	146.2		Mr. Shane Knuchel, Environmental Engineer	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
146	146.3		Mr. Shane Knuchel, Environmental Engineer	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
146	146.4		Mr. Shane Knuchel, Environmental Engineer	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
146	146.5		Mr. Shane Knuchel, Environmental Engineer	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
146	146.6		Mr. Shane Knuchel, Environmental Engineer	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
146	146.7		Mr. Shane Knuchel, Environmental Engineer	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
147	147.1		Mr. Tom Stillwaugh	I support the mine expansion at TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
147	147.2		Mr. Tom Stillwaugh	TCM is a valued asset and a great contributor to the local community. The mine has a large economic benefit to the community and state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
148	148.1		Mr. Ryan Devine	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
148	148.2		Mr. Ryan Devine	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
148	148.3		Mr. Ryan Devine	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
148	148.4		Mr. Ryan Devine	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
148	148.5		Mr. Ryan Devine	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
149	149.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Thomas Goddard	This mine is my employer and the employer for the majority of families in the town of Challis, a major portion of the town of Salmon, and surrounding communities. I began my employment nearly eight years ago at TCM. TCM is a great place to work, not only is the job great, but my co-workers, management and everyone that is at the mine are basically a family. We're all very concerned about safety, the environment, and consistently improving in these areas. There is a genius, intelligence and integrity that comes from everyone that works at this mine. The main reason I live here is not just for the job but I was born and raised here. I love this area and all the opportunities it brings to my family, hunting fishing, camping, hiking and countless other reasons. I basically work in my back yard and am very grateful to work for a company that is very concerned about the environment which I love so much.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
149	149.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Thomas Goddard	I URGE YOU to CAREFULLY consider this mine expansion and land exchange, not only would it benefit the future of Thompson Creek, but would benefit the BLM even more, basically we are getting an area of rocky mountain tops in exchange for a huge beautiful ranch.	LAND	Comment noted. The environment and resources of the selected and offered lands are described in Chapter 3.	
149	149.3	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Thomas Goddard	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
149	149.4	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Thomas Goddard	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

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149	149.5	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Thomas Goddard	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
149	149.6	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Thomas Goddard	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
150	150.1		Tamara Robbins	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
150	150.2		Tamara Robbins	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water,	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
150	150.3		Tamara Robbins	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
151	151.1		Clinton Clark	I support the expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
151	151.2		Clinton Clark	Without the mine, Custer County will be devastated. Thompson Creek supports everything we do in the county.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
151	151.3		Clinton Clark	I plan on retiring and spending the rest of my life in the area and I would like the continued economic benefit that the mine provides the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
152	152.1	Western States Equipment, VP & Treasurer	Mr. Jim King	We need good high paying jobs in central Idaho so I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
152	152.2	Western States Equipment, VP & Treasurer	Mr. Jim King	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
152	152.3	Western States Equipment, VP & Treasurer	Mr. Jim King	They need the jobs in Custer County. They offer good high paying jobs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
152	152.4	Western States Equipment, VP & Treasurer	Mr. Jim King	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
152	152.5	Western States Equipment, VP & Treasurer	Mr. Jim King	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
153	153.1		Mr. Paul Perhac	...I find Thompson to be a responsible mining company in the way it respects the land and people it does business with. I think that this expansion is good for the entire country.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
153	153.2		Mr. Paul Perhac	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
153	153.3		Mr. Paul Perhac	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
153	153.4		Mr. Paul Perhac	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
153	153.5		Mr. Paul Perhac	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
153	153.6		Mr. Paul Perhac	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
153	153.7		Mr. Paul Perhac	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
154	154.1		Clinton Clark	I support the expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
154	154.2		Clinton Clark	Without the mine, Custer County will be devastated. Thompson Creek supports everything we do in the county.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
154	154.3		Clinton Clark	I would like the continued economic benefit that the mine provides the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
155	155.1		Andrew Hainline	We need the community to support the mine expansion to help keep the mine going.	GEN	Comment noted.	
155	155.2		Andrew Hainline	I live in Mackay and have worked at TCM for two years. The mine has been good to our community and has supported Mackay and Challis school districts.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
155	155.3		Andrew Hainline	I enjoy hunting and fishing in the area and want to see the mine stay part of the economy of the area so I can live and work here and watch our kids do the same.	LUR, SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
156	156.1	TCM	Michael Regli	I support TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
157	157.1		Mr. Dave Lusk	I believe that continued mining in Custer county would be a great benefit to the city of Challis and the surrounding community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
157	157.2		Mr. Dave Lusk	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
157	157.3		Mr. Dave Lusk	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
158	158.1	TCM	Mr. Jesse Whitley	The mine benefits me and Salmon because it gives us jobs. There is not a whole lot of good paying jobs in Salmon. If Thompson Creek were to shut down it would be a huge impact on Salmon and Challis; people that lost their jobs would have to move elsewhere for other employment which these towns are both pretty small the more people that lose their jobs and move the worse it is for the rest of the population.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
158	158.2	TCM	Mr. Jesse Whitley	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
158	158.3	TCM	Mr. Jesse Whitley	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
159	159.1		Ben Spillett	I work in the mine maintenance department. I'm thankful to have my job here at TCM, not only does it pay my bills and support my family, it helps support the community and local people of Challis and surrounding areas.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
159	159.2		Ben Spillett	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
159	159.3		Ben Spillett	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
159	159.4		Ben Spillett	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
159	159.5		Ben Spillett	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
159	159.6		Ben Spillett	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
159	159.7		Ben Spillett	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
160	160.1	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I am employed at TCM, I am hoping very much for this approval to happen not only for myself and family, but for the whole county. TCM continuation is a huge part of the local economy, and schools, it provides good incomes for many local families and the majority of that stays in the county. Hopefully this expansion and exchange happens and the families that rely on the mine life are able to continue supporting their families and the businesses of Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
160	160.10	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
160	160.11	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
160	160.2	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
160	160.3	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
160	160.4	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
160	160.5	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
160	160.6	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
160	160.7	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
160	160.8	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
160	160.9	TCM, Environmental Special Projects	Mr. Karl Chesley	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
161	161.1		Johnny Gilbert	I support the mine expansion because I would like to prolong my employment at the mine. I enjoy working at the mine because of the people I work with and the high pay and health benefits.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
161	161.2		Johnny Gilbert	I also like to hunt and fish in this area. The land exchange will open up new areas for recreational use.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
161	161.3		Johnny Gilbert	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
162	162.1		Les Malcolm	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
162	162.2		Les Malcolm	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
163	163.1		Lennis Hill	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
163	163.2		Lennis Hill	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
163	163.3		Lennis Hill	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
164	164.1	TCM, Crusher	Gary Calhoun	The mine has given me great employment and insurance for my family. Idaho doesn't have a lot of good paying jobs as this does. I love Idaho and I wish to stay and be able to live comfortably. If the mine closes I will have to find work elsewhere.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
164	164.2	TCM, Crusher	Gary Calhoun	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
165	165.1		Robert Miller	I support the proposed mine expansion and the land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
165	165.2		Robert Miller	I am happy here and wish to stay here. This is a great place to live and TCM is a great employer.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
165	165.3		Robert Miller	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
166	166.1	TCM, Mill Operations	Stuart (Lary) Lozon	This expansion will help to support me and the people and the businesses, I help and support! The mine expansion will keep me in a place where I love to be, and it lets me spend quality time at home, and provides me with a good living.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
167	167.1		Bruce Bleak	I am in favor of the exchange as I see it as being a win-win for all the parties concerned.	GEN	Comment noted.	
167	167.2		Bruce Bleak	The TCM has proven itself to be a good addition to the local community and a good neighbor to the surrounding communities.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
167	167.3		Bruce Bleak	The BLM stands to gain some very desirable property in the deal that the mine currently owns and controls.	LAND	Comment noted. It is desirable as acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
167	167.4		Bruce Bleak	Our local community in the Lost River Valley has benefited from the mine also; the mine has donated to local programs for the 4-H kids to attend summer camp and also the market animal sale so I would like to see the relationship continue.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
168	168.1	TCM, Mill Maintenance Coordinator	Mr. Jeff Smith	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. Thompson Creek has also been and will continue to donate to the community in various ways and is a strong supporter of the school district. Which is also vital to our local economy and the livelihood in our immediate area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
169	169.1		Chelsey Hurless	...I am currently employed here at the TCM. My husband, father in law, and many friends are employed here as well. My husband was born and raised here in Challis, as well as his dad and his family. The community of Challis depends on this mine staying afloat, and as a mother to an 8 month old and another on the way, this expansion personally impacts my life as well as everyone that lives here. We own a home here, we want to raise children here, and want to see this town continue to thrive with the continuation of the mine. We hope it goes on forever, but I know that's not possible. To being to strip Phase 8 means going forward though, and that is what this town and mine need - to continue to move forward. Please consider all means necessary before making a decision that will forever change Challis, Idaho and my family.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
169	169.2		Chelsey Hurless	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
169	169.3		Chelsey Hurless	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
169	169.4		Chelsey Hurless	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
169	169.5		Chelsey Hurless	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
169	169.6		Chelsey Hurless	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
170	170.1		Kimber Hargan	My best friend and her husband happen to work at the TCM. I know that it is more than a job up there. It is a way of life. It is an important means to survival in that entire town. If they don't have that mine it would changes lives of everyone in that area, not just for my friends that work there and not just for my family that lives in the area. I would imagine it would turn those towns around it, especially Challis, into basically ghost towns. It's not right for all the residents and I can't imagine what good it does for the economy. We need those jobs. We need to be able to take pride in the land. The security of it is so much of what makes Idaho so great. People will have to sell their homes, pack up and move, take away from their kids what was the whole reason they chose where they live in the first place. Quality of life is a really big deal. Does anyone care about who all that affects and how it will affect them?	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
170	170.2		Kimber Hargan	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
170	170.3		Kimber Hargan	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
171	171.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Ms. Robin Ellis	I currently work in security at Thompson Creek. I have lived in this great community since 1991 and am very proud to call this my home. This is the best place ever to raise kids and grow as families should, as the entire community is like a big family and everyone takes care of each other and Thompson Creek is no exception. They rise above and beyond the call of duty to support all their employees and do everything they can to support this entire community. I shudder to think of how it will be if I no longer have my position at the mine, let alone how our community would suffer as well. I believe the economic impact would be devastating for our county.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
171	171.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Ms. Robin Ellis	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
172	172.1	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Shyla Knox	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
172	172.2	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Shyla Knox	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
172	172.3	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Shyla Knox	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
173	173.1		Lonnie Reeder	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
173	173.2		Lonnie Reeder	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for the state of Idaho. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
173	173.3		Lonnie Reeder	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
173	173.4		Lonnie Reeder	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
174	174.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Operator	Mr. Justin Keppner	...I am currently employed at the TCM near Clayton, Idaho. The mine employs a lot of people in the community and has for a long time. Not only the people working at the mine, but also people in the community depend on the mine to make a living here in Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
174	174.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Operator	Mr. Justin Keppner	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
174	174.3	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Operator	Mr. Justin Keppner	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
174	174.4	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Operator	Mr. Justin Keppner	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
174	174.5	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Operator	Mr. Justin Keppner	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
175	175.1	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Mr. Michael Yates	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
175	175.2	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Mr. Michael Yates	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
175	175.3	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Mr. Michael Yates	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
175	175.4	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Mr. Michael Yates	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
175	175.5	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Mr. Michael Yates	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
175	175.6	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Mr. Michael Yates	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
175	175.7	TCM, Warehouse Tech.	Mr. Michael Yates	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
176	176.1		Stacy Tingle	I believe that Thompson Creek is a vital part of our local community. They support our kids and keep the local economy going. I support TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
177	177.1		Kelly Hurless	I grew up in Challis and have spent the majority of my life here. My family has worked at TCM for over 30 years. Without this mine, I would not have the great quality of life that I am lucky enough to have. Thompson Creek has always been a great supporter of Challis and the other surrounding communities in the area. The money that the mine puts back into the communities is significant. The land exchange going through is very important to me firstly because it means that I can keep my job and live in this great area. It is also great for not only all of the local businesses, but also many other businesses.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
177	177.2		Kelly Hurless	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
177	177.3		Kelly Hurless	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
177	177.4		Kelly Hurless	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
177	177.5		Kelly Hurless	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
178	178.1		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	...The mine is what brought my family to Challis in 1982 and the continuing operations is what has kept Challis and the surrounding communities alive all these years. When the mine went through its few closures through the years a little piece of the towns died along with it. There are a number of ranchers and multi-generational locals that may still believe they do not need the mine however in the real world it takes 3.5 people to support every employee at a working mine site like Thompson Creek and those people are the ones working in stores, restaurants, banks and ranchers selling beef cattle to the market. Thompson Creek is a vital part of the community and needs the community support to stay alive.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
178	178.10		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
178	178.2		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
178	178.3		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
178	178.4		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
178	178.5		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
178	178.6		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
178	178.7		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
178	178.8		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
178	178.9		Mr. Art Moretti Jr.	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
179	179.1		Matthew Verbeck	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
179	179.2		Matthew Verbeck	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
180	180.1		Bruce Bruno	I support the land exchange and the continuing operation of the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
180	180.2		Bruce Bruno	It is very important to the local economy that the mine stay in operation. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
180	180.3		Bruce Bruno	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
180	180.4		Bruce Bruno	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
181	181.1		Dudley Verbeck	I support everything the mine does for the community and enjoy all the money that comes back to in various ways.	SOC	Comment noted.	
181	181.2		Dudley Verbeck	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
182	182.1		Wes Hill	I feel that the mine is an asset to our community and we should support it in any way we can. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
183	183.1		Leonard Larson	We are a small community and I want to support the mine, to lose a mine of this size would be devastating to our local economy. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
183	183.2		Leonard Larson	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
183	183.3		Leonard Larson	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
184	184.1		Ron Cook	I am an employee of the TCM and have worked here since 1996. The mine has been environmentally responsible and should be allowed to continue.	GEN	Comment noted.	
184	184.2		Ron Cook	The land exchange is a good deal for everybody and should go through.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
184	184.3		Ron Cook	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
184	184.4		Ron Cook	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
185	185.1	TCM, Materials	Ms. Cassie Cooper	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
185	185.2	TCM, Materials	Ms. Cassie Cooper	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
185	185.3	TCM, Materials	Ms. Cassie Cooper	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
186	186.1	TCM, Materials	Ms. Cody Nord	I am a welder at Thompson Creek Metals. The land exchange is crucial for me to be able to keep my job and stay in the area I love.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
186	186.2	TCM, Materials	Ms. Cody Nord	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
187	187.1		Calvin Hunt	I support Thompson Creek as it is a vital asset to surrounding communities and school systems. Extending the mine life will be super beneficial to many families and businesses.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
188	188.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Stanley Gayer	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
188	188.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Stanley Gayer	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
189	189.1	Challis Area Health Center, Administrator	Ms. Kate Taylor	As the Administrator of the Challis Area Health Center, I am writing in support of TCM's proposed Expansion and Land Exchange. I have served as Administrator for sixteen years and worked with them Mine the entire time to help meet the healthcare needs of their employees. I have always found them to be conscientious about the health and safety of their workers. Our clinic has provided Occupational Health services, care in Worker's Compensation related cases, and primary care for TCM employees and their families. Their business provides a significant source of revenue for our clinic. In addition, they have made several very generous donations to us that have helped us maintain and improve our facility. They are a great community partner.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
189	189.2	Challis Area Health Center, Administrator	Ms. Kate Taylor	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho as well as TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
189	189.3	Challis Area Health Center, Administrator	Ms. Kate Taylor	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
189	189.4	Challis Area Health Center, Administrator	Ms. Kate Taylor	TCM has demonstrated that it is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
189	189.5	Challis Area Health Center, Administrator	Ms. Kate Taylor	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho, especially Challis. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The Mine's continued operation will directly affect our ability to continue to provide healthcare services to our regional community because they are such an important part of our revenue and patient base. Please give all due consideration to their proposal and allow them to continue to be an active participant in the life of our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
190	190.1		Jackson Hill	I have been an employee with Thompson Creek for 3 years and I have not seen a company that supports a community like this one does. Thompson Creek has been associated with many charities within the county and state. The mine has assisted in many programs in supporting the environment such as trail restoration, public access, and land preservation. TCM has also played a big part in keeping Idaho's local population employed. We have employed as many as up to 430 people at one time and wish to someday run that strong again.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
190	190.10		Jackson Hill	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
190	190.11		Jackson Hill	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
190	190.12		Jackson Hill	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
190	190.13		Jackson Hill	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
190	190.2		Jackson Hill	Not only that we have been one of the leading producers of molybdenum for many years, the state and any organizations need to realize the importance of continuing to mine and produce our own resources.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
190	190.3		Jackson Hill	TCM has given to many charities that I can recall. Donations to cancer research organizations, scholarships to community youth, funding to school functions. Thompson Creek has also given to many places outside of Challis though including Salmon, Mackay, and Stanley. It is an organization dedicated to helping everyone and not just its employees. I support both the mine expansion and land exchange not only as an employee but also as a member of this great community. The mountains and valleys of Custer county and Idaho have been an amazing home to me. I know deep in my heart that TCM will continue to preserve the environment, create a strong economy, and support our great state for years to come. Let TCM expand to its necessary size to keep operating safely and productively. Thank you for all your efforts in helping us keep our history, heritage, but most of all our family continuing.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
190	190.4		Jackson Hill	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
190	190.5		Jackson Hill	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
190	190.6		Jackson Hill	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
190	190.7		Jackson Hill	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
190	190.8		Jackson Hill	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
190	190.9		Jackson Hill	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
191	191.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Fred Leuzinger	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
191	191.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Electrician	Mr. Fred Leuzinger	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
192	192.1		Mr. Ryan Millick	When I took my job here at TCMC, it was satisfying to realize how much effort our folks put into this mine and the care they take to mitigate negative effects on the surrounding environment/area.	GEN	Comment noted.	
192	192.2		Mr. Ryan Millick	I hope to live in Challis until my kids are through school and that puts me here for several more years. Without the mine expansion and land exchange, that goal may not be fulfilled and we would probably have to uproot once again from this fantastic area to seek the almighty dollar elsewhere.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
192	192.3		Mr. Ryan Millick	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
192	192.4		Mr. Ryan Millick	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
193	193.1	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
193	193.2	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
193	193.3	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
193	193.4	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
193	193.5	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
193	193.6	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
193	193.7	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
193	193.8	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
193	193.9	Lyon County, Elected Official	Virgil Arellano	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
194	194.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Geotechnical Geologist	Scott Miller	I support the mine expansion and land exchange because it would benefit myself and my family greatly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
194	194.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Geotechnical Geologist	Scott Miller	The expansion will increase the mine life many years and provide me an opportunity to continue working for this company and it will help the local community greatly. It will also benefit the state economy. Thompson Creek Mining Company always tries to go above and beyond to keep the environment clean and healthy. Thompson Creek Mining Company is a philanthropic company that is always looking for new ways to help the local community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
194	194.3	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Geotechnical Geologist	Scott Miller	The land exchange would be a good thing because it will allow new opportunities to access some public lands that are now very difficult to get to.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
195	195.1	TCM, HR Representative	Robin Oerke	I am a HR Representative at TCM. I have worked for the mine for a little more than eight years. In that time, TCM has supported my career. They gave two incredible opportunities to advance, including the training and certification as an EMT and tuition reimbursement, which allowed me to pursue and receive my B.S. with a concentration in HRM. With this degree, I have been able to use my knowledge and advance in the Company. That being said, the Mine Expansion and Land Exchange is an important process and important in the success of my family. We have planted our roots in Challis, so the continued operations is vital to support the needs of my family. I have never worked for a Company like TCM that has taken such good care of their employees, families or community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
195	195.2	TCM, HR Representative	Robin Oerke	I support the mine expansion and land exchange for several reasons. They support the community of Challis, which is where my family and I reside. This operation is also a vital part in the success of my own life, which directly affects the life of me and my family. Furthermore, TCM provides significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint. In addition, Thompson Creek is an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
196	196.1		Allan Hepworth	I support the mine expansion and land exchange at the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
196	196.2		Allan Hepworth	There are not a lot of mines left in Idaho, so we need to keep operational what mines are here. Mining brings great economical benefits to local communities, as well as to the entire state of Idaho. Economical benefits would not mean anything, however, if the mining were being done using environmentally irresponsible and unsafe practices. I know though that by following the stringent permitting process required by the government, Thompson Creek has ensured that the mining they propose to do will be environmentally responsible and safe for their miners and the local community. Allowing TCM to continue operating will only have positive effects.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
196	196.3		Allan Hepworth	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
196	196.4		Allan Hepworth	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
196	196.5		Allan Hepworth	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
196	196.6		Allan Hepworth	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
197	197.1	Westfall Inc.	Russell Hamilton	I support the mine. Westfall Inc. does a lot of contract work at the mine. The mine does a lot for the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
197	197.2	Westfall Inc.	Russell Hamilton	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
197	197.3	Westfall Inc.	Russell Hamilton	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
198	198.1		Jeff Halverson	I strongly support the continued operation and land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
198	198.2		Jeff Halverson	The mine is a very responsible supporter of the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
198	198.3		Jeff Halverson	I believe this to be the best use of our natural resources.	LUR	Comment noted.	
199	199.1		Mrs. Tori K. Sullivan	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
199	199.2		Mrs. Tori K. Sullivan	They use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
199	199.3		Mrs. Tori K. Sullivan	They are a good employer and provide many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
199	199.4		Mrs. Tori K. Sullivan	In closing, Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day and TCM has an abundance of high quality moly available if allowed to continue into Phase 8.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
200	200.1	Custer County Sheriffs Office, Dispatch Supervisor	Linda Lumpkin	TCM has been and hopefully will continue to be one of Custer County's largest employer (hiring of locals) and contributor (donating thousands of dollars) since the 1980s.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
200	200.2	Custer County Sheriffs Office, Dispatch Supervisor	Linda Lumpkin	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
200	200.3	Custer County Sheriffs Office, Dispatch Supervisor	Linda Lumpkin	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
200	200.4	Custer County Sheriffs Office, Dispatch Supervisor	Linda Lumpkin	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
201	201.1	United States Coast Guard, FN	Mr. Travis Colson	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my nephews have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
202	202.1		Mr. Kim Cook	The mine is critical to the economies in both Lemhi and Custer Counties. Whatever policies the BLM needs to implement to help keep it open need to be explored and then acted upon. There is truly not much left to keep the communities involved solvent.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
202	202.2		Mr. Kim Cook	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
203	203.1	Custer County Sheriffs Office, Sheriff	Stu Lumpkin	I have been with the Custer county Sheriff's Office for 17 years. I have been the Sheriff for the last 5 years. If Thompson Creek shuts down it could force a layoff of Deputies. This would effect the community as the response time could be up to two hours to respond to a call.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
203	203.2	Custer County Sheriffs Office, Sheriff	Stu Lumpkin	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
203	203.3	Custer County Sheriffs Office, Sheriff	Stu Lumpkin	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
203	203.4	Custer County Sheriffs Office, Sheriff	Stu Lumpkin	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
204	204.1	TCM	Tom Blood	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
204	204.2	TCM	Tom Blood	This job is the only good paying job in Challis, Salmon area. I have been born and raised in this area and I have seen lots of friends and family leave the are due to no good paying work in this area. TCM employs a lot of people from both counties, without this mine both counties will be effected substantially. Please consider Phase 8 expansion; it's going to effect a lot of people.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
205	205.1		Mr. Denton Laughlin	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
205	205.2		Mr. Denton Laughlin	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
205	205.3		Mr. Denton Laughlin	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
205	205.4		Mr. Denton Laughlin	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
205	205.5		Mr. Denton Laughlin	I feel that TCM operating and helping to stimulate the local economy through wages and contributions, that the town of Challis will lose a majority of its population and the town itself along with surrounding towns will suffer a great loss of quality. TCM not only is a 'life blood' to Custer County, but it employs several large companies as sub-contractors and adds to their overall company performance.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
205	205.6		Mr. Denton Laughlin	In addition, Thompson Creek provides molybdenum to the metals market. Being a large contributor of high quality molybdenum if TCM were to shut down it would definitely affect the molybdenum markets.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
205	205.7		Mr. Denton Laughlin	In conclusion, TCM positively impacts economics and the quality of life for people and regions surrounding it. They have proven time and time again that they practice excellent environmental control and mange their environmental impact at a superior level.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
205	205.8		Mr. Denton Laughlin	There is no good reason to not allow the land exchange to occur. This exchange will not only benefit the entire regions health but will benefit the BLM because of the quality of the land they will receive in exchange.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
206	206.1	City of Challis, City Council Member	Mr. Gerald Haslam	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. This gives the community great jobs for its residents and provides a substantial tax base for the county and state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
206	206.2	City of Challis, City Council Member	Mr. Gerald Haslam	During my time with Thompson Creek, I personally observed Thompson Creek's use of 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality was and remains protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
206	206.3	City of Challis, City Council Member	Mr. Gerald Haslam	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community. Furthermore, Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
206	206.4	City of Challis, City Council Member	Mr. Gerald Haslam	Please support, as I do, the proposed land exchange.	LAND	Comment noted.	
207	207.1		Mr. Mark Bruno	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
207	207.2		Mr. Mark Bruno	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
207	207.3		Mr. Mark Bruno	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
208	208.1	TCM, EMS Coordinator	Mr. Tyler Wright	I have been employed with TCM for 9 years. My current position is EMS Coordinator. TCM has been a huge contributor to the community and citizens of Custer County. Please consider TCM for the expansion of our facility so that the people, communities, and employees can continue to live and thrive in Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
209	209.1		Mr. Jared Pilkerton	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
209	209.2		Mr. Jared Pilkerton	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
210	210.1	Quality Motors, Sales	Phillip Hanson	I would hate to see TCM shut down because it is a very important asset to central Idaho with the jobs that it creates and what it does for the economy of Challis, Salmon, Mackay and Arco.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
210	210.2	Quality Motors, Sales	Phillip Hanson	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
210	210.3	Quality Motors, Sales	Phillip Hanson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
210	210.4	Quality Motors, Sales	Phillip Hanson	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
210	210.5	Quality Motors, Sales	Phillip Hanson	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
211	211.1		Mr. Allen Hardman	The continued operation of the mine is very important to Challis and the surrounding area. Challis survived before the mine and could possibly do so without it, but it certainly would not be the same and would not have the same amenities.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
211	211.2		Mr. Allen Hardman	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
211	211.3		Mr. Allen Hardman	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
211	211.4		Mr. Allen Hardman	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
211	211.5		Mr. Allen Hardman	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions. As a former business owner in Challis, I am aware of the economical value of the mine to the area. I was personally involved with the mine from its very beginning. I worked with Brown & Root and several of the other sub contractors during the construction phase of the mine. I have several family members who work for or have worked at the mine and therefore know the value of the jobs provided by the mine. The mines need for a continued supply of high quality electricity provided the area with a much needed power line upgrade. The need for a new reliable communications system has enabled the local telephone company to expand its facilities. The tax base to the county by the mine and its many employees has enabled the county to expand many of its services.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
211	211.6		Mr. Allen Hardman	I believe that the proposed land exchange will also provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
212	212.1		Jared Swensen	Thompson Creek does a lot for our local community plus donates to a lot of state charities. I would love to see the mine expansion to go into place so that the TCM can keep operating. It is vital for everyone in this small community that Thompson Creek is able to expand its lands and continue operation. My family does not want to have to move because of job allocation.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
212	212.2		Jared Swensen	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support the proposed land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
212	212.3		Jared Swensen	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
212	212.4		Jared Swensen	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
212	212.5		Jared Swensen	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
212	212.6		Jared Swensen	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5 and 3.2.1.2. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
212	212.7		Jared Swensen	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
213	213.1	Salmon Qwik Lube, Owner	Jaysen Dickens	The mine supports a lot of families in the Salmon area, including friends and family. In two already dwindling towns, Salmon and Challis, if the mine were to shut down it would have a devastating effect on the whole valley. If at all possible we need to help with the future of this community, because without Thompson Creek Mining the economy in this valley will not survive.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
213	213.2	Salmon Qwik Lube, Owner	Jaysen Dickens	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
213	213.3	Salmon Qwik Lube, Owner	Jaysen Dickens	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
214	214.1	Salmon River/Quality Motors, Sales	Shawn Wells	I have many customers that work at Thompson Creek that have supported me over the years. Not only myself, but the dealership in whole sales, parts, and service. We need all jobs we can get in this community to keep people out here.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
214	214.2	Salmon River/Quality Motors, Sales	Shawn Wells	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine. I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
214	214.3	Salmon River/Quality Motors, Sales	Shawn Wells	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
214	214.4	Salmon River/Quality Motors, Sales	Shawn Wells	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
214	214.5	Salmon River/Quality Motors, Sales	Shawn Wells	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
214	214.6	Salmon River/Quality Motors, Sales	Shawn Wells	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
215	215.1	TCM	Ted Shinderling	I am an employee of the TCM. I have been here since start up We have proven ourselves to be environmentally responsible. We are stewards of the land we love. Nobody cares more about this land more than we do! The Thompson Creek track record is good and I feel that we should be able to continue mine operations.	GEN	Comments noted.	
215	215.2	TCM	Ted Shinderling	Working at Thompson Creek has been a great blessing not only in my life but also in the lives of those in the community. They have contributed to many groups and organizations that add value to our small town.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
215	215.3	TCM	Ted Shinderling	Please support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange. Whatever it takes to keep us operational!!!	GEN	Comment noted.	
216	216.1		Rick Frost	I have worked at Thompson Creek off and on for 17 years. It has been extremely good for the community and the people working there. I have personally benefited from the high pay and know many others who have also.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
216	216.2		Rick Frost	Since 1982, Thompson Creek has won numerous environmental awards and they deserve to keep operating.	GEN	Comment noted.	
216	216.3		Rick Frost	I feel that that land exchange will not hurt the surrounding area. It is necessary for the future of this mine.	LAND	Comment noted. Land use conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
217	217.1		Mrs. Joan Woolley	As a small community Thompson creek is overall the main support for Challis and also a major support for Salmon, Idaho. If Thompson Creek was to shut down operations it would deteriorate this small community. It has hurt the community as of now due to past employees uncertainty of the mine's future and have had to leave. Leaving their homes and family members. This is a great community to live in and it would be a shame to see it suffer with the loss of people, businesses having to shut down, and people leaving their homes to find work with the probability of losing their homes here due to foreclosure. Many employees have lived here all their lives and others for many years. Please support expanding TCM.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
217	217.2		Mrs. Joan Woolley	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
217	217.3		Mrs. Joan Woolley	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
217	217.4		Mrs. Joan Woolley	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
217	217.5		Mrs. Joan Woolley	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
218	218.1	TCM, Maintenance Superintendant	Mr. Dan Woolley	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
218	218.2	TCM, Maintenance Superintendant	Mr. Dan Woolley	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
218	218.3	TCM, Maintenance Superintendant	Mr. Dan Woolley	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
219	219.1	Custer County Sheriff Office, Dispatcher	Melanie Corrigan	I support the mine staying open so that all local community member are able to stay in Challis and keep their jobs. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
219	219.2	Custer County Sheriff Office, Dispatcher	Melanie Corrigan	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
219	219.3	Custer County Sheriff Office, Dispatcher	Melanie Corrigan	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
219	219.4	Custer County Sheriff Office, Dispatcher	Melanie Corrigan	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
219	219.5	Custer County Sheriff Office, Dispatcher	Melanie Corrigan	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
220	220.1		Heidi Thomas	I would like to see the expansion take place so we could keep the mine open and running, to keep Challis and the surrounding area populated and thriving. Keeping the mine open would keep families in the area and jobs to be able to stay in the area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
221	221.1		Mr. Dennis Palmer	We support the TCM. They support our community in many ways and we believe they are also competent and conscientious stewards of our lands here in Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
222	222.1		Mr. Cody Walton	The mine supports a lot of great people and it would be a shame to see them unemployed as they have done a lot for me.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
222	222.2		Mr. Cody Walton	I support the proposed land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
222	222.3		Mr. Cody Walton	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
223	223.1		Joe Provence	I have worked at the mine for seven years. I would like to see the Mine Expansion to be approved so that I can keep my job. I support my wife and two kids in Twin Falls. We have been blessed by the high pay and great benefits. Thompson Creek is a wonderful place to work. The schedule works to my favor and it is a good bunch of people.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
223	223.2		Joe Provence	Please support the Mine Expansion and the Land Exchange. Please do what you can to keep the mine operational.	GEN	Comment noted.	
224	224.1		Steve England	I support the mine expansion and land exchange as proposed by TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
224	224.2		Steve England	I feel that this area will lose too much if the mine closes - the people who live here and the tax base. The towns will just dry up if the mine isn't here to support the area and the people.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
224	224.3		Steve England	I feel that we need industry to make this country survive and the mining industry is an important part of making things actually go!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
225	225.1		Jared Ibarra	I am writing today to ask the BLM to support TCM's proposal to expand the mine to Phase 8 and extend the life of the mine development to include this new deposit of moly ore. I also support the proposed land exchange as outlined in the EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
226	226.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Truck Driver	Mr. Gary Fletcher	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
226	226.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Truck Driver	Mr. Gary Fletcher	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
226	226.3	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Truck Driver	Mr. Gary Fletcher	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
226	226.4	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Truck Driver	Mr. Gary Fletcher	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
227	227.1	TCM, Mill Operator	David Soulek	I support the mine expansion because I want to keep my job. But also because Thompson Creek helps out the whole area by providing a lot of high paying jobs and contributing to the county.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
228	228.1		Mrs. Shawn Malcolm	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support the proposed land exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
228	228.2		Mrs. Shawn Malcolm	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
228	228.3		Mrs. Shawn Malcolm	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
228	228.4		Mrs. Shawn Malcolm	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5 and 3.2.1.2. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
229	229.1		Mr. Scott Gay	I also know that Challis as it exists may completely collapse if it were not for TCM. The local community would suffer dearly with out the economic impact they supply. If the land exchange does not occur it will potentially destroy the entire community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
229	229.2		Mr. Scott Gay	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
229	229.3		Mr. Scott Gay	Challis Idaho is very dependant upon the operation of the TCM. I have spent a considerable time around and in Challis and have never noticed any negative influence from the mine. It is well hidden from the public and utilizes our natural resources. The land being exchanged has very limited uses but has a very large impact to the community. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposit of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
229	229.4		Mr. Scott Gay	TCM has been a good steward of our public lands and support Idaho economically in difficult times. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. The families that depend upon Thompson Creek will be forced to leave the area as there are no other jobs that even compare to the pay and benefits of Thompson Creek in the area. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
229	229.5		Mr. Scott Gay	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
229	229.6		Mr. Scott Gay	Molybdenum is somewhat rare and I'm not even sure it is produced anywhere else in the United States and we would then be forced on to be dependent on other countries as we are now for oil. If we can produce a product here in the states versus purchasing it from a foreign country we as a country are so far ahead and not dependent.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
229	229.7		Mr. Scott Gay	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
230	230.1	Island Park Medical Clinic, Family Nurse Practitioner	Ms. Shelby Rohrbaugh	I am positive if the mine is shut down, not only will it cause a negative spiral effect for the local communities but to all those companies and families who depend on the mine for resources and business.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
230	230.2	Island Park Medical Clinic, Family Nurse Practitioner	Ms. Shelby Rohrbaugh	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
230	230.3	Island Park Medical Clinic, Family Nurse Practitioner	Ms. Shelby Rohrbaugh	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
230	230.4	Island Park Medical Clinic, Family Nurse Practitioner	Ms. Shelby Rohrbaugh	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
230	230.5	Island Park Medical Clinic, Family Nurse Practitioner	Ms. Shelby Rohrbaugh	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
230	230.6	Island Park Medical Clinic, Family Nurse Practitioner	Ms. Shelby Rohrbaugh	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions by getting to serve them medically.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
231	231.1		Mr. Richard Jensen	I would love to see the Lion Creek area have a public access and if possible connect the rattlesnake and sink creek area. The main old mining roads would be great for RVs.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
231	231.2		Mr. Richard Jensen	It is very important to me and my family that this land exchange go through. The land near the TCM is already too close to the open pit mine and would cost a lot more to open to the public and would be easily damaged by public access.	LAND, LUR	If TCMC acquired the selected land, the current public use of the selected land would remain essentially the same. For example, the two areas of the selected land occasionally used by the public would still be available for public access under the Access Yes program (assuming IDFG approval).	
231	231.3		Mr. Richard Jensen	Even if Lion Creek area cannot be made public, our economy would suffer greatly without this exchange. I strongly urge you to use this public land in the best interest of the majority of the people who call this area home.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
232	232.1		Geb Gebhardt	Thompson Creek has had a positive affect on both Lemhi and Custer county. It has personally provided electrical and HVAC work for my family and I have toured their welding shop and was taught carbon arc welding. Thompson Creek has a trickle effect on the economy. Let's keep it open.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
232	232.2		Geb Gebhardt	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
232	232.3		Geb Gebhardt	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
233	233.1		Claire Casey	I oppose the expansion of TCM!	GEN	Comment noted.	
233	233.10		Claire Casey	What about the Forest Service approval? Have they approved the expansion?	GEN, NEPA	The Forest Service will issue its own ROD related to the MMPO. The Forest Service ROD will initially be a draft pending an objection period.	
233	233.11		Claire Casey	What are [you] doing to protect wildlife? Do you even consider that aspect since it is not in your major statement.	WLF	Potential impacts to wildlife are discussed in Section 4.7 and Section 5.7.	
233	233.12		Claire Casey	Hope the earthquakes are part of your considerations.	GEO	Earthquakes and seismicity are discussed in Sections 3.2.1.4 and 4.2.1.1.	
233	233.2		Claire Casey	Now the rumor is that by November it will just be a skeleton crew - and these people are staying on so the mining company will never have to foot the cost of clean-up! This is typical agency practice so mines closed will never have to clean up their toxic mess.	HAZ, RCL	TCMC already assumes the cost of long-term water management, monitoring, and reclamation under the terms of their current MPO. Regardless of whether the mine is actively mining or temporarily shut down TCMC has assumed responsibility for these actions. In addition to administration of funding, the agencies administer implementation of reclamation within their jurisdictions (Section 1.7).	
233	233.3		Claire Casey	I have been to the mine - my question about reclamation - let the gigantic hole be filled with water - open as a motorized boating site!	LUR	The open pit would gradually fill with water (Section 2.1.1.8). Allowing motorized boating is not an option that would be considered due to safety concerns and lack of public access to the pit.	
233	233.4		Claire Casey	What about the frighting DAM? - No answer - who will make sure the surface is covered with water forever? Not the mining company - god forbid they have to put up extra money as they make billions of dollars from mining but not cleanup!	WTR, RCL	The IDWR has the authority over the reclamation of the TSF but would not approve a final plan until the time reclamation; however, the most likely scenario is that the TSF would be capped with 7 ft. of pyrite-reduced tailings solids followed by 2 ft. of inert, Type 1 volcanic material. There would not be any water left in the impoundment. Further information regarding reclamation of the TSF is provided in Section 2.1.1.8 of the EIS.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
233	233.5		Claire Casey	Mining companies have bought the BLM and that is reflected in the lack of protection the agency gives to MY PUBLIC LAND!	GEN	The BLM is required to administer BLM land in a nonpartisan manner pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations.	
233	233.6		Claire Casey	...the BLM should not allow for the mine expansion...	GEN	The BLM is evaluating in a nonpartisan manner the proposals made by TCMC per the requirements of the NEPA, FLPMA and Federal mining laws.	
233	233.7		Claire Casey	This is not good for the communities of Clayton and Challis and those inholdings along Highway 75. Everyone commissioners, business owners, city government are placed in a yo-yo environment every 10 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
233	233.8		Claire Casey	When the mine owner speaks - BLM should not bow down.	GEN	The BLM is evaluating the proposals made by TCMC per the requirements of NEPA and the FLPMA. Additionally, allowing for land production, including mining, is part of the BLM's mission.	
233	233.9		Claire Casey	In your statement to the papers, it did not state what the mine would do if BLM gave its approval. The taking off the overburden and putting it into a drainage with water and polluting that drainage should be a huge deal. Are you going to consider this? That should be a major concern. If I can remember correctly, it is this direction that the mine wants to do if the expansion is to go ahead for the BLM consideration.	WTR, HAZ	Analysis of the effects to water resources related to the WRSFs is provided in Section 4.6 of the EIS. The BLM considers the effects on all resources before choosing one of the alternatives. The drainages in which WRSFs are, or could be, located in are small and have relatively little surface water. Also, a water management plan (Lorax 2012a) and adaptive groundwater management plan (Lorax 2012b, Section 2.1.1.9) would be in place for perepetuity.	
234	234.1		Mr. Steven Morgan	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
235	235.1		Rodney Verbeck	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
236	236.1		Pauline Tilman	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
236	236.2		Pauline Tilman	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
236	236.3		Pauline Tilman	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
236	236.4		Pauline Tilman	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
236	236.5		Pauline Tilman	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
236	236.6		Pauline Tilman	I support the proposed Land Exchange. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
237	237.1		Buck Palmer	I support the mine expansion and the land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
238	238.1		Chance Armstrong	I support both the mine expansion and land exchange proposed by TCM in the EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
238	238.2		Chance Armstrong	...the mine offers good jobs, with good pay and benefits.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
238	238.3		Chance Armstrong	Expanding the mine with this proposal would allow me to stay and work in the area I love.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
239	239.1		Richard Harriman	I feel that it is essential for Custer County and the city of Challis to have the BLM approve the proposals put forward by TCM in the EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
239	239.2		Richard Harriman	We would like to see mining in this area continue to be part of the economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
240	240.1	Thompson Creek	Mr. Steven Perrenoud	I approve of the land exchange because I would like to keep my job and other peoples jobs. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
240	240.2	Thompson Creek	Mr. Steven Perrenoud	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
241	241.1		Adam Deal	I would like to see the Mine Expansion Proposal approved so that we can keep our jobs and stay in Challis. Thompson Creek is the only employer around that has benefits and decent pay. We want it to stay operable so it can provide as many jobs as possible.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
241	241.2		Adam Deal	I am all for mining so please do what you can to keep the mine operational. I support the mine expansion and the land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
242	242.1		Lewie Frost	Thompson Creek bought the Broken Wing Ranch and exchanging it with the BLM will make that land available to the public and will allow the mine to continue to run and manage its waste and tailings most efficiently.	LAND, LUR, HAZ	Comment noted.	
242	242.2		Lewie Frost	I support the land exchange and the mine expansion as proposed by TCMC.	GEN	Comment noted.	
243	243.1		Rusty Darrah	I understand what TCM means to the local economy and to the state of Idaho. I have personally seen and felt the effects of reductions in force at TCM. They are very devastating.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
243	243.2		Rusty Darrah	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
244	244.1		Jamie Hardy	There is still a lot of ore to be processed and money to be made here. I believe that the mine should continue operations and be able to access the additional ore deposits. I also support the Mine Expansion proposal because I would like to keep my job which would allow me to stay where my family is.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
244	244.2		Jamie Hardy	Please support the mine expansion and the land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
244	244.3		Jamie Hardy	I would like to see the public have access to the land that was not available before for camping, hunting and other recreational activities.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
245	245.1		Larry Maynard	We want to see the mine expanded. I have worked at the TCM for 18 of the past 20 years. This is the way we make our living and what we depend on, and what the county depends on. Actually this mine is what the whole surrounding area depends on - the businesses and schools in Salmon, Mackay, Stanley, Challis, Arco and on down the line. We have people at the mine who live far beyond this area, from Idaho Falls, Emmett and Kuna, and they all benefit from this mine. We have ore that will last and can be mined for years and years. We want this to go through so this economy can continue to support the area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
245	245.2		Larry Maynard	I support the proposal by Thompson Creek mine to expand the mine and exchange the lands as proposed.	GEN	Comment noted.	
246	246.1		Kel Erickson	I support the Mine Expansion and the Land Exchange because I want to keep my job and stay in the area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
246	246.2		Kel Erickson	I would like to see the mining industry in general succeed and get the permits that they need to stay operable.	GEN	Comment noted.	
246	246.3		Kel Erickson	I love central Idaho. The mine contributes so much to surrounding communities that are dependant on the mine. I used to be a rancher but discovered that the pay is not nearly as good. I have been a lot of things in my life time. This job is by far the best of all my experiences. The income helped me raise my kids in a stable environment.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
246	246.4		Kel Erickson	Please support the mine and the land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
247	247.1		Tina Foster	I support the TCM Expansion and the Land Exchange because I am an employee at Thompson Creek. My life depends on the mine. Thompson Creek not only supports me but also the community. The contributions to the community have also benefited my family. My kids were born and raised here and graduated from the schools that Thompson Creek contributed to. I feel that the economy would also suffer without the mine. Please help the mine stay open.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
247	247.2		Tina Foster	I support the Mine Expansion and the Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
248	248.1		Andy Bunch	I have been employed by the mine for the last 5 years. I have been coming up here for 20 years before that as a contracted employee for Erickson Glass. I was really happy when Thompson Creek hired me on permanently because of the benefits TCM offers its employees. I have a wife and four kids. We have all been thankful for the benefits. My two year old was born 6 weeks early and had to take life flight out of Salmon to Missoula. He was in a NIC [natal infant care] unit for 21 days. Without the benefits, our family would have been ruined. My insurance through TCM paid for the whole thing.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
248	248.2		Andy Bunch	Please do whatever it takes to keep the mine going so that we can continue our employment here.	GEN	Comment noted.	
249	249.1		Skyler Darrah	I have worked at TCM for a year. This has been my first mining job. I chose mining as a profession because it pays well. I am very happy with my pay at Thompson Creek and would like to continue my employment here. I also enjoy living in Challis. I have lived in the area for 14 years. I would like to stay here as long as I can.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
249	249.2		Skyler Darrah	Please support the mine expansion.	GEN	Comment noted.	
250	250.1		Marcus Wright	Everyone around here hopes that the mine stays running. If the mine shuts down, the community of Challis and other surrounding communities would suffer.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
250	250.2		Marcus Wright	I am writing to show my support for both the mine expansion and the land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
251	251.1		Jon Shipp	...I support both the Land Exchange and the Mine Expansion as proposed by TCM in the EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
251	251.2		Jon Shipp	I am aware of the environmental issues the mine deals with and the steps they take to protect land and water. I am confident that they are doing a good job protecting the environment.	GEN, WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
251	251.3		Jon Shipp	We do a lot of erosion control to protect against runoff and maintain stream water quality.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
251	251.4		Jon Shipp	We do reclamation of mined and impacted lands including roads and exploration areas. We use best practices including planting native seeds that grow well in this high altitude environment. We replant trees and grasses in reclaimed areas and contour the land.	RCL	This comment is not specific to the project and is beyond the scope of this project.	
251	251.5		Jon Shipp	Thompson Creek is conscious of health and human safety by controlling dust from the roads and the ore piles and have used innovative technology, such as wind fences, not previously used in the mining industry.	ANC	Comment noted.	
251	251.6		Jon Shipp	We are conscious of managing hazardous wastes responsibly and controlling any fuel releases or other spills immediately and according to all state an federal requirements. We are set up to respond immediately to these types of occurrences. I am confident that the mine will move forward into Phase 8 in an environmentally safe and protective manner as the mine develops into new ore bodies and manages the associated waste and tailings.	HAZ	Comment noted.	
251	251.7		Jon Shipp	Having worked in the environmental department at Thompson Creek more than a dozen years, I am confident that the management here will take the steps necessary to protect water quality into the future, long after the mine has ceased operations.	WTR, RCL	Comment noted. Long-term water treatment is discussed in Sections 2.1.1.6, 2.1.1.9, and 3.6.	
251	251.8		Jon Shipp	I am also confident that reclamation will be done in a way that will put this land back into its native state.	RCL	Reclamation would not be able to achieve exactly the same "pre-mine" conditions. The overall goal of the reclamation plan is to reclaim the mine site to support wildlife habitats similar to those which occur adjacent to the site. Related objectives include hydrologic function, soil productivity, and aesthetics. The reclamation of the site would produce landforms which provide habitat features and increase the amount of habitat edge. The open pit would not be backfilled, but instead would be fenced and remain as a water storage facility.	
252	252.1		Michael Carl Wall	I have been an employee of Thompson Creek for the last eight years and consider the company to be excellent to employees, a positive contributor to local and state economies, and a great steward of the environment. TCM provides a job for myself and indirectly supports many of my children and grandchildren.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
252	252.2		Michael Carl Wall	I support the NEPA process...	NEPA	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
252	252.3		Michael Carl Wall	...I support the mine expansion and land exchange as described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). I support the proposed alternatives as described in the DEIS, and I strongly encourage the agencies to support TCM and proceed with the process as currently described in the DEIS.	GEN	Comments noted.	
252	252.4		Michael Carl Wall	I look forward to the continued success of the TCM and the positive impacts the mine has on Idaho families, local and state economies, and continued leadership in the mining industry in safety and the environment.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
253	253.1		Concerned Citizen	I live in Challis and I think TCM so keep on running cause it would make a big impact on our community. As for as our school to house property value.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
254	254.1		Codi Adams	I work in Mill Maintenance at TCM. I have been with the mine for 6 years. I support the mine expansion because I want to keep my job. I know that the community also depends on the contributions of Thompson Creek.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
254	254.2		Codi Adams	Please support the proposed mine expansion so that the mine can stay open for an additional 10 years.	GEN	Comment noted.	
255	255.1		Richard Barber	There are not too many jobs in this state that allow me to make the money that I do here. I think that mining is very import to this state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
255	255.2		Richard Barber	...the environmentalists have too much power dictating what goes on in Idaho and other Western States.	OS	This comment is not specific to the project and is beyond the scope of this project.	
255	255.3		Richard Barber	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
255	255.4		Richard Barber	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
255	255.5		Richard Barber	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
255	255.6		Richard Barber	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
255	255.7		Richard Barber	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
255	255.8		Richard Barber	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
256	256.1	TCM, Mill Coordinator	Mr. Bill Bradshaw	The impact the mine expansion would have on the community and surrounding towns is great. It would be devastating if the mine was not able to continue operating.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
256	256.2	TCM, Mill Coordinator	Mr. Bill Bradshaw	TCM has bee a very good steward of the land and the environment around us.	GEN	Comment noted.	
257	257.1	TCM, Mill Operations Coordinator	Mike Bruno	The opportunities that the mine has provided including high pay, employee benefits and family atmosphere have allowed my family to experience a good life in the community of Challis. Extending mine operations would give us the opportunity to stay in the community and continue to build our family in an area that we love. The mine has been generous to support community groups and events helping meet their needs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
257	257.2	TCM, Mill Operations Coordinator	Mike Bruno	The mine has been very instrumental in molding stewards of the land and taking care of our resources. Please support the proposed mine expansion.	GEN	Comment noted.	
258	258.1	TCM, Electrician	Bruce Claxton	Thompson Creek is a great company to work for and are environmentally conscious.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
258	258.2	TCM, Electrician	Bruce Claxton	They use the best practices to make sure the land and water are not polluted.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
258	258.3	TCM, Electrican	Bruce Claxton	I hope they can stay in business for many years to come, for my job and the others that work here. We need the proposed mine expansion for Thompson Creek to keep going and keep the hundreds of people working here employed.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
258	258.4	TCM, Electrician	Bruce Claxton	I would like to see the land exchange go through. Thompson Creek has no use for the ranch and it would help the mining process a lot. We need this so we can expand into phase 8 which is our next step.	LAND	TCMC purchased the Broken Wing Ranch specifically to offer it as part of the land exchange with the BLM. The decision on the land exchange would not change the decision on the MMPO; the MMPO can occur regardless of which land disposal alternative is chosen, including the no action.	
258	258.5	TCM, Electrician	Bruce Claxton	So please accept Thompson Creek expansion proposal.	GEN	Comment noted.	
259	259.1		John Coles	I would like the Mine Expansion Proposal to be approved so that I can keep my job and so that the Salmon and Challis communities can continue on. Without the mine, there wouldn't be much going on.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
259	259.2		John Coles	I would also like to support the land exchange because I would like to open up the corridor that will allow public access to the land previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
259	259.3		John Coles	I support the Land Exchange. Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
260	260.1		Steve England	...[I] work for TCM and would really like the land exchange to go through so that the mine will stay open and my employment will continue. I would like to be able to stay here until I can retire.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
260	260.2		Steve England	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
260	260.3		Steve England	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
261	261.1		Kel Erickson	I support the Mine Expansion and the Land Exchange because I want to keep my job and stay in the area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
261	261.2		Kel Erickson	I would like to see the mining industry in general succeed and get the permits that they need to stay operable.	GEN	Comment noted.	
261	261.3		Kel Erickson	I love central Idaho. The mine contributes so much to surrounding communities that are dependant on the mine. I used to be a rancher but discovered that the pay is not nearly as good. I have been a lot of things in my life time. This job is by far the best of all my experiences. The income helped me raise my kids in a stable environment.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
261	261.4		Kel Erickson	Please support the mine expansion and the land exchange. Anything to help keep the mine going.	GEN	Comment noted.	
262	262.1		Jan Hardman	The success of our business was a direct result of the mine and its many employees. The employment opportunities provided by the mine have made it possible for many of the young folks in Challis to remain in the area and to raise their families. The better than average pay schedule has made it possible for them to build or purchase new homes and enjoy a life style that cannot be had in the cities.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
262	262.2		Jan Hardman	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
262	262.3		Jan Hardman	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. AS a former business owner in Challis I am aware of the economic value of the mine to the area. I was personally involved with the mine from its very beginning. I worked with Brown & Root and several of the sub-contractors during the construction phase of the mine. I have several family member who work for or have worked at the mine and therefore know the value of the jobs provided by the mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
262	262.4		Jan Hardman	The mines need for a continuous supply of high quality electricity provided the area with a much needed power line upgrade. The need for reliable communications system has enabled the local telephone company to expand its facilities.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
262	262.5		Jan Hardman	The tax base to the county by the mine and its many employees has enabled the county to expand many of its services.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
262	262.6		Jan Hardman	I believe that the proposed land exchange will also provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
263	263.1		Jim Jarnagin	I support the proposal by Thompson Creek mine to expand the mine operation to include Phase 8, including east and west high walls.	GEN	Comment noted.	
263	263.2		Jim Jarnagin	The mine needs to expand the waste dumps and water infiltration systems as part of this process. The tailings system also needs to be expanded under the proposed mine expansion.	HAZ, WTR	Comment noted. Under the proposed MMPO the WRSFs and TSF would be expanded. Under all alternatives, including Alternative M1, the water management system would be expanded/improved.	
263	263.3		Jim Jarnagin	TCM and its operation has a big impact on the economy of Central Idaho, and I support continuing the life of the mine as described in this EIS. I urge the BLM to support the Mine's proposal as written.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
264	264.1		John Keppner	I would like TCM to be allowed to continue to operate this mine. They have a proven record of good stewardship at this mine. I support expansion of the mine to include Phase 8.	GEN	Comment noted.	
264	264.2		John Keppner	Thompson Creek has been a good community partner and has supported the communities in this area for many years, especially any and all youth programs and activities. The list is long of those organizations, groups, and entities that have received support from the mine over the years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
264	264.3		John Keppner	I oppose the land exchange.	LAND	Comment noted.	
264	264.4		John Keppner	There is already too much federal land in this county and other counties in Idaho.	LUR	Under the preferred land disposal alternative (L2) the amount of Federal land would decrease by a negligible amount in Custer County and would increase by a negligible amount in Bannock County (Section 4.12.2.2). Other counties in Idaho are out of scope of this analysis.	
265	265.1		Pat Kinney	I think it is a good idea to put the land to use where people are able to enjoy it and keep the income in this side of the state going. Without the TCM, this area would be negatively impacted in a wide spread area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
265	265.2		Pat Kinney	I support the land exchange and the mine expansion as proposed by TCMC in the EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
265	265.3		Pat Kinney	I want to continue my employment at this mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
266	266.1	TCM, Heavy Equipment Operator	Ms. Tara Lampman	Due to unreasonable environmental restrictions in Washington State I have suffered job layoffs and financial difficulty. I am a fourth generation resident of my rural home town in Randle WA and I refuse to be forced to permanently leave my home that I love because over zealous environmentalist have forced good employers who pay their employees well and care about the community to go elsewhere with their companies.	OS	This comment is not specific to the project and is beyond the scope of this project.	
266	266.2	TCM, Heavy Equipment Operator	Ms. Tara Lampman	I am in support of the proposed mine expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
266	266.3	TCM, Heavy Equipment Operator	Ms. Tara Lampman	I am not in favor of seeing a land exchange. The ranch land that has been proposed in the land exchange would be greatly missed. So much farm and ranch land is disappearing that I would be sad to see this Ranch forever lost.	LAND	Under the agency-preferred alternative (Alternative L2), the ranch would remain in agriculture and with livestock grazing, but with some changes to increase protection of natural resources.	
266	266.4	TCM, Heavy Equipment Operator	Ms. Tara Lampman	But because TCM is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho and in my personal case is a vital for me to make a living and keep my home and horse ranch in Randle, Washington. So as you can see the TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me, my family, and friends directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
266	266.5	TCM, Heavy Equipment Operator	Ms. Tara Lampman	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed Phase 8.	GEN	Comment noted.	
266	266.6	TCM, Heavy Equipment Operator	Ms. Tara Lampman	TCM is one of the best mines I have worked for that really do care about the environment and work very hard to protect the land, water, wildlife, and the surrounding communities of the mine site.	WTR, WLF, SOC	Comment noted.	
267	267.1		Greg Mills	Please support the Land Exchange and Mine Expansion	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
267	267.10		Greg Mills	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
267	267.11		Greg Mills	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
267	267.2		Greg Mills	My job is not the only reason that I support it. I like to hunt and fish in the area and I understand that the land exchange will open up new hunting areas.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
267	267.3		Greg Mills	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
267	267.4		Greg Mills	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
267	267.5		Greg Mills	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
267	267.6		Greg Mills	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
267	267.7		Greg Mills	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
267	267.8		Greg Mills	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
267	267.9		Greg Mills	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
268	268.1		Tad Nigg	I support the mine expansion because I would like to preserve my job and the jobs of the people I work with. I have worked at Thompson Creek off and on for several years. I always come back to Thompson Creek because they are a good employer and the benefits are good. I would like to stay here and se the mine keep going. The location is awesome.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
269	269.1		Dale Nutt	I also work for TCM, I feel this is good for my town and my son and me for our lives. I support this proposed mine expansion and land exchange for TCM. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
269	269.2		Dale Nutt	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
270	270.1	Thompson Creek, Equipment Operator	Jim Peninger	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
270	270.2	Thompson Creek, Equipment Operator	Jim Peninger	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
271	271.1		Bryan Ruddell	I fully support the Expansion and Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
271	271.10		Bryan Ruddell	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
271	271.2		Bryan Ruddell	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
271	271.3		Bryan Ruddell	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
271	271.4		Bryan Ruddell	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
271	271.5		Bryan Ruddell	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
271	271.6		Bryan Ruddell	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
271	271.7		Bryan Ruddell	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
271	271.8		Bryan Ruddell	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
271	271.9		Bryan Ruddell	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
272	272.1		Anthony Tappan	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
273	273.1	Thompson Creek, Mill Operator	Mr. Dave Thomas	I have worked here for four years and urge you to support expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
273	273.2	Thompson Creek, Mill Operator	Mr. Dave Thomas	...Thompson Creek is important to central Idaho because it lets folks like me who love the area to stay here, have a good job and still enjoy the activities I love in the outdoors.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
274	274.1	TCM, Environmental Equipment Operator	Curt Whittaker	My family depends on the mine. It is a good asset to Custer County and Lemhi County. The people depend on the income and the benefits that TCM offers. I have worked other places and this is the best place I have worked. TCM takes care of their people and the land they are operating on they protect the land and water and help with the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
274	274.2	TCM, Environmental Equipment Operator	Curt Whittaker	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
274	274.3	TCM, Environmental Equipment Operator	Curt Whittaker	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
274	274.4	TCM, Environmental Equipment Operator	Curt Whittaker	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
274	274.5	TCM, Environmental Equipment Operator	Curt Whittaker	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
274	274.6	TCM, Environmental Equipment Operator	Curt Whittaker	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
274	274.7	TCM, Environmental Equipment Operator	Curt Whittaker	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
274	274.8	TCM, Environmental Equipment Operator	Curt Whittaker	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
275	275.1		Martha Strickler	The mine here is a very important value to our area - the loss would be very high impact to our area. We hope to have the mine continue here.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
276	276.1		Ted Strickler	I am in favor of the mine staying in production here. The loss of the mine would cause loss of income here and devaluation of all properties in the total area here.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
277	277.1		Charlotte R. Malcom	I would like to see the mine continue to operate for I have two sons that are employed there. It will affect Custer and Lemhi Counties. There are no jobs to speak of in these areas.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
278	278.1		Kandice Rembelski	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
278	278.2		Kandice Rembelski	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
279	279.1	Bailey's Tire & Auto Parts	Doug and Becky Bailey	Our business relies heavily on TCM. They are our biggest customer and carry us through the winter when the ranches have all but shut down. If the mine closes it would be devastating to our business. We have 5 full time employees and in the summer as many as 9. If the mine closes, most of the people will leave, thus making Challis a ghost town. TCM is such a large part of this community, I don't know how we would go on. I truly doubt that I would be able to keep my business open.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
280	280.1	Bailey's Tire & Auto Parts	Ms. Lynne McBride	I work for Bailey Tire and Auto. My job relies on sales. Thompson Creek is one of our largest accounts and we really depend on them.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
280	280.2	Bailey's Tire & Auto Parts	Ms. Lynne McBride	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
281	281.1		Ron Bricker	If they close the mine it will adversely affect all segments of the area, from the schools to the electric co-op to the businesses.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
281	281.2		Ron Bricker	It is extremely hard to open new mining with all of the permits and environmental issues so we need to keep existing ones open and working.	GEN, OS	This comment is beyond the scope of this project.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
281	281.3		Ron Bricker	Recession and job loss issues are still present.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
282	282.1	Custer County Commissioners	Wayne F. Butts, Chairman	As the largest employer in our county we encourage every possible avenue be pursued for their continuation. Many benefits have surfaced having a highly regarded company like TCM offer a livelihood to our local citizens. The community also has appreciated their encouragement to their employees to serve on many boards and committees through the years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
282	282.2	Custer County Commissioners	Wayne F. Butts, Chairman	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
282	282.3	Custer County Commissioners	Wayne F. Butts, Chairman	They also spend considerable dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. They help to make happy holidays for many families who would otherwise go without.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
282	282.4	Custer County Commissioners	Wayne F. Butts, Chairman	In studying through the Federal Registry Posting we find we can unanimously support the alternatives listed as M2-MMPO as submitted by TCMC and L2-Land Exchange Proposal submitted by TCMC.	GEN	Comment noted.	
283	283.1	Berry Electric, Inc.	Rex and Luanne Berry	We have lived in Challis since 1981. This is our home. The proposed expansion would help us remain in our home and our town.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
284	284.1	Custer Telephone Cooperative, Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
284	284.2	Custer Telephone Cooperative, Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	Thompson Creek uses 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
284	284.3	Custer Telephone Cooperative, Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	The company is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages, therefore stimulating the overall economy in Idaho. The company is also a supporter of the communities, schools and numerous events in Custer and Lemhi counties, Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
284	284.4	Custer Telephone Cooperative, Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
284	284.5	Custer Telephone Cooperative, Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	I encourage a positive decision to approve the Land Exchange and Mine Plan Expansion.	GEN	Comment noted.	
285	285.1		David Termer	The families that depend on the mine and businesses are effected.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
286	286.1	Bonneville Industrial Supply Company	Jordan Thacker	The continuation of the mine is very important to our business. Thompson Creek Mining provides us the ability to serve other business throughout the Challis/Salmon area. Without TCM's business we would no longer be able to serve these other businesses. The mine is a strong contributor to the success of our business and a vital part of local economy throughout central and eastern Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
286	286.2	Bonneville Industrial Supply Company	Jordan Thacker	Thank you for letting me take this opportunity to express my support for Thompson Creek Mining Company's expansion and land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
287	287.1	Bonneville Industrial Supply Company	Kent and Garrett Thacker	We, Bonneville Industrial Supply Co., a business for the last fifty years of eastern Idaho and supplier to Thompson Creek Mining Company are unanimously in support of its proposed Mine Expansion and Land Exchange. We have been supplying goods and services to TCM since the construction of the mine began and look forward to the continuation of these services in the future.	GEN	Comment noted.	
287	287.2	Bonneville Industrial Supply Company	Kent and Garrett Thacker	TCM is considered one of our largest customers. They are highly recognized for purchasing their goods and services locally throughout Idaho. They are not only a great asset to our company, but also to all of Idaho. TCM's record of environmental excellence and overall operations are considered one of the highest in Idaho. The domino effect will be disastrous not only to our company, but also to our region and entire state if this expansion and land exchange does not take place. Eastern Idaho relies largely on industries of this size for its economic survival. If we continue to lose these large industries, our company which employs several employees at various locations throughout Idaho will not be able to survive, thus resulting in even more lost taxes and revenue to our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
288	288.1		Marshall Ogden	The mine is a vital factor economically to even maintain the status quo.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
288	288.2		Marshall Ogden	We encourage the government to reasonably help the mine stay operational.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
289	289.1		Unknown	Mine expansion means more jobs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
290	290.1		Susie Morton	We need the mine to support our economy and schools. Without the mine the town of Challis will dry up and many businesses will have to close.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
291	291.1		Rick Philps	If the mine shuts down everybody's taxes will raise bunches.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
291	291.2		Rick Philps	Also, the land exchange should be left on the tax rolls, preferably as working ranches.	LAND	Under the agency-preferred alternative (Alternative L2), the ranch would remain in agriculture and with livestock grazing, but with some changes to increase protection of natural resources.	
292	292.1	Moly-Cop USA	Steven Ornduff	...Thompson Creek is an extremely important corporate citizen, making not only significant contributions to the tax base of the local area and the State of Idaho, but also in the sponsorship of many educational and charitable activities in the community. Your approval of the proposed Land Exchange will make the mine plan and thus the future of Thompson Creek possible. By doing this, you are supporting not only the employees and families of Thompson Creek, but also are allowing the continuation of significant contributions to the local community and the State.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
293	293.1	Redbird Mine	Ross E. Williams	My comments will not address the MMPO, as I believe TCMC is a good steward of the land and the various alternatives to the MMPO do not directly affect us.	GEN	Comment noted.	
293	293.2	Redbird Mine	Ross E. Williams	Some of the Land Disposal Alternatives, however, would significantly affect the value of our property and restrict our enjoyment of it due to the fact that our western property line abuts the eastern property line of the Selected Land shown in Figure 1.2 of the EIS.	LAND	The effects to property adjacent to the selected and offered lands are described in the EIS (Section 4.13.2.). The effects in the DEIS were revised in the FEIS to describe an effect to the private property adjacent to the selected land. However, the effect would not be significant as no new activities on the selected land would be reasonably foreseeable in the subject area.	
293	293.3	Redbird Mine	Ross E. Williams	Our preferences (in declining order) for the different Land Disposal Alternatives are as follows: 1. Alternative L4 - Reduced Area Land Exchange, Fee Simple - Support 2. Alternative L1 - No Action - Support 3. Alternative L5 - Reduced Are Land Exchange, Easement - Mildly Oppose 4. Alternative L2 - Land Exchange Proposal - Strongly Oppose 5. Alternative L3 - Land Sale - Strongly Oppose	LAND	Comment noted.	
293	293.4	Redbird Mine	Ross E. Williams	Here are our reasons for the preference order above: 1. Potential conflicts from sharing a common property line. TCMC is a high-impact user of the environment. Our use of our property (vacation/recreation) could not be more diametrically opposed. We have had a cordial relationship over the years because we are separated by enough of a buffer zone so that our activities do not affect each other. Alternatives L2 and L3 would eliminate that buffer zone. While the EIS states that TCMC has no current plans for mining or development, the fact is that they would own the property and could use it in any legal way under Alt L2 or L3, irrespective of any negative impact it would have on us.	LAND	The NEPA process is limited to evaluating reasonably foreseeable effects, i.e., those that are likely to occur or are probable rather than those that are merely possible. However, the effects analysis was revised to include an effect to the property value of the adjacent private land.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
293	293.5	Redbird Mine	Ross E. Williams	2. Conflict with proposed direct sale of public lands to Red Bird Mine. In 2005, it was brought to my attention that land surrounding our property had been identified in the then current RMP for disposal. The desire by the BLM was to square our property lines, eliminate an in-holding, and resolve a property line that cut through one of our buildings. We pursued that and were significantly along in the process, have completed a BA, EA, and cultural survey, among other studies. In fact, we only had to complete the final surveying and consummate the sale. We spent over $100,000 on this, however due to the recession and real estate crash, we put the project on delay. We would like to eventually complete the process and purchase the property that had been identified by the BLM for disposal. Alternatives L2, L3, and L5 encroach upon the proposed western property line of the disposal land we had hoped to acquire.	LAND	The TCMC-BLM land exchange proposal included BLM land on the east side of S. Creek Road adjacent to the Red Bird property. However, the BLM believes a property line along S. Creek Road (except adjacent to the sliver of Red Bird property on the east side of the road) would be in the best interest of the public, e.g., readily identifiable on the ground and excludes riparian areas along S. Creek. Therefore, the boundary of the selected land was modified accordingly for Alternative L2 (with the agreement of the proponent), Alternative L3, and Alternative L5. Accordingly, in the event of a sale of BLM land around the Red Bird property, the western boundary of the sale land would be similarly modified. The DEIS was revised to clarify that the northeast boundary of the selected land would be S. Creek Road except for where the boundary would be adjacent to a sliver of Red Bird property on the west side of the road.	
293	293.6	Redbird Mine	Ross E. Williams	3. Reduced value of our property. As a recreational property, there is value in the absolute seclusion we currently enjoy by being surrounded by federal land. Abutting the private property of a heavy industrial neighbor, as would be the case under Alts L2, L3, and to a certain extent L5, will undoubtedly reduce our property value, although it is difficult to say exactly how much.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
293	293.7	Redbird Mine	Ross E. Williams	With that said, we want to be as accommodating as possible to TCMC, which is why we prefer L4 - Reduced Area Land Exchange to L1 - No Action. We appreciate that TCMC is Custer County's largest employer and contributes significantly to the local economy. We believe Alternative L4 allows TCMC to pursue its mining activities in full without encroaching on our future enjoyment of or plans for our property.	LAND, SOC	Comment noted.	
294	294.1	Dubois Construction	Derin Dubois	I am a contractor and any extra work indirectly from the mine is obvious.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
295	295.1	Goodyear, Off-the-Road Tires Region Manager	David M. Stanley	There is not a huge amount of mining in my eight state territories so the closure of this mine site will have a large and adverse effect o the health of my region, and could possibly impact my job.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
296	296.1		Ms. Elma Bradbury	If the mine closes it will make taxes raise. Friends and family will have to move away. Prices will get depressed on housing where we have to sell.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
297	297.1		Elinore Carrigan	We need the economy of the mine for our county. We want our young people to have jobs and an opportunity to stay home if they choose.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
298	298.1	Salmon River Electric Cooperative, Inc., General Manager	Ken Dizes	Salmon River Electric Cooperative, Inc. has served electricity to the Thompson Creek Mining Company for over thirty years. During those thirty plus years TCMC has been instrumental in keeping power rates affordable to our member owners. This is largely attributed to the large number of workers they employ and the larger customer base it creates for the Cooperative. TCMC's continued operation is important to SREC's ability to continue offering affordable electricity to its member owners. Providing affordable electricity to our member owners is vital to the local economies of Challis, Clayton, Stanley communities and surrounding areas we serve.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
298	298.2	Salmon River Electric Cooperative, Inc., General Manager	Ken Dizes	SREC supports the Mine Expansion and Land Exchange Proposals. TCMC has provided excellent environmental stewardship in our opinion and we have every confidence that they will continue to do so. We know that it is very important to the mine's future operation that these proposals are approved by the Bureau of Land Management. We urge the BLM to approve the proposals and move expeditiously to implement the steps necessary to make the continued operation of the mine a reality.	GEN	Comment noted.	
298	298.3	Salmon River Electric Cooperative, Inc., General Manager	Ken Dizes	TCMC has been fiscally responsible to the Cooperative. In addition we have witnessed the mine has supported our youth and many organizations, and events in our community. We strongly believe they have improved the quality of life in the communities and areas we serve.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
298	298.4	Salmon River Electric Cooperative, Inc., General Manager	Ken Dizes	Once again we urge you to approve and move forward the steps necessary to implement the Mine Expansion and Land Exchange Proposals. It will help facilitate the rebounding of our sluggish local, state and national economies not to mention bolstering the global supply of an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted.	
299	299.1		Judy Madsen	Mine expansion is vital to our community economically as well as with schools and support in the community. As a retired school teacher I know what losing the numerous families will do to the school system. Challis will be in dire straits.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
300	300.1		Richard Malcolm	Closing the mine would affect the businesses in Lemhi and Custer Counties and also the state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
301	301.1		Gary Slette	As a citizen of the USA, I am in favor of jobs in this country. Our natural resources need to be fully developed for the country's benefit. Pushing jobs away to other countries only serves to defeat America.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
301	301.2		Gary Slette	The land exchange is fair and prudent and needs to be accomplished.	LAND	As noted in Section 2.2 of the DEIS, FLPMA requires that the public interest would be well served by a land exchange, In considering whether an exchange is in the public interest, the FLPMA directs the Secretary of the Interior to "give full consideration to better Federal land management and the needs of State and local people, including needs for lands for the economy, community expansion, recreation areas, food, fiber, minerals, and fish and wildlife..." The Secretary must also find "that the values and the objectives which Federal lands or interests to be conveyed may serve if retained in Federal ownership are not more than the values of the non-Federal lands or interests and the public objectives they could serve if acquired" (FLPMA Section 206(a)). The EIS evaluates the effects to the resources such that the decision maker may evaluate if the land exchange would be in the public interest.	
302	302.1	Motion Industries, Corporate Account Manager	Ron Kesler	We feel that Thompson Creek Metals is a responsible and vital producer of precious metals throughout North America and specifically in Idaho. Thompson Creek Metals is a strong business partner with whom we have a long standing relationship. In addition to the favorable relationship with TCM, I feel the total economic impact of their mining operation is also an important benefit to the community, Idaho and the nation.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
302	302.2	Motion Industries, Corporate Account Manager	Ron Kesler	I would like to express my support of the proposed mine expansion and land exchange in Central Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
303	303.1		Mike Shaffer	Heavy equipment hauler - so would lose some loads - our economy in the northwest is already depressed enough!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
304	304.1		Larry and Carol Andiss	We have a son-in-law and three grandsons that work at the mine. If the mine closed, taxes would ?????! Houses would foreclose. Electricity would go up. All life would be affected.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
305	305.1	Conrad Bischoff Inc., Vice President	Kirk Hansen	TCM is the chief financial entity for Custer County. Without the mine, Custer County would not be able to support itself. In addition to employment the mine gives many scholarships to local students, the main support for many local charities, and the main financial backer for local functions such as rodeos, concerts, and schools.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
305	305.2	Conrad Bischoff Inc., Vice President	Kirk Hansen	The molybdenum from TCM is some of the purest in the world. Molybdenum is an important ingredient in products we use everyday, including lubricants, computers, and steel.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
305	305.3	Conrad Bischoff Inc., Vice President	Kirk Hansen	We at Conrad & Bischoff hope that TCM will be allowed to expand their operations and thus benefit local, as well as, far reaching economies.	GEN	Comment noted.	
306	306.1	Stinker Stores, President	Charley Jones	In our role of fuel supplier to the mine, we visit the mine site nearly every day it is operating. I have personally visited the mine site on many occasions. Thompson Creek's management and people are dedicated, ethical, and professional. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
306	306.2	Stinker Stores, President	Charley Jones	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
307	307.1	Hydrometrics, Inc., President	Michael Wignot	Hydrometrics is sending this letter in support of the plans for expansion and exchange of land at the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
307	307.2	Hydrometrics, Inc., President	Michael Wignot	Hydrometrics, Inc. is an environmental consulting firm, with staff in Montana and Idaho, which is proud of our small role in helping Thompson Creek with their efforts to use best management practices to keep their environmental footprint to a minimum. We have assisted the mine with several projects to improve the quality of their discharge water.	WTR	Comment noted.	
307	307.3	Hydrometrics, Inc., President	Michael Wignot	Additionally, we have helped Thompson Creek with projects to reduce dust and improve air quality. We have been impressed by their willingness to tackle these projects head-on using the best available technologies to achieve the best management practices for controlling the environmental impacts of their mine.	ANC	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
307	307.4	Hydrometrics, Inc., President	Michael Wignot	A few of the important benefits this expansion will provide include the following: Development of a critical resource that is important to our country. Good jobs with high wages and excellent benefits. Tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars in local giving to vital community resources. Support and jobs to service providers like Hydrometrics.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
308	308.1		Ms. Linda Curtis	I am senior of this community and have a rental property so the more people in town spreads the expense. I work in this school district for thirty-four years so I saw the boom-bust from that perspective. I love this area, hope we can keep as many of our young families here.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
309	309.1		Dick Finlayson	We recognize the beneficial and positive impact TCM has on Challis, Custer County and the surrounding area. We strongly support the proposed expansion and land exchange.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
310	310.1		Susan Buxton	The historic use, job creation and thoughtful stewardship justifies extending the mine's operations. Environmentalists do not employ the people of Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
311	311.1		DeLouis Jewitt	I believe the mine should be allowed to keep going. They help with the taxes besides all of the other donations they give. They also give a lot of jobs to people.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
312	312.1		Ralph Williams	I hate the thought of the mine closing down. It helps the community a lot. And it give the younger people a job and that is what it is all about.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
313	313.1		Martin Sandborgh	I ...worked at TCM for 6 years and have seen the positive impact on the communities of Salmon and Challis, Idaho. I have relocated on account of cutbacks but still own a house in Salmon. I would very much like to see TCM continue its operation at Clayton.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
314	314.1		Jerry Miller	As a resident of Lemhi County I can definitely see how the mine closure will affect our entire area. Aside from government employment Thompson Creek is the largest employer bar none. Many Salmon residents work there as well as those from Challis. Closure will very adversely affect the economics of both counties. Mine expansion is good for us all.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
315			Heidi Haserot	[no text or comments contained in email]		No comments to address.	
316	316.1		Sandy Thomsen	We have a law office in Challis and closing the mine would adversely affect our business.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
317	317.1		Perry Whittaker	The TCM is a major employer in Custer County and as such is vitally important to the local economy not only for good paying jobs but also its financial importance to the county. It is also important to the tax revenues for the State of Idaho. It offers several good paying jobs that would be difficult to replace if Thompson Creek were not operational.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
317	317.2		Perry Whittaker	The Modified Mining Plan of Operations (MMPO) is important to the future of this mining operation. Assuming that it provides for best management practices, continued mining operations, and ultimately a final reclamation plan approved by the agencies for the depleted site at the end of mining operations my recommendation is to approve the EIS that supports the MMPO.	GEN	Chapter 2 presents the proposed mining operations; environmental controls, monitoring, and mitigation; and reclamation. Comment noted.	
317	317.3		Perry Whittaker	There is a large discrepancy in federal versus private acres to be exchanged; however, as long as the appraisals are based on equal market value the accompanying exchange is desirable. This assumes that mineral value is not part of the valuation. If mineral value is to be included, it will likely be very difficult to determine with much sense of accuracy. It would then be extremely important for the appraisal assignment to be carried out by an appraiser with similar experience and reviewed under the Yellow Book standards.	LAND, SOC	There is no meaningful mineral value related to the selected land, particularly because the land containing all of the ore body is private land owned by TCMC, e.g., Gardner 2008.	
317	317.4		Perry Whittaker	In summary, I am in favor of the Draft EIS for the TCM Expansion and accompanying Land Exchange base on the above comments.	GEN	Comment noted.	
318	318.1		Kris Wirth	The proposed trade is inequitable, by acreage alone.	LAND	FLPMA rules state that an exchange must be of approximate "equal value", not equal acreage. The BLM also considers management implications, value to the public, and natural resource values associated with the exchange parcels.	
318	318.2		Kris Wirth	I oppose the transfer of public land along Thompson Creek and watershed breaks to the east.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
318	318.3		Kris Wirth	The natural resource value of Thompson and Squaw creek watersheds are of incomparable value to the resource value of the Broken Wing Ranch.	WTR	The fisheries values of Thompson and S. Creek tributaries are not comparable to Lyon Creek. However, the value of protecting several miles of the mainstem Salmon River from development is substantial. The BLM is relinquishing several miles of DCH on Thompson and S. Creeks for a reduced length of DCH on Lyon Creek. These discrepancies would be offset by the conservation easement restrictions placed on the management and development of the Thompson and S. Creek drainages. The BLM will retain protection of Thompson and S. Creeks via the conservation easement while gaining the management and restoration ability for 4 miles of the Salmon River and 1.5 miles of Lyon	
318	318.4		Kris Wirth	I would prefer the proposed establishment of the proposed permanent conservation easement for the Thompson Creek corridor.	ALT	There would be a conservation easement along Thompson Creek under all of the land disposal action alternatives (Section 2.2.6). The easement would ensure the protection of riparian values along the portion of Thompson Creek in the selected land.	
318	318.5		Kris Wirth	I feel BLM's stewardship of a ranch would be a financial burden on BLM and of no public value.	LAND	The costs to the BLM associated with the US obtaining the ranch are summarized in Section 4.13.2. sufficient for the BLM to make an informed decision on the matter. The section was revised to include the costs of installing interpretative signs. The BLM is required to evaluate the land exchange proposal in the overall public interest, i.e., considering a wide variety of factors in addition to administrative costs.	
318	318.6		Kris Wirth	We seem to be trading mica for gold. In a business sense the proposal, to me, seem absurd. I protest the idea of "giving" Thompson Creek, Squaw Creek (corridors), and adjacent watersheds to a (foreign) mine.	GEN	The BLM would not be "giving" TCMC the selected land. Alternatives L2, L4, and L5 would result in an exchange of land between TCMC and BLM that would result in, overall, a net gain in resource values for the US. If Alternative L3 was selected, the US would sell the selected land to the winning bidder at market value. TCMC's parent company is located in Canada, which is of no bearing on the decision.	
319	319.1		anonymous	The entire City of Challis and County of Custer needs Thompson Creek Mining Company as part of the community. TCM contributes so much to our area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
320	320.1		Robert L. Geddes	I am writing to offer my strong support to allow expansion of pit limits and land exchange proposals for the TCM located in Custer County near Challis, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
320	320.2		Robert L. Geddes	I see little impact to the environment that would outweigh the many benefits that come with this facility remaining operational. I am comfortable with the mining and reclamation practices that Thompson Creek is employing and I believe based on my experience of nearly 40 years in the mining business that they are responsible operators.	RCL	Comment noted. Current reclamation at the mine has been successful.	
320	320.3		Robert L. Geddes	I have also hunted in the Challis area and have observed little impact or downside to this operation. While the environmental impacts must be addressed and managed appropriately, the resource is available and should be appropriately utilized.	LUR	The EIS analyzes environmental effects.	
320	320.4		Robert L. Geddes	The economic well-being of this region would be devastated if this operation is not permitted and allowed to remain. The benefits being provided by Thompson Creek as one of the few remaining molybdenum producing facilities in the U.S. are substantial and should not be jeopardized.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
320	320.5		Robert L. Geddes	The land exchange that they are proposing is a win-win benefit for the environment, public access and recreation.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
321	321.1		Bill Hitesman	We need TCM to stay open because it helps the community by keeping people working. If it stays open it will bring people back to Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
322	322.1		Linda Hitesman	We need TCM to stay open because it helps the community. It also keeps people working at the phone, Salmon River Electric, and propane company and stores and restaurants.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
323	323.1	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	The TCM is the economic life blood to Custer County and surrounding communities. TCM is the largest employer in Custer County, with approximately 250 employees. Typically, the mine accounts for one out of every five jobs in Custer County, 39 percent of wages and salaries in Custer County, and $114 million of Idaho's total personal income.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
323	323.10	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	In addition, important public objectives would be secured including the protection of wildlife habitat and headwater land, preservation of water qualities and enhancement of recreational opportunities.	WLF, WTR, LUR	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
323	323.11	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	The land exchange will have minimal impact to the local property tax base. I understand there is local concern about taking the Salmon River land, that is an operating private ranch, paying Custer County property tax, off the tax rolls. However, this land will be traded for now public land that will become private land once the mine acquires it and become part of the Custer County tax rolls. Because both properties are in Custer County, following the land swap the mine will pay property tax on the newly acquired (and formerly BLM) lands.	LAND, SOC	The land exchange would have only negligible effects on the tax base of Custer County.	
323	323.2	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	The Mine has been in operation since 1981 and is permitted for approximately 3400 acres of surface disturbance. The operation includes 2511 acres of BLM and National Forest System Lands. The TCM proposed mine expansion would simply extend the existing facilities, constrain impacts to existing drainages, and increase the environmental footprint by only about 11 percent. All the while maintaining the mines significant economic impact on the region for an additional 10 or more years.	GEN	Comment noted.	
323	323.3	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	Extending the life of the mine would help to create about $2.5 million in community contributions and $8.4 million in property tax payments.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
323	323.4	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	The TCM proposal (M2) would also, on a long-term basis, collect water from the waste rock storage facilities and tailings storage facility and route this water to the open pit and eventually to the water treatment facility. These inputs would inundate the pit at an accelerated rate to an elevation of 7,030 feet to minimize oxidation of the pit walls. The water level in the pit would be maintained at this elevation to maintain a groundwater hydraulic sink which would preclude water leaving the southeast end of the pit. This proposal is sound and will ensure long term water quality in the vicinity is maintained.	WTR	Comment noted. This long-term management strategy was discussed in Section 2.1.1.6, and the resultant impacts were discussed in Section 4.6	
323	323.5	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	As illustrated in the draft EIS the M2 proposal also has slightly lower risk to surface water than the BLM alternative M3. The DEIS indicates that in a hypothetical worst case, the release of untreated water could cause exceedances of acute WQSs in Sections of Thompson Creek, S. Creek, and Bruno Creek. However, there would be no material difference in such risk (probability and consequence) between Alternative M1 and Alternative M2 for which water with similar chemistry would be treated by essentially the same facilities. In the case of Alternative M3, however, the risk would be slightly greater due to the addition of a new source of water to be treated (a new waste rock storage facility) and the additional water collection and transport facilities to connect he new source to the main facilities. So, in addition to increased land disturbance as well as the increased risk to water quality, I recommend the BLM select the TCM proposal M2 alternative.	WTR	Thank you for your recommendation. It has been noted.	
323	323.6	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	I also support the TCM land exchange request (L2). However, I understand this is a totally separate action and I encourage BLM to act immediately on the critically important mine expansion proposal. Consideration of the land exchange should not justify a delay in making the mine expansion approval.	LAND	The MMPO and land disposal ROD will be issued separately and one does not depend on the other. The MMPO ROD will be issued before the land disposal ROD. In the case of the Forest Service a draft ROD will be issued on the MMPO as part of the Forest Service objection process.	
323	323.7	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	The exchange would allow TCM and BLM to consolidate the management of the mine and surrounding lands.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
323	323.8	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	The public would gain access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to them.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
323	323.9	Hecla, VP External Affairs	Luke Russell	The exchange would preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands and prevent future residential development along this five-mile section of the river.	VIS, LUR	Comment noted. If the offered lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the visual resources of the offered lands would then be inventoried and managed using the BLM's VRM system.	
324	324.1		Tom LeClaire	TCM is a well-run modern-day mine. They are and will be good stewards of the environment. Please allow the mine to operate through 2025.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
325	325.1		Jay Cook	Highly support both the mine expansion and land exchange. Why = the mine has such a great impact on the local and state economy. Provides their employees with good income and benefits. TCM tax receipts and charitable donations has such a positive impact on our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
326	326.1		Mr. Norman Doll	I support the mine continuation through phase 8 and expansion with land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
326	326.2		Mr. Norman Doll	It benefits the young people in the community to be able to get jobs in their home town and our older retired people will be able to afford to keep their property. If the mine closes there will be a significant tax impact on Custer County. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. There is no one in this community for or against the mine that has not benefited in some way because of the mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
327	327.1		Tonya Heald	I am affected because I live in Salmon, Idaho. This mine is a main source of Salmon employment. Without the mine the town will lose many needed jobs. My dad and many friends work at the mine, it would be sad to see so many lose their jobs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
328	328.1		Robert B. Robinson	The BLM should expedite permitting for the Thompson Creek mine expansion. The mine is a crucial economic asset to Central Idaho. The mine is a significant source of family-supporting jobs in the region. The jobs provided by the mine are especially important during this time of poor job creation and lack of well paying jobs. Americans are great consumers of resources, and it is only right that Americans have the opportunity to have the living-wage jobs provided by the resource industries.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
328	328.2		Robert B. Robinson	Modern mining does not degrade the environment anything like it did generations ago. By its very nature mining, like most activities that we depend on, is not completely free of environmental impacts. I believe Thompson Creek Metals has demonstrated that it will operate responsibly. TCM has taken the initiative to minimize their impact. Hazards related to mining are recognized, and dealt with in the permitting procedures.	GEN	Comment noted.	
328	328.3		Robert B. Robinson	The land exchange to give TCM the 5,000 acres is beneficial to the company, and to the public.	LAND	Comment noted.	
328	328.4		Robert B. Robinson	My main concern is the value of the jobs that the mine expansion will create. Resources should be a cornerstone of the Idaho economy. Extending the life of the Thompson Creek mine will be very beneficial to workers trying to earn a living in Central Idaho. In this time of high unemployment, and shortage of living-wage jobs, these mining jobs are especially valuable. I hope the BLM recognizes the opportunity to assist the local economy by approving the land exchange and permitting the mine expansion.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
329	329.1		anonymous	There are fine, talented and experienced people here. TCM provides employment, contributes to local events, adds a great dimension to this small populated area. Do what you need to do to stay viable.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
330	330.1		Cheryl Kalenik	Closure of the Thompson Creek will have a major impact on [Clayton] museum attendance/visitors, let alone what it will do to property owners in Custer County. If mine closure goes through and the Boulder White Cloud Monument passes, we have lost our tax base which result in property values plummeting. I will probably have to move out of Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
331	331.1	Balfour Beatty Rail	Mike Hansen	There is no objection with the land exchange from Balfour Beatty Rail or me.	GEN	Comment noted.	
332	332.1	Caribou County, Commissioner	Phil Christensen	Idaho needs all of the jobs that are present in Idaho retained.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
333	333.1	City of Challis, Mayor and Council	Mark Lupher, Ike Funkhouser, Chuck Felton, Jerry Haslam, and Michael Barrett	The Mayor and Challis City Council would like to acknowledge their support regarding TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
333	333.2	City of Challis, Mayor and Council	Mark Lupher, Ike Funkhouser, Chuck Felton, Jerry Haslam, and Michael Barrett	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in Challis, Idaho and central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our City and surrounding community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
334	334.1		Demian Guthmiller	The management of Idaho state land, forest, and waters are therefore, very important to me. I am writing this letter to let you know why I support extending the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
334	334.2		Demian Guthmiller	While any mining can cause issues, I believe that TCM has been and will continue to be well managed. I also believe that a well-managed mine has many positive benefits to the environment. The mine is in operation for a very short time (decades, not millennia) and when it is closed, current practices restore it to very good habitat for flora and fauna of all types. As a hunter, fisher, and hiker this is important to me.	GEN, LUR	Comment noted.	
334	334.3		Demian Guthmiller	Mines provide taxes (both directly and indirectly), that help improve the entire states lands, forests, and waters.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
334	334.4		Demian Guthmiller	In short please support the expansion (phase 8) of the Thompson Creek mine and the proposed land exchange as I fully believe this I in the best interest of the land, the people, and the environment of Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
335	335.1	Jerome County, Commissioner	Charles M. Howell	Please support the TCM effort to extend the life of the project - Environmental concerns have already been addressed and continue to be monitored. This makes the hurdles crossed already for the projects continuation.	GEN	Comment noted. Environmental effects are provided in Chapters 4 and 5 and environmental monitoring is provided in Section 2.1.1.7.	
336	336.1		Glenda Poston	Please support the effort for the people of this area to continue to use and make a living on "their" lands - Please extend the life of the TCM till 2025 and beyond.	GEN	Comment noted. The expansion of the facilities would occur on a mix of private and public lands.	
337	337.1		Walter J. McConnaghy	I... do support the mine expansion and land exchange at the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
337	337.2		Walter J. McConnaghy	If the mine shuts down it will have great effects on Challis, Idaho and all the United States. Our products are sold all over the world.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
338	338.1	Challis Area Chamber of Commerce, President	Scott Lamb	I wish to express our continuing support of the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
338	338.2	Challis Area Chamber of Commerce, President	Scott Lamb	These proposals are primarily land use and management issues with complex and diverse impacts not only to the land, but the community and its people. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to review all aspects of these proposals and weigh the ramifications of various actions, as the outcome will undoubtedly impact and affect us all.	NEPA	FLPMA directs the BLM to manage public lands for multiple use. Multiple use is defined in the Act as "management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people." FLPMA addresses topics such as land use planning, land acquisition, fees and payments, administration of federal land, range management, and right-of-ways on federal land. The National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental impacts of proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions.	
338	338.3	Challis Area Chamber of Commerce, President	Scott Lamb	TCM has always and will continue to comply with all applicable state and federal environmental laws. TCM is and has always been a strong proponent of environmental stewardship.	GEN	Comments noted.	
338	338.4	Challis Area Chamber of Commerce, President	Scott Lamb	They are proud of the extensive wildlife population and the many programs they employ to protect their land and water.	WLF, WTR	Wildlife do consistently use the lands immediately adjacent to mining facilities (Section 3.8). Environmental controls and monitoring used by TCMC are described in Section 2.1.1.7.	
338	338.5	Challis Area Chamber of Commerce, President	Scott Lamb	TCM monitors and reduces their environmental footprint by site tracking volumes of water used, recycled and reused; energy used and saved; land used and reclaimed; and habitat restored and reclaimed. They also monitor emissions.	WTR, RCL, ANC	Comment noted.	
338	338.6	Challis Area Chamber of Commerce, President	Scott Lamb	Thompson Creek is a good environmental steward. They apply high environmental standards from development, through operations, to reclamation. They have received many awards for their environmental practices; not only the mining industry, but from environmental agencies.	GEN	Comment noted.	
338	338.7	Challis Area Chamber of Commerce, President	Scott Lamb	TCM has been and will continue to be a responsible mining company. Their operations boost the local economies, living standards, business and employment opportunities in the small surrounding communities of Idaho. The mine uses local vendors and suppliers when at all possible. They hire local contractors and give a lot of business to local companies. Many local businesses rely on TCM's business. TCM is an integral participant in the community. They employees volunteer their time and resources. The company makes charitable donations to community groups and provides scholarships to local students.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.L1225	
338	338.8	Challis Area Chamber of Commerce, President	Scott Lamb	It is our hope the Bureau of Land Management will continue to support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM in Custer County, central Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
339	339.1	North Custer Hospital District, Chairman	Robert Boren	The North Custer Hospital District (NCHD) Board of Trustees recognizes the significant positive impact that Thompson creek has on the citizens of the NCHD. The NCHD supports Thompson Creek's Mine Expansion Proposal and Land Exchange Proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore.	GEN	Comments noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
339	339.2	North Custer Hospital District, Chairman	Robert Boren	The NCHD is a State of Idaho taxing district covering the northern portion of Custer County. The NCHD operates an ambulance program and our local clinic, the Challis Area Health Center. The NCHD ambulance provides emergency coverage and the only weekend and after-hours medical coverage in our area. The Challis Area Health Center is a certified rural health clinic which provides primary care, basic emergency service, lab work and diagnostic x-ray services Monday - Friday 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM. The services offered by the NCHD Ambulance and the Challis Area Health Center are the only medical services available within 60 miles of Challis. TCM is a vital part of the economy within the NCHD. Thompson Creek has and continues to support the NCHD in multiple ways. Tax receipts - TCM operations provide a significant portion of the tax receipts received by the NCHD. Charitable donations - Thompson Creek has made multiple charitable donations to the NCHD to help fund needed equipment and building projects within the NCHD. EMS Providers - Thompson Creek management has encouraged Thompson Creek EMS Providers to volunteer with the NCHD Ambulance. Thompson Creek EMTs have been an essential part of the NCHD's volunteer ambulance service program. Health Insurance - Thompson Creek provides health insurance for its employees and their families. This provides an insured population that increases the NCHD's ability to collect for ambulance and clinic services.	SOC	Comment noted. The financial effects of the mine are summarized in Section 4.13.1., and health insurance is captured in the information for employee benefits. However, the DEIS was revised to include some of the community outreach and charitable contribution efforts of TCMC and its employees.	
340	340.1		Cornelis Hotting	I support the Expansion and Exchange as a shareholder and support the benefits for the local Economy. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
340	340.2		Cornelis Hotting	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
340	340.3		Cornelis Hotting	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
340	340.4		Cornelis Hotting	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
340	340.5		Cornelis Hotting	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted.	
340	340.6		Cornelis Hotting	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
340	340.7		Cornelis Hotting	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
341	341.1		Trudi Hotting	I support the Expansion and Exchange as a shareholder. I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
341	341.2		Trudi Hotting	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
342	342.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, General Manager	Greg Hurless	My children as well as a number of my immediate family have either been employed at one time or another or have benefited from the Thompson Creek Operation. I have watched Custer County prosper as a direct result of the mine and would very much like to see the operation continue to its natural end point.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
342	342.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, General Manager	Greg Hurless	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
342	342.3	Thompson Creek Mining Company, General Manager	Greg Hurless	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
343	343.1		Shawn Ellis	Member of community and rent to Thompson Creek employees. I support. Yes, I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
343	343.2		Shawn Ellis	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
344	344.1		Dylan Mogensen	Thompson Creek is important to me because I have a family member who works there who provides for his 3 beautiful girls and wife. He has worked there for many years and is very loyal to the company. It is the only way the family gets an income and without it they will have a difficult time making ends meet. Not only does it affect their family, but it also affects the city of Challis and surrounding areas. Please make the right choice and keep people working hard supporting their families. Thank you. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
344	344.2		Dylan Mogensen	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted.	
344	344.3		Dylan Mogensen	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
345	345.1		David Fritz	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
345	345.2		David Fritz	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
345	345.3		David Fritz	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
345	345.4		David Fritz	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
345	345.5		David Fritz	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
345	345.6		David Fritz	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
345	345.7		David Fritz	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	
345	345.8		David Fritz	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
346	346.1		Mrs. Kelly Ruddell	...I understand the impact a valued company such as Thompson Creek has on a community. Challis, Idaho as well as Salmon, Idaho will deplete in their economic balances if Thompson Creek doesn't continue. My family will have to relocate due to this as well as many other families. The Mine offers the community wonderful job opportunities and financial securities as long as the life of it is not at stake. The original Mine has bee in progress for decades and should continue due to almost endless materials being pulled from the property and continued employee loyalty as long as funds are available! Please allow this community to continue growing because of the opportunities Thompson Creek is offering. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
346	346.2		Mrs. Kelly Ruddell	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
346	346.3		Mrs. Kelly Ruddell	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
346	346.4		Mrs. Kelly Ruddell	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
346	346.5		Mrs. Kelly Ruddell	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
347	347.1		Mr. Zane Benson	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
348	348.1	Junkyard Bistro, Owner	Mrs. Mary Whalen	The closing of this mine would be devastating to both Custer and Lemhi county we have already lost so much of our next generation because of lack of industry.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
348	348.2	Junkyard Bistro, Owner	Mrs. Mary Whalen	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
348	348.3	Junkyard Bistro, Owner	Mrs. Mary Whalen	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
348	348.4	Junkyard Bistro, Owner	Mrs. Mary Whalen	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
349	349.1		Nicole Hayes	I volunteered to be laid off October 2012, due to the fact that I did not have any family in Challis and could move somewhere else. If I could come back to Challis I would in a heart beat. The community of Challis is one that doesn't exist anymore and TCM is a huge asset to the community and a lot of surrounding communities. If the mine completely shuts down the city of Challis will no longer exist, business will close and people will be forced to uproot their families and move. Not only will the mine close but so will the entire town.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
349	349.2		Nicole Hayes	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
349	349.3		Nicole Hayes	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
349	349.4		Nicole Hayes	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
350	350.1		Mr. Marvin Mitchell	My company hauls Thompson Creek's finished product out of state for further processing. Continued growth at Thompson Creek means more work for my company.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
350	350.2		Mr. Marvin Mitchell	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
350	350.3		Mr. Marvin Mitchell	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
350	350.4		Mr. Marvin Mitchell	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted.	
350	350.5		Mr. Marvin Mitchell	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
350	350.6		Mr. Marvin Mitchell	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
351	351.1		Mrs. Lacey Windsor	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
351	351.2		Mrs. Lacey Windsor	I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
351	351.3		Mrs. Lacey Windsor	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
351	351.4		Mrs. Lacey Windsor	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	GEN	Comment noted.	
352	352.1		Shawn Malcolm	[no text or comments contained in email]		No comments to address.	
353	353.1		Kevin Martin	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
353	353.2		Kevin Martin	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
353	353.3		Kevin Martin	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
353	353.4		Kevin Martin	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
353	353.5		Kevin Martin	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.		Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
354	354.1	Younger Agency	Lindsey Rowles	The TCM in Idaho has played a huge part in my life in all sorts of different ways. My Dad was an admin manager there…. He is now a manager for another TCM. We are all hoping that it is short term as he is almost never home now. I didn't live with my dad growing up, but my brothers did. They benefited at school and through some of their community groups because Thompson Creek was so generous with donations and sponsorships. My brother Ben raised pigs through 4H. A group that Thompson Creek gave generously to. Last year, my step mom Bonnie was diagnosed with cancer. She underwent several rounds of vigorous treatment using the medical benefits Thompson Creek provided through my dad's employment. We were so grateful for the care that she received. It had not been possible without Thompson Creek. I am currently contracted by the mine to help with their social media. I helped set the system up that has been sending letter of support to you. I have met and worked with so many amazing people that are all directly affected by this decision. Myself included. This is a tumultuous time for our country. Especially the western states that face all kinds of land issues that prevent economic growth. The proposed mine expansion and land exchange is presenting an opportunity for us to spread some much needed cheer to the people in the way of high paying jobs, community contributions, employee benefits, big accounts for vendors, and tax contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
354	354.2	Younger Agency	Lindsey Rowles	Please support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at Thompson Creek.	GEN	Comment noted.	
355	355.1		Chad Malcolm	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
355	355.2		Chad Malcolm	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
355	355.3		Chad Malcolm	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
355	355.4		Chad Malcolm	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	
355	355.5		Chad Malcolm	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
356	356.1	Thompson Creek, Mill Operations	James Dayton	I support both the mine expansion and land exchange proposals because I want to keep my job and I want to stay in central Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
356	356.2	Thompson Creek, Mill Operations	James Dayton	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
356	356.3	Thompson Creek, Mill Operations	James Dayton	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
356	356.4	Thompson Creek, Mill Operations	James Dayton	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
356	356.5	Thompson Creek, Mill Operations	James Dayton	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	
356	356.6	Thompson Creek, Mill Operations	James Dayton	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
357	357.1		Don Adams	I need to keep working to keep living. Please support the mine expansion and land exchange.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
357	357.2		Don Adams	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
357	357.3		Don Adams	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
357	357.4		Don Adams	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted.	
358	358.1		Mr. Larry Lee	I support the expansion of TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
358	358.10		Mr. Larry Lee	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
358	358.2		Mr. Larry Lee	Thompson Creek employs over 240 personnel directly and many more as a result of its operation. It supports numerous charities and other activities. The effects of TCM would be devastating to the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
358	358.3		Mr. Larry Lee	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
358	358.4		Mr. Larry Lee	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
358	358.5		Mr. Larry Lee	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted.	
358	358.6		Mr. Larry Lee	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
358	358.7		Mr. Larry Lee	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
358	358.8		Mr. Larry Lee	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	
358	358.9		Mr. Larry Lee	I support the land exchange because it will enhance my recreational opportunities, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat.	LUR, WTR, WLF	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
359	359.1		Gregory Martin	Keeping the mine open longer I would be able to stay home with my wife and kids and keep our house in Challis. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
360	360.1	Thompson Creek, Maintenance	Jason Keppner	I have worked at TCM for the last 10.5 years. I grew up in Challis and have lived around the area all my life. I am a single dad and the mine enables me to keep close to my two daughters and provide for them.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
360	360.2	Thompson Creek, Maintenance	Jason Keppner	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
360	360.3	Thompson Creek, Maintenance	Jason Keppner	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
360	360.4	Thompson Creek, Maintenance	Jason Keppner	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'.	GEN	Comment noted.	
361	361.1		Roxanna McDonald	I support the proposed mine expansion at TCM to include Phase 8. I am happy to work for a company that is environmental conscious and has always gone above and beyond what is required to protect the environment.	GEN	Comment noted.	
361	361.2		Roxanna McDonald	I have lived in Salmon and Challis and have worked at the mine throughout that time, commuting more than 96 miles one way just to work at the mine. Challis and Salmon benefit economically from the operation of the mine as does the state of Idaho. I am proud to work for a company that contributes to the community with their workers and their contributions. Thompson Creek is also a big contributor to the State of Idaho in tax revenues, contributing more than $120 million in the past decade. Thompson Creek has always taken care of their employees and their families with good paying jobs and excellent benefits.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
361	361.3		Roxanna McDonald	I am pleased to ask for the BLM to support the expansion of this mine and keep Central Idaho healthy.	GEN	Comment noted.	
362	362.1	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	I live in Salmon Idaho and have been employed with TCM for over 9 years, believe we as a community must move forward with the mine expansion to keep economic growth strong for surrounding towns. TCM has been a strong supporter of hiring and buying local also they have been very careful with the land and environment around us. TCM has gone above and beyond to respect/protect it.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
362	362.2	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
362	362.3	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
362	362.4	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations to access additional deposits of molybdenum ore, termed 'Phase 8'. I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
362	362.5	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
362	362.6	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	I support the proposed land exchange to consolidate land management by the BLM.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
362	362.7	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	I also support preservation of open space and historic practices along the five-mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
362	362.8	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
362	362.9	TCM, Mine Maintenance	Mr. Matt Irwin	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	
363	363.1	TCM, Safety Rep	Mr. Rick Swindell	TCM has played a major role in the community and my lifestyle for the 30 plus years it has been in operation. My family and myself support the mine expansion and land exchange. The continued operation of the mine is a critical component of Custer County and Challis Idaho. Without this mine and the employees, Challis will have a very hard time existing and providing a good quality of life for all that choose to live there.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
363	363.2	TCM, Safety Rep	Mr. Rick Swindell	I support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM near Clayton, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
363	363.3	TCM, Safety Rep	Mr. Rick Swindell	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly. I support the TCM because it is a vital part of the economy in central Idaho. Extending the life of the mine is good for our communities, our economy and for our state. I support Thompson Creek because they are an asset to the public, Custer County, employees and their families, Idaho suppliers, community groups, schools, organizations, and the worldwide economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
363	363.4	TCM, Safety Rep	Mr. Rick Swindell	I believe that TCM is a responsible environmental steward and uses best practices to protect our land and water.	WTR	Comment noted.	
363	363.5	TCM, Safety Rep	Mr. Rick Swindell	I support the land exchange because it would allow access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to the public.	LUR	Comment noted. Land use and recreation conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.12, 4.12, and 5.12.	
363	363.6	TCM, Safety Rep	Mr. Rick Swindell	I also want to preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands.	VIS	Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	
364	364.1		Jerry Dixon	I believe the TCM is a good steward of the land and should be allowed to continue their operations. The mine supports our kids in our local and surrounding communities and we can always count on the mine for support,	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
364	364.2		Jerry Dixon	I support the mine expansion and land exchange which will give TCM the opportunity to extend the life of the mine. This will provide significant economic benefits while only slightly increasing the environmental footprint.	GEN	Comment noted.	
365	365.1		Tim Rowe	I support the land exchange between the mine and the BLM, I feel it is a good deal for both parties and I would like to see the mine continue operations.	GEN	Comment noted.	
365	365.2		Tim Rowe	The TCM is a vital part of my own life and affects me and my family directly.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
366	366.1		Dr. Amanda Eller	The mine is the lifeblood of Challis.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
366	366.2		Dr. Amanda Eller	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
366	366.3		Dr. Amanda Eller	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
367	367.1		Evan Hunting	Challis Idaho is a very special place to our family and TCM is and has been the reason we can stay here. Please allow my family the opportunity to stay in Challis by moving forward with the mine expansion and land exchange for TCM.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
367	367.2		Evan Hunting	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
367	367.3		Evan Hunting	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
368	368.1		Mr. Danny Aldous	I would like to see the mine expansion and the land swap go through because it will be beneficial to not only the Challis area, but also Salmon, Mackay, SW Montana, and SE and SW Idaho. Thompson Creek attracts employees from all over the region and this will be good for them and their families.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
368	368.2		Mr. Danny Aldous	I encourage the BLM to support the EIS alternatives from TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
369	369.1		Royden Eaton	I support the mine expansion and the land exchange proposed by TCM in the EIS. I would like to see the company expand to include Phase 8 and to operate into the future in this area.	GEN	Comment noted.	
369	369.2		Royden Eaton	I would like to see the economy in Challis, Clayton and surrounding area maintained by the employment and activity at the mine. So many businesses supply the mine site that the area would be seriously impacted in a negative way if the mine were not permitted to expand as proposed under the EIS.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
370	370.1	Allied Builders Supply Inc., Manager	Mr. Rod Smith	A business in Custer County is more than just about the bottom line, it serves its community. It provides a much needed product close to home and far reaching. The jobs that it provides helps the families continue to live in the area that they prefer to live. The financial support it provides for this community, allows for those less fortunate to maintain a good quality of life in this area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
370	370.2	Allied Builders Supply Inc., Manager	Mr. Rod Smith	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
371	371.1		Ms. Debbie Fisher	Although I don't have direct employment with TCM, my job as a convenience store clerk very much depends on its continuing operation. Keeping those who work there employed keeps me employed.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
371	371.2		Ms. Debbie Fisher	Please support the proposed mine expansion of TCM. I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
371	371.3		Ms. Debbie Fisher	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
371	371.4		Ms. Debbie Fisher	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
372	372.1		Mrs. Eugenia Wilson	Thompson Creek has always been concerned about taking care of the environment and we are trained to protect the land and water in our day to day activities.	WTR	Comment noted.	
372	372.2		Mrs. Eugenia Wilson	The mine's CARE program is the safety program that all employees are trained in and require us to be aware of our surroundings to make sure the environment, the animals, and the water are protected. It would be a great travesty to this community in every aspect: the schools, the businesses, community programs, for Thompson Creek to not get their permit to expand. My grandchildren want to stay in this community and it is extremely important for them to stay in the area. Both their father and I work at the mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
372	372.3		Mrs. Eugenia Wilson	I would like to see everyone work together to make sure the mine expansion and the land exchange work for everyone. I ask the BLM to support the mine's proposal.	GEN	Comment noted.	
373	373.1	TCM, Mechanic	Kyle Thomas	Working at Thompson Creek has been a great experience. The pay and benefits are good.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
373	373.2	TCM, Mechanic	Kyle Thomas	I am also in support of the Land Exchange. I am in support of anything that will help the mine stay operable for years to come not only for us but for the up and coming generation.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
374	374.1		Ross Zollinger	I have worked at Thompson Creek for seven years and I would like to see the mine last a few years longer, so I would like the BLM to approve the proposal to expand the mine into Phase 8 of mine development. I also fully support the land exchange and permit approval.	GEN	Comment noted.	
375	375.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Senior Environmental Specialist	Mr. Christopher Natoli	Thompson Creek Mining Company believes in safety of all employees, contractors, and visitors to the site and we also take the highest regard for all environmental issues at the site. Thompson Creek has a great environmental record, and we take protection of the water and land on and off our site to the highest regard.	GEN	Comment noted.	
375	375.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Senior Environmental Specialist	Mr. Christopher Natoli	I support both the mine expansion and land exchange that is discussed in the EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
376	376.1		Josh Reese	I want to see the mine expand and I also support the land exchange. I was born in Rupert and now live on the Reese ranch near Moore, Idaho. I think we need to be able to use our resources wisely and support the proposed EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
376	376.2		Josh Reese	Without the TCM, this area would be hurt significantly. My father in law has worked at the mine for nearly 30 years and the mine has been good to our gamily. The mine, like our ranch, understands the importance of best practices in protecting the land and water.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
377	377.1		Welsey Sherwood	I support the mine expansion as proposed by Thompson Creek to expand to phase 8.	GEN	Comment noted.	
377	377.2		Welsey Sherwood	It benefits neighboring communities and Custer County as a whole.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
377	377.3		Welsey Sherwood	I do have concerns about the land exchange and what the BLM plans to do with the Broken Wing Ranch in particular. I am allowing the land to be used for more public access. But I am concerned that it will be developed by a big corporation or taken out of agricultural use. I don't want a golf course where the Broken Wing Ranch sits now. I don't want the area to go back to sagebrush or be used for "wild" horses.	LAND	Under the agency-preferred alternative (Alternative L2), the ranch would remain in agriculture and with livestock grazing, but with some changes to increase protection of natural resources.	
378	378.1		John Keppner	The mine has a proven record of being a good operator and there is no reason to think they would be any different in the future. TCM should be allowed to continue to operate as planned.	GEN	Comment noted.	
378	378.2		John Keppner	TCM has been a good community partner and has donated a lot of time and money to the communities in this area. They have supported almost any and all youth organizations over the years. There is so much that they have helped with. Our communities would not be the same without these contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
378	378.3		John Keppner	I am opposed to the land exchange. There is already enough federally-owned land in the state and county without adding more.	LAND	Under the preferred Alternative (L2), there would be a negligible reduction in Federal land in Custer County and a negligible gain in Federal land in Bannock County (Section 4.12.2.2).	
378	378.4		John Keppner	I support the mine expansion as proposed by TCM in the EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
379	379.1		Jessy Baker	I have been in mill operations for 4 years. I live out in Clayton, Idaho. I support both the mine expansion and the land exchange because I would like to keep my job and I know that the community depends on the mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
380	380.1		Cliff Mechling	Besides the military, this has been the best paying job that I have had. I have always lived in the Salmon area and love the area. I would like to continue to live and work here. I have a wife and three daughters. My daughters attend the schools in Salmon. I know that Thompson Creek does quite a bit for the schools and the community. They sponsor several events and organizations that have enhanced our living. Thompson Creek has provided me and my family with excellent health benefits. They are also environmentally friendly. I appreciate that because I live here. I care about air quality and plant life. They are a good company and they deserve to stay open.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
380	380.2		Cliff Mechling	The Molybdenum deposit is the best in the world - grade wise. We should be able to continue to mine the new moly deposits.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5 and 3.2.1.2. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
380	380.3		Cliff Mechling	I am writing to show my support for both the mine expansion and the land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
381	381.1		Kent Watson	It's a continuation of the ability to operate a proven mining operation that has been a good steward of the environment, and a powerful economic engine of Custer County and the State of Idaho. For the multiplier effect of a dollar earned at the TCM by its employees is four times the starting dollar. The environmental track record is zero NOVs and a good neighbor for more than 30 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
381	381.2		Kent Watson	As a long time manager for TCM, I fully support the expansion of this mine and land exchange. I would encourage the BLM to do the right thing and allow this operation to continue in to the future by approving the proposed EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
382	382.1	L&H Industrial	Michael Kretzschmar	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
382	382.2	L&H Industrial	Michael Kretzschmar	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
383	383.1		Shay Doll	Through my years of being raised in the area, and being involved in the community of Challis since childhood, I have seen and experienced the benefits of having TCM in operation first hand. Not only does the mine provide greatly needed jobs in the area, it is also part of the lifeblood of the economy in central Idaho. In addition to providing jobs and supporting the economy, the mine also plays a major role in supporting the communities of rural, central Idaho through donations and support for many programs and most importantly the local schools. The benefit brought into this area of Central Idaho by TCM are immeasurable. It would be devastating for the surrounding communities to lose such a vital piece of economic stability and opportunity.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
383	383.2		Shay Doll	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
383	383.3		Shay Doll	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
384	384.1	Custer Telephone, Internet Operations Supervisor	Mr. Ben Glenn	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
384	384.2	Custer Telephone, Internet Operations Supervisor	Mr. Ben Glenn	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
384	384.3	Custer Telephone, Internet Operations Supervisor	Mr. Ben Glenn	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
384	384.4	Custer Telephone, Internet Operations Supervisor	Mr. Ben Glenn	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
384	384.5	Custer Telephone, Internet Operations Supervisor	Mr. Ben Glenn	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
384	384.6	Custer Telephone, Internet Operations Supervisor	Mr. Ben Glenn	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
385	385.1	Wade Surveying	Kristin Hayden	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
385	385.2	Wade Surveying	Kristin Hayden	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
385	385.3	Wade Surveying	Kristin Hayden	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No,	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
385	385.4	Wade Surveying	Kristin Hayden	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
385	385.5	Wade Surveying	Kristin Hayden	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
386	386.1		Ms. Jen Ellis	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
386	386.2		Ms. Jen Ellis	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
386	386.3		Ms. Jen Ellis	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
386	386.4		Ms. Jen Ellis	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
386	386.5		Ms. Jen Ellis	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
387	387.1	L&H Industrial, Product Line Manager	Mr. Kelvin Kennedy	We are continued supporters of Thompson Creek and other mining endeavors that protect the environment and reclaim to better than original condition as Thompson Creek and others continue to prove can be done. I do support continued mining activities at Thompson Creek in supporting the local economies and infra-structures that make a foundation for a strong community and country. We use the minerals mined in this great country to reduce foreign control of our manufacturing and goods and services utilized by the people.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
387	387.2	L&H Industrial, Product Line Manager	Mr. Kelvin Kennedy	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
387	387.3	L&H Industrial, Product Line Manager	Mr. Kelvin Kennedy	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
387	387.4	L&H Industrial, Product Line Manager	Mr. Kelvin Kennedy	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
387	387.5	L&H Industrial, Product Line Manager	Mr. Kelvin Kennedy	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
387	387.6	L&H Industrial, Product Line Manager	Mr. Kelvin Kennedy	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
387	387.7	L&H Industrial, Product Line Manager	Mr. Kelvin Kennedy	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
388	388.1	Western States Cat, Product Support Manager	Alex Freter	I wanted to take a minute to inform you of my support for TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
388	388.2	Western States Cat, Product Support Manager	Alex Freter	I am the Product Support Manager for Western States Equipment and have had the benefit of working with Thompson Creek. I would like to see this partnership continue and believe this proposal is beneficial for many. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
389	389.1	Rocky Mountain Boiler, Boiler Technician	Aaron Martin	Thompson Creek has done business with our company since before I started. They are an excellent company to work for and do a tremendous amount for the community. If it wasn't for the mine there in Challis then it would be very hard for many things to remain in the surrounding towns. That would impact my family and friends because of the time we spend there for recreational activities. It is a great company and we hope to continue to do business and spend time in the area in the future.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
389	389.2	Rocky Mountain Boiler, Boiler Technician	Aaron Martin	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
389	389.3	Rocky Mountain Boiler, Boiler Technician	Aaron Martin	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
389	389.4	Rocky Mountain Boiler, Boiler Technician	Aaron Martin	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
389	389.5	Rocky Mountain Boiler, Boiler Technician	Aaron Martin	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
389	389.6	Rocky Mountain Boiler, Boiler Technician	Aaron Martin	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
390	390.1	Emerson Process Management, Senior Field Sales	Mr. Brian Seibert	Thank you for the opportunity to express my support for continued operation of the TCM into the future.	GEN	Comment noted.	
390	390.2	Emerson Process Management, Senior Field Sales	Mr. Brian Seibert	My company, Emerson Process Management, supplies instrumentation for the mine in order for it to run more efficiently, economically, and safely. Several times per year I arrange a trip to Challis for a sales call. During this trip I stay at a local hotel, eat at local restaurants, and buy gasoline at a gas station in Challis. Challis is not a large or economically rich community. They prosper when they receive visitors. Additionally, and perhaps even more importantly, the items below are important to the region's success, and the nation's supply of molybdenum.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
390	390.3	Emerson Process Management, Senior Field Sales	Mr. Brian Seibert	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
390	390.4	Emerson Process Management, Senior Field Sales	Mr. Brian Seibert	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions. Thus, the economic reach of the mine goes much further than simply the Challis area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
391	391.1		Ms. Heather Nutt	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
391	391.2		Ms. Heather Nutt	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
391	391.3		Ms. Heather Nutt	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
391	391.4		Ms. Heather Nutt	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
391	391.5		Ms. Heather Nutt	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
391	391.6		Ms. Heather Nutt	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
392	392.1	TSSR, Sandvik	Mr. Don Mitchell	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
392	392.2	TSSR, Sandvik	Mr. Don Mitchell	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
392	392.3	TSSR, Sandvik	Mr. Don Mitchell	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
393	393.1	Boise Rigging Supply, Sales	Mr. Chris Freund	I supply rigging and safety equipment to the TCM and support the mine expansion. The mine expansion will support well paying jobs on both the mine site and in cities all around the country.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
393	393.2	Boise Rigging Supply, Sales	Mr. Chris Freund	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
393	393.3	Boise Rigging Supply, Sales	Mr. Chris Freund	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
393	393.4	Boise Rigging Supply, Sales	Mr. Chris Freund	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
393	393.5	Boise Rigging Supply, Sales	Mr. Chris Freund	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
393	393.6	Boise Rigging Supply, Sales	Mr. Chris Freund	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
394	394.1	Applied Industrial Technologies, Service Center Manager	Craig Bartow	...my company has serviced the mine for many years. They are a first class organization with excellence as their benchmark in all aspects of their business. Their employees have almost become like family to us since we work so closely together. It would be a shame and a disservice to the local businesses and community if Thompson Creek Mining was not allowed to expand into Phase 8.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
394	394.2	Applied Industrial Technologies, Service Center Manager	Craig Bartow	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
394	394.3	Applied Industrial Technologies, Service Center Manager	Craig Bartow	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
394	394.4	Applied Industrial Technologies, Service Center Manager	Craig Bartow	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
394	394.5	Applied Industrial Technologies, Service Center Manager	Craig Bartow	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
395	395.1		Jamie Sturgess	I can say from first hand experience, that the progressive attention to the community, to the environment, to safety, and to compliance with government regulations by the entire staff at the Thompson Creek Mining Company sites is excellent and a model for the industry. With this history, the proposed project should enjoy the same level of professional management and operational excellence.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
395	395.2		Jamie Sturgess	I suggest the Forest Service move the process along.	NEPA	The BLM is the lead agency for this EIS. The Forest Service is a cooperating agency. The NEPA process is proceeding as quickly as possible while still meeting project needs under the NEPA process. The agencies expect to issue RODs in 2015.	
395	395.3		Jamie Sturgess	My personal knowledge of the area, the management team, and the project site all support the project moving forward. The Land Exchange proposal is consistent with the national interest, the local community, and the production of molybdenum.	GEN	Comment noted.	
395	395.4		Jamie Sturgess	Their advancement into phase 8 and beyond, will allow continued employment, but also continued production, of a rare and valuable mineral in the national forest, in keeping with the national mineral policy.	SOC, LUR	Comment noted. The National Critical and Strategic Minerals Policy Act of 2013 (HR 1063) directs the Secretary of the Interior, in part, to promote an adequate and stable supply of minerals to maintain the nation's economic well-being, security, and manufacturing, industrial, energy, agricultural, and technological capabilities.	
396	396.1	TowHaul Corporation	Kevin M. Henderson	Thompson Creek has been an important customer to TowHaul, a company of 65 employees, located in Belgrade, Montana. It is important for you to know that TCM is not only an important job creator in Idaho, but they also impact jobs throughout the United States.	S	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
396	396.2	TowHaul Corporation	Kevin M. Henderson	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine. The Thompson Creek has been good stewards of the environment while also being a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum. Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Comment noted.	
396	396.3	TowHaul Corporation	Kevin M. Henderson	Our country need jobs and we need to be able to produce products here in the USA. I urge you to enable Thompson Creek to expand and continue to provide high quality jobs and a world class product.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
397	397.1	L&H Industrial	Mr. Monty Nichols	The mine and the community go hand in hand, without the mine I believe there will be no community. It is absolutely not just a place to go and work, it is like a second home. I have been to mines all over the U.S. and Canada and TCM is second to none when it comes to safety, environmental awareness, and giving back to its employees and the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

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397	397.2	L&H Industrial	Mr. Monty Nichols	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
397	397.3	L&H Industrial	Mr. Monty Nichols	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
397	397.4	L&H Industrial	Mr. Monty Nichols	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
398	398.1	LNH Industrial, Director of H/R	Mr. Clifford A Knesel Jr.	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
398	398.2	LNH Industrial, Director of H/R	Mr. Clifford A Knesel Jr.	The best practices Thompson Creek uses to protect our land and water is outstanding and set an example.	WTR	Comment noted.	
399	399.1	Conrad & Bischoff, Operational Manager	Clint Burke	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
399	399.2	Conrad & Bischoff, Operational Manager	Clint Burke	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
399	399.3	Conrad & Bischoff, Operational Manager	Clint Burke	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
399	399.4	Conrad & Bischoff, Operational Manager	Clint Burke	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
399	399.5	Conrad & Bischoff, Operational Manager	Clint Burke	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
400	400.1		Mr. Kirk Hansen	I live in Idaho Falls and am a big supporter of responsible uses of our natural resources. I enjoy watching the federal and state economies throughout our nation and the world. It is interesting to me to see the correlation between strong stable economies, standard of living, and the wise use of natural resources.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
400	400.2		Mr. Kirk Hansen	States like Texas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, North Dakota have flourishing economies due to their use of Natural Resources. Countries like Australia, Canada, and even Norway all are leading the world's economies thanks to their use of Natural Resources.	OS	This comment is not specific to the project and is beyond the scope of this project.	
400	400.3		Mr. Kirk Hansen	I strongly support the much needed land exchange that will allow Thompson Creek to expand their mine. I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
400	400.4		Mr. Kirk Hansen	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected, while creating hundreds of jobs, not only at the mine, but the many companies that work with Thompson Creek or their employees.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
400	400.5		Mr. Kirk Hansen	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day, and adds to our local economy.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
401	401.1	Joy Global, Senior Account Manager	Mr. Robert Stumpp	The mine is a very important asset to the local economy. They also supply a very important product to the world market.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
401	401.2	Joy Global, Senior Account Manager	Mr. Robert Stumpp	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
401	401.3	Joy Global, Senior Account Manager	Mr. Robert Stumpp	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
401	401.4	Joy Global, Senior Account Manager	Mr. Robert Stumpp	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
401	401.5	Joy Global, Senior Account Manager	Mr. Robert Stumpp	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
402	402.1	Thompson Creek Ambulance	Chad Workman	I have been employed at Thompson Creek for almost 8 years now and Challis is my home. Thompson Creek has treated my family and the community well through support for community events, local businesses, the local EMS group which I am part of and good wages and benefits. Thompson Creek accounts for about 70% of the local tax base, therefore personal taxes are fairly reasonable. Thompson Creek is adamant towards their Environmental Stewardship program and I am confident the environment will be protected and preserved so future generations will have a beautiful place to call home.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
403	403.1		Mr. William McCurdy	The TCM is very important to the economic vitality of Challis and I see no reason the land exchange should not proceed. The property in the exchange is also in the best interest of the BLM.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
404	404.1		Mrs. Marilyn Sorensen	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
405	405.1	GIW Industries	John Park	I support the land exchange and mine expansion...	GEN	Comment noted.	
405	405.2	GIW Industries	John Park	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. In addition, it has been a significant contributor to my own financial well-being.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
405	405.3	GIW Industries	John Park	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
405	405.4	GIW Industries	John Park	In the end all wealth (which is another way of saying the power to provide for ourselves, raise and educate our children and build happy communities) comes from the ground. Yes, we need to be good stewards, but that mineral wealth must be obtained from the ground to provide funding for those things that we all like to do for the short period we're on this earth.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
406	406.1		Mrs. Rachelle Osterhout	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
406	406.2		Mrs. Rachelle Osterhout	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. I look forward to the continued success of Thompson Creek mine and the positive impact it has one the surrounding areas and the people of central Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
406	406.3		Mrs. Rachelle Osterhout	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine	GEN	Comment noted.	
407	407.1	Conrad & Bischoff	Joseph Manning	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
407	407.2	Conrad & Bischoff	Joseph Manning	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
407	407.3	Conrad & Bischoff	Joseph Manning	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
407	407.4	Conrad & Bischoff	Joseph Manning	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
408	408.1		Karen Coonts	I am in the unique position of having lived in Custer County long enough to remember rumors of a mine going in thirty years ago that would bring good jobs to this area. The Thompson Creek mine has surely brought wonderful employment to this area! I am still living in Custer County as I hear that the life of this mine is over and that the company is thinking about shutting the mine down altogether. I am writing to show my support to extend the life of this mine. I know it cannot continue in the manner of times past but I hope that the company in Canada can find a good compromise to allow continued employment in this area. We have good people with great skills and work ethics to continue to make this mine a success and money maker for the company. I teach at the local elementary school in Challis and closing this mine will greatly impact my job. If this mine closes, families will relocate to find new jobs and that will make the local student population decline. If the numbers of students decrease significantly, I will lose my job as I am one of the latest hires. I also see the impact of the loss of the mine reflected in the businesses in town. Currently, the town has two large grocery stores and a dollar store. If the mine closes, all of these businesses won't survive.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
408	408.2		Karen Coonts	Please consider not closing this mine and extending the life of this mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
409	409.1	Cottonwood Lane W.P.	Mr. Gary Funck	Because the federal government owns most of Custer County, it is very important to our economy to have prosperous businesses who support local employment, and help other local businesses prosper. TC has done this in the past and we support them in future expansion. They are responsible in respect to the environment. They have provided many high quality jobs and benefits, this equates to families that are well taken care of, and more dollars spent in the local economy. The product they provide is needed for the growth of our nation as well as selling to a global market. We need to support jobs in the USA, not importing everything.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
410	410.1		Mr. Eric Seeley	Our family strongly asks for you to support the TCM! I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
410	410.2		Mr. Eric Seeley	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
410	410.3		Mr. Eric Seeley	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
410	410.4		Mr. Eric Seeley	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
411	411.1		Mrs. Susan Richards	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
411	411.2		Mrs. Susan Richards	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
411	411.3		Mrs. Susan Richards	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
411	411.4		Mrs. Susan Richards	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
412	412.1	Salmon Golf Course	Sue Iverson	The mining is very important to the community. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
412	412.2	Salmon Golf Course	Sue Iverson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
413	413.1	Hoffman Ranches	Mrs. Deborah Hoffman	We live in a community that is mostly mining families, if we were to lose this mine and the families it supports it would directly affect our schools, 4-H, and many community based activities that are supported in part by the mine. They also do a wonderful Christmas sharing program. Our small community would die as so many have it is a major job source place, hiring and employing so many. Idaho can't afford to lose any more families that have to leave for work. Thank you for your time to read this. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
414	414.1	Kinross Gold, Millright	Gene Booth	I am a former employee of TCM. I have seen their commitment to the environment and the community of Challis. By giving Thompson Creek the permission to continue on would be in the best interest of the economy. It would be very hard on the people of Challis and Salmon Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
414	414.2	Kinross Gold, Millright	Gene Booth	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
414	414.3	Kinross Gold, Millright	Gene Booth	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
414	414.4	Kinross Gold, Millright	Gene Booth	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
414	414.5	Kinross Gold, Millright	Gene Booth	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal. Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
415	415.1	Praxair Distribution Inc., Branch Manager	Mr. Sonny McCay	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
415	415.2	Praxair Distribution Inc., Branch Manager	Mr. Sonny McCay	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
415	415.3	Praxair Distribution Inc., Branch Manager	Mr. Sonny McCay	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
416	416.1	Praxair Distribution Inc., Territory Manager	Mr. Dennis Birch	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
416	416.2	Praxair Distribution Inc., Territory Manager	Mr. Dennis Birch	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
416	416.3	Praxair Distribution Inc., Territory Manager	Mr. Dennis Birch	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
417	417.1	L&H Industrial, Quality Director	Paul Wandler	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
417	417.2	L&H Industrial, Quality Director	Paul Wandler	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
418	418.1	L&H Industrial, Director	Mr. Billy Conzelman	The mine has far reaching support for not just Idaho but its mine also supports several employees and employers in Wyoming.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
418	418.2	L&H Industrial, Director	Mr. Billy Conzelman	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
418	418.3	L&H Industrial, Director	Mr. Billy Conzelman	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
418	418.4	L&H Industrial, Director	Mr. Billy Conzelman	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
418	418.5	L&H Industrial, Director	Mr. Billy Conzelman	Please work with TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
419	419.1	TCM	Mr. Brad Strom	Having retired from the State Police as a resident officer, I had first hand knowledge of the support Thompson Creek gave to the community. They also provided employment for residents, added to the financial stability of Salmon River Electric and local business. Benefits provided by TCM are numerous and the shut down of the Mine at this time would be a financial blow to Challis, Custer County, and the State.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
419	419.2	TCM	Mr. Brad Strom	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
419	419.3	TCM	Mr. Brad Strom	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
419	419.4	TCM	Mr. Brad Strom	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
419	419.5	TCM	Mr. Brad Strom	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
419	419.6	TCM	Mr. Brad Strom	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
419	419.7	TCM	Mr. Brad Strom	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
420	420.1		Robin Rivas	I am writing in support of the mine expansion and land exchange. My son works at the TCM and it is very important to him to continue working, to support his family, as well as insure employment for all those that are employed there. He worked very hard to get his degree in Geology and loves his job daily. He tells me about the mine and how much they contribute to their families and the people in the community. They are very safety oriented. The expansion would be a great asset not only to him, but to the community and to the State of Idaho. Idaho is a State of hard working people, wanting great things for our state, our businesses and our communities. TCM is offering a quality, needed product. I would much rather we keep that business here in our community rather than send that business elsewhere. Please help to keep Idaho mines working. Many families depend on them including ours. We have lost most of the logging industry in Idaho. Please do everything to keep our mines.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
420	420.2		Robin Rivas	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
420	420.3		Robin Rivas	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
420	420.4		Robin Rivas	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal. Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
421	421.1		Mrs. Janet Gay	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
421	421.2		Mrs. Janet Gay	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
421	421.3		Mrs. Janet Gay	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
422	422.1	Salmon River Propane	Mr. Rodney Cook	I service and deliver propane to the mine on a regular basis. I fully support the mine and their support for so many years to the community with their generous donations to the schools scholarship fund and donations to non profit organizations.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
422	422.2	Salmon River Propane	Mr. Rodney Cook	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
422	422.3	Salmon River Propane	Mr. Rodney Cook	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
422	422.4	Salmon River Propane	Mr. Rodney Cook	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
422	422.5	Salmon River Propane	Mr. Rodney Cook	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
422	422.6	Salmon River Propane	Mr. Rodney Cook	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
423	423.1	Simplot	Mr. Kurtis Bunderson	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
423	423.2	Simplot	Mr. Kurtis Bunderson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
423	423.3	Simplot	Mr. Kurtis Bunderson	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
424	424.1	L&H Industrial, Project Manager	Mr. Bill Schroyer	Thompson Creek mine has provided the company I work for with work at times when we really needed it. They have either purchased parts or requested our field service to travel to the mine and perform maintenance on the shovels. Mining is vital to our area and it is necessary to support the local areas. When our field service is mobilized to the area it brings money to the community through lodging, purchases, groceries, etc.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
424	424.2	L&H Industrial, Project Manager	Mr. Bill Schroyer	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
424	424.3	L&H Industrial, Project Manager	Mr. Bill Schroyer	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
425	425.1	L&H Industrial, Supervisor	Troy Barry	I am an employee of L&H Industrial, a vendor of TCM. Thompson Creek is an important long term customer of ours, one that we rely on to help keep us in business and our workers employed.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
425	425.2	L&H Industrial, Supervisor	Troy Barry	Additionally, I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
426	426.1	L&H Industrial, Job Coordinator	Adam Jones	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
426	426.2	L&H Industrial, Job Coordinator	Adam Jones	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
427	427.1	L&H Industrial	Tom Dillon	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
427	427.2	L&H Industrial	Tom Dillon	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
427	427.3	L&H Industrial	Tom Dillon	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
427	427.4	L&H Industrial	Tom Dillon	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
428	428.1	L&H Industrial	Garrett Goldman	I am employed by a vendor serving the TCM. The continued success of the TCM is vital to viability of my employer.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
428	428.2	L&H Industrial	Garrett Goldman	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
428	428.3	L&H Industrial	Garrett Goldman	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
429	429.1	L&H Industrial Inc., Field Service Manager	Mr. Marley Ziegler	I support the Thompson Creek expansion as the mine has been a great customer and partner with the company that I work for. They have allowed us to do services and sell them product for a number of years which helps our local economy some 700 miles away. I also believe that the mine is very important to the Idaho community with out the mine the community would struggle to find jobs and funds for the community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
429	429.2	L&H Industrial Inc., Field Service Manager	Mr. Marley Ziegler	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
429	429.3	L&H Industrial Inc., Field Service Manager	Mr. Marley Ziegler	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
429	429.4	L&H Industrial Inc., Field Service Manager	Mr. Marley Ziegler	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
430	430.1	L&H Industrial Inc., Engineering Manager	Mr. Michael Doherty	L&H Industrial has had a long term working relationship with TCM. Thompson Creek has been excellent to work with from an engineering standpoint, and I personally have enjoyed working on many projects for Thompson Creek. Allowing the expansion of this mine will allow our companies to continue to have a symbiotic relationship. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
430	430.2	L&H Industrial Inc., Engineering Manager	Mr. Michael Doherty	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
431	431.1	Custer Telephone Cooperative Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
431	431.2	Custer Telephone Cooperative Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	Thompson Creek uses 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
431	431.3	Custer Telephone Cooperative Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	The company is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages, therefore stimulating the overall economy in Idaho. The company is also a supporter of the communities, schools and numerous events in Custer and Lemhi counties, Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
431	431.4	Custer Telephone Cooperative Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The Mine is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
431	431.5	Custer Telephone Cooperative Inc., CEO and General Manager	Dennis L. Thornock	I encourage a positive decision to approve the Land Exchange and Mine Plan Expansion.	GEN	Comment noted.	
432	432.1	L&H Industrial, General Manager	Jay Will	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
432	432.2	L&H Industrial, General Manager	Jay Will	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
432	432.3	L&H Industrial, General Manager	Jay Will	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
432	432.4	L&H Industrial, General Manager	Jay Will	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
432	432.5	L&H Industrial, General Manager	Jay Will	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
433	433.1	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead Man	Mr. Joseph Zach	The continued support of this project not only helps the community in Idaho but also has far reaching impacts elsewhere. Support the expansion of TCM will help America stay competitive in an expanding global mining market.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
433	433.2	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead Man	Mr. Joseph Zach	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
433	433.3	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead Man	Mr. Joseph Zach	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
433	433.4	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead Man	Mr. Joseph Zach	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
434	434.1	L&H Industrial, Inc., Marketing Assistant	Sarah Bauman	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
434	434.2	L&H Industrial, Inc., Marketing Assistant	Sarah Bauman	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
434	434.3	L&H Industrial, Inc., Marketing Assistant	Sarah Bauman	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
434	434.4	L&H Industrial, Inc., Marketing Assistant	Sarah Bauman	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
435	435.1	L&H Industrial Inc., Mechanical Drafter	Kaela Torres	The expansion of TCM is imperative to the continuing success of our company and employment at our facilities. Thompson Creek is a long-term, loyal customer of ours and the success of the mine directly affects the success of our company. Not only would the expansion provide stability and employment for its internal customers, it would also boost the economy and affect various other companies within the mining industry. I am confident that the correct decision will be made to continue and help TCM prosper. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
436	436.1		Mrs. Trena Sisson	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
436	436.2		Mrs. Trena Sisson	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
436	436.3		Mrs. Trena Sisson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
437	437.1	L&H Industrial Inc., AP Specialist	Bonnie Villa	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
437	437.2	L&H Industrial Inc., AP Specialist	Bonnie Villa	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
437	437.3	L&H Industrial Inc., AP Specialist	Bonnie Villa	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
438	438.1	L&H Industrial, Mechanical Engineer	Mr. David VanSickle	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
439	439.1	L&H Industrial, Welding Engineer	Mr. Russell Shelby	Thompson Creek has been a very good customer for us, and we have a good working relationship. It would be very beneficial for our company to be able to continue doing business with Thompson Creek during the next proposed mine phase. Please approve the plan for Thompson Creek to continue mining.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
439	439.2	L&H Industrial, Welding Engineer	Mr. Russell Shelby	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
439	439.3	L&H Industrial, Welding Engineer	Mr. Russell Shelby	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
440	440.1	L&H Industrial, Designer	Mr. Ross Ferderer	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
440	440.2	L&H Industrial, Designer	Mr. Ross Ferderer	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
440	440.3	L&H Industrial, Designer	Mr. Ross Ferderer	As an industrial designer and fly fishing nut I know the value of both our environment and molybdenum. I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
441	441.1	L&H Industrial Inc., Supervisor	Mr. Garland Gist	I am an employee at L&H Industrial and L&H Industrial is a vendor/supplier for Thompson Creek Mining Company.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
442	442.1	L&H Industrial, Draftsman	Mr. Jerry Gossard	I work as a draftsman for L&H Industrial. TCM is a valued customer, and has added value to central Idaho through its job creation and benevolence.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
442	442.2	L&H Industrial, Draftsman	Mr. Jerry Gossard	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
443	443.1	L&H Industrial, Shipping	Mr. David Garcia	Just like L&H Industrial, Thompson Creek Mining Company has similar core values which involve integrity, loyalty, and the care of the people. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I also support Thompson Cree, Mine because they take the time to make an impact in their community by supporting many events that add value to their people as well as many wonderful donations to support schools that surround. Thompson Creek is high in core values for its people and its surrounding, and the community can only benefit from its world class integrity.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
443	443.2	L&H Industrial, Shipping	Mr. David Garcia	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
444	444.1	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Mr. Joe Drefchinski	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
444	444.2	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Mr. Joe Drefchinski	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
444	444.3	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Mr. Joe Drefchinski	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
444	444.4	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Mr. Joe Drefchinski	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
444	444.5	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Mr. Joe Drefchinski	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
445	445.1	L&H Industrial, Shipping Supervisor	Mr. Jesus Rivera	Just like L&H Industrial, Thompson Creek Mining Company has similar core values which involve integrity, loyalty, and the care of the people. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I also support Thompson Cree, Mine because they take the time to make an impact in their community by supporting many events that add value to their people as well as many wonderful donations to support schools that surround. Thompson Creek is high in core values for its people and its surrounding, and the community can only benefit from its world class integrity.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
445	445.2	L&H Industrial, Shipping Supervisor	Mr. Jesus Rivera	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
445	445.3	L&H Industrial, Shipping Supervisor	Mr. Jesus Rivera	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
446	446.1	L&H Industrial, Shipping Director	Mr. David Garcia	Just like L&H Industrial, Thompson Creek Mining Company has similar core values which involve integrity, loyalty, and the care of the people. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I also support Thompson Cree, Mine because they take the time to make an impact in their community by supporting many events that add value to their people as well as many wonderful donations to support schools that surround. Thompson Creek is high in core values for its people and its surrounding, and the community can only benefit from its world class integrity.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
446	446.2	L&H Industrial, Shipping Director	Mr. David Garcia	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
447	447.1	Rosin Brothers LLC	Brenda Rosin	We are subcontractors who work up at the mine recycling for the past 5 years. We would like you to expand the contract as it would mean more work for us and our employees in the future. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4,13, and 5.13.	
448	448.1	L&H Industrial, Account Manager	Mr. Scott Wedertz	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
448	448.2	L&H Industrial, Account Manager	Mr. Scott Wedertz	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted.	
448	448.3	L&H Industrial, Account Manager	Mr. Scott Wedertz	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
449	449.1	L&H Industrial Inc., President	Mr. Mike Wandler	Thompson Creek has been a great customer and are very important to our business.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
449	449.2	L&H Industrial Inc., President	Mr. Mike Wandler	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
449	449.3	L&H Industrial Inc., President	Mr, Mike Wandler	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
449	449.4	L&H Industrial Inc., President	Mr. Mike Wandler	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
449	449.5	L&H Industrial Inc., President	Mr. Mike Wandler	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
450	450.1	Custer County Title, Inc., Title Officer	Ms. Patsy Kindt	I am the owner of Custer County Title, Inc. Should this expansion not take place, it will have a drastic impact on the town of Challis, and the surrounding community within Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
450	450.2	Custer County Title, Inc., Title Officer	Ms. Patsy Kindt	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
450	450.3	Custer County Title, Inc., Title Officer	Ms. Patsy Kindt	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Section 2.1.1.6, Section 3.6).	
450	450.4	Custer County Title, Inc., Title Officer	Ms. Patsy Kindt	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Without the proposed land exchange, our community would be devastated. Businesses closing their doors, homes going into foreclosure, lost jobs and minimum opportunity for those living within Custer County. I am in full support of the exchange. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
450	450.5	Custer County Title, Inc., Title Officer	Ms. Patsy Kindt	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
451	451.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Lab Lead Technician	Mr, Marty Walls	I have lived in this community for the past seventeen years and have been employed by the mine the majority of that time. I very much enjoy the life here as does the rest of my family and would find it very difficult to have to leave the area if the mine does not continue to run.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
451	451.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Lab Lead Technician	Mr. Marty Walls	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
451	451.3	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Lab Lead Technician	Mr. Marty Walls	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
451	451.4	Thompson Creek Mining Company, Lab Lead Technician	Mr. Marty Walls	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
452	452.1	L&H Industrial Inc., Vice President	Mr. Jeff Wandler	Our company L&H Industrial Inc. has done business with Thompson Creek for at least 20 years. They have been a mainstay customer for us and have been great to work with and important to our revenue. It would be very important to us that their mine stays viable in the future.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
452	452.2	L&H Industrial Inc., Vice President	Mr. Jeff Wandler	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
452	452.3	L&H Industrial Inc., Vice President	Mr. Jeff Wandler	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
452	452.4	L&H Industrial Inc., Vice President	Mr. Jeff Wandler	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
453	453.1	L&H Industrial Inc., Millwright	Mr. Kim Wentling	I support the proposed Land Exchange because it will and important life to the mine which supports the families and communities.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
454	454.1	RAM Enterprise, Inc., Director of Customer Service	Ms. Sharon Horn	Our company, RAM Enterprise, Inc. has been a supplier of Thompson Creek for almost 20 years. We provide a variety of products and services, most of which are related to belt conveying and material crushing and milling. Over the years, we have performed many projects for Thompson Creek - some of which have required a crew of up to 20 people to be on site for up to two months. Each of those (Nevada-based) team members shop in local businesses, stay in local hotels and eat in local restaurants; contributing a significant economic impact to the Challis area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
454	454.2	RAM Enterprise, Inc., Director of Customer Service	Ms. Sharon Horn	As a native of Idaho, I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
454	454.3	RAM Enterprise, Inc., Director of Customer Service	Ms. Sharon Horn	I know that Thompson Creek brings much-needed high paying jobs to the area. I also am aware that the products extracted from Idaho lands are critical to the US economy, including molybdenum, which is used in so many products.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
455	455.1	L&H Industrial	Morris Honeycutt	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
455	455.2	L&H Industrial	Morris Honeycutt	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
455	455.3	L&H Industrial	Morris Honeycutt	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
456	456.1	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead	Chris Rask	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
456	456.2	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead	Chris Rask	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
456	456.3	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead	Chris Rask	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
456	456.4	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead	Chris Rask	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
456	456.5	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead	Chris Rask	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
456	456.6	L&H Industrial, Field Service Lead	Chris Rask	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
457	457.1		Kashia Whitworth	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
457	457.1		Kashia Whitworth	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
457	457.1		Kashia Whitworth	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
457	457.1		Kashia Whitworth	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
457	457.1		Kashia Whitworth	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
458	458.1	May Family Ranch, Owner/Operator	Paul and Sharon May	My wife and I run a rental business at the base of the mountain below TCM on Squaw Creek Road. It is the only one within 30 miles either way. We have done so for the past 14 years. We have B&B rooms plus outbuildings to accommodate summer family reunions. Several years ago we built a cabin for the purpose of renting to TCM miners. That established vital year-round income for us. In 2012 we decided to remodel a large building into more accommodations for miners. We were able to access a loan based on the report from TCM that they anticipated a life of at least 20-25 years. Two weeks before our project was completed, the mine laid of 25% of their workforce and announced that they would go to maintenance status the latter part of this year. That event caused us to lose over half of our renters and preclude any opportunity to obtain more. If they close, we stand to lose at least 40% of our income, which will likely put us out of business. We sincerely hope that something can be worked out so that the mine can remain open. For obvious reasons its closure would be devastating to not only us, but to the other business owners in our area.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
458	458.2	May Family Ranch, Owner/Operator	Paul and Sharon May	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
458	458.3	May Family Ranch, Owner/Operator	Paul and Sharon May	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
458	458.4	May Family Ranch, Owner/Operator	Paul and Sharon May	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
458	458.5	May Family Ranch, Owner/Operator	Paul and Sharon May	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
458	458.6	May Family Ranch, Owner/Operator	Paul and Sharon May	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
458	458.7	May Family Ranch, Owner/Operator	Paul and Sharon May	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
459	459.1	CLARCOR AIR Filtration Products, Mountain States Regional Manager	Mr. Mark Morrone	Thompson Creek is a good environmental citizen as they have been ordering and changing filters on a regular basis from our company. This aids the environmental impact that the mine may have in the area. I have found similarities between the two mines that prove they are taking a proactive approach to mine filtration.	GEN	Comment noted.	
459	459.2	CLARCOR AIR Filtration Products, Mountain States Regional Manager	Mr. Mark Morrone	I support the proposed Land Exchange	GEN	Comment noted.	
459	459.3	CLARCOR AIR Filtration Products, Mountain States Regional Manager	Mr. Mark Morrone	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
459	459.4	CLARCOR AIR Filtration Products, Mountain States Regional Manager	Mr. Mark Morrone	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
459	459.5	CLARCOR AIR Filtration Products, Mountain States Regional Manager	Mr. Mark Morrone	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
460	460.1	Moly-Cop USA, President	Steven Ornduff	Moly-Cop USA has been a supplier to the TCM for many years. During our many visits to Challis, Idaho, it was clear that Thompson Creek is an extremely important corporate citizen, making not only significant contributions to the tax base of the local area and the State of Idaho, but also in the sponsorship of many educational and charitable activities in the community. Your approval of the proposed Land Exchange will make the mine plan and thus the future of Thompson Creek possible. By doing this, you are supporting not only the employees and families of Thompson Creek, but also are allowing the continuation of significant contributions to the local community and the State.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
460	460.2	Moly-Cop USA, President	Steven Ornduff	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
460	460.3	Moly-Cop USA, President	Steven Ornduff	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
460	460.4	Moly-Cop USA, President	Steven Ornduff	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
461	461.1	CED, Purchasing Agent/Sales	Mr. Tim Park	I support the proposed expansion of the mine. I would like to see the employees stay for another 10-15 years at least!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
462	462.1	Joy Global, Regional Manager	Mr. Jason Ashby	Our company is a vendor to Thompson Creek and we provide parts support for their electric P&H mining shovels. We have had a long relationship with this mining operation and their business with our company is a part of our overall success.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
462	462.2	Joy Global, Regional Manager	Mr. Jason Ashby	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
462	462.3	Joy Global, Regional Manager	Mr. Jason Ashby	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
462	462.4	Joy Global, Regional Manager	Mr. Jason Ashby	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
462	462.5	Joy Global, Regional Manager	Mr. Jason Ashby	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	

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463	463.1	Humboldt, Professional Land Surveyor	Mr. Richard H. "Chip" Carlson	The TCM expansion would enhance the local economy for years to come and barely impact the current operations. I fully support this expansion and the trade with BLM because I live and play in Idaho and the situation is a good one. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM operation is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support their employees and families with great benefits and excellent wages which impact the local economy in a great way. I support TCM expansion because I am a surveyor that has benefited from the Mine's contributions to the economy of the area.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
464	464.1		Randy Washburn	Sorry. I totally do not support the land exchange. Thompson Creek is a Canadian owned and operated company. I do not believe that they share the same long term interests as the majority of the people of Custer County. Talk is cheap and there is no guarantee that Thompson Creek will keep the mine open if they do get their land exchange. If they do, more power to them and those that work there. At best the area will see a few more years of mine employment, however the rights to the Broken Wing Ranch will be lost forever. Personally I see no reason to trust the Canadians to do anything they say that they will do. Hell no to the land exchange. I don't want to see any more land turned over to the government. BLM's word isn't so good either.	LAND	Comments noted. The MMPO alternatives would be entirely independent of the land disposal alternatives, e.g., the mine would operate under any MMPO alternative in the same manner regardless of which land disposal alternative were selected. The effects of the US acquiring the ranch are described in the EIS.	
465	465.1	St. Lukes	April Maher	I am from Custer County and the mine helps the whole community and nearing towns to thrive.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
465	465.2	St. Lukes	April Maher	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
465	465.3	St. Lukes	April Maher	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
465	465.4	St. Lukes	April Maher	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
466	466.1	Westpoint Transportation	Mr. Richard Braswell	I am currently employed by Westpoint Transportation which supplies all of the fuel to TCM. This is our main focus here. We would normally take two 9,700 gallon loads to the mine a day, but since the lack of stripping and other operations our wages have suffered. If the mine was to be denied the proposed land exchange and be able to continue with phase 8 of operations, it will be the death of our community. Many stores will not be able to employ full time people. This will start a downhill slide and eventually Challis will be nothing. This is a wonderful community and a great place to live.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
466	466.2	Westpoint Transportation	Mr. Richard Braswell	I have family heritage here dating back to the late 1800s. This is home. If the mine fails to continue we will be forced to move away from home. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
467	467.1		Ms. Judith Mest	I... would like to see TCM continue operating. TCM is an important part of our community as it provides many jobs for Custer County and has been very generous to our charitable organizations and scholarships for our schools and our community in general.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
468	468.1		Mr. John Marshall	As a long time resident of Custer County, I feel that it is very important to keep TCM operating. Throughout TCM's history they have proven what a good employer should be. Many of my friends and acquaintances have worked at TCM over the years, and they have been grateful to have good paying jobs with good benefits. This is particularly important now, with the world economy in such disarray. Moly is a strategic metal, and I feel that it's also important to keep TCM as an asset to this country. TCM is Custer County's largest employer, and a mine closure would have devastating effects on everyone who lives here. Although I don't work at TCM myself, layoffs and shutdowns directly affect me as a builder. When they stop working, I stop working. It's just that simple. As good corporate neighbors and friends, TCM is also very supportive of the community with their many charitable efforts. From rodeo to cancer fundraisers they are always there to help out. This is greatly appreciated. Finally, TCM is the biggest single source of tax revenue for Custer County I can think of. Nobody wants to even think what county budgets would look like if TCM were not part of the picture. Please consider the tremendous impact that TCM has in Custer County, and help them to continue operating and providing all the good things that they do.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
469	469.1	Hydrometrics, Inc., Civil Engineer	Mike Oelrich	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
469	469.2	Hydrometrics, Inc., Civil Engineer	Mike Oelrich	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
469	469.3	Hydrometrics, Inc., Civil Engineer	Mike Oelrich	Having worked with the mine managers, I am impressed with their commitment to do things right. I wish all my mining clients were as conscientious.	GEN	Comment noted.	
470	470.1	CPS, Managing Partner	Mr. John Mac	I just wanted to go on record for support of the TCM modified mining plan of operations and land swap.	GEN	Comment noted.	
470	470.2	CPS, Managing Partner	Mr. John Mac	As a U.S. citizen, small business owner and TC investor, I am keenly aware of the importance an economic engine like the TC mine is to a region. The U.S. has lost far too many jobs over the last 4 years due to government interference and ineptitude. Thompson Creek Metals is a responsible and environmentally sensitive corporate citizen and an integral member of the livelihood of tens of thousands of American households.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
470	470.3	CPS, Managing Partner	Mr. John Mac	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
470	470.4	CPS, Managing Partner	Mr. John Mac	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected for our children and their children.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
470	470.5	CPS, Managing Partner	Mr. John Mac	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
470	470.6	CPS, Managing Partner	Mr. John Mac	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. This is a strategic metal and our enormously important energy industry needs molybdenum fortified steel in order to grow!	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
470	470.7	CPS, Managing Partner	Mr. John Mac	As an investor I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions to their profits and out U.S. economy. This mine is the ONLY TCM mine of U.S. soils, and it needs to stay open.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
471	471.1	Kimble Oil, Inc., Owners	Gary and Sandi Kimble	We are the employers of 14 people in Challis. It is very important to our employees and to our business for the mine to continue to operate. TCM is very important to our community without it our community will no longer continue to thrive. We will have many, many empty homes, lost jobs and businesses. Our county, city and schools will have a very difficult time trying to overcome this loss. We implore you to do everything possible to keep our largest employer in operation. The impact of TCM closing would be felt from the state, county and city government levels along with our school system, health care, emergency services and all other services we have come to depend upon in our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
471	471.2	Kimble Oil, Inc., Owners	Gary and Sandi Kimble	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
471	471.3	Kimble Oil, Inc., Owners	Gary and Sandi Kimble	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
471	471.4	Kimble Oil, Inc., Owners	Gary and Sandi Kimble	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
472	472.1	Doug Hammond Mining, Owner/Operator	Mr. Douglas Hammond	Some of my customers are Thompson Creek employees or are dependant in some way or another on TCM for their livelihood. Thompson Creek has been a supporter of many Challis Community Events for numerous years. If they were forced to close for not being able to obtain the proper permits from the Federal Government it would harm the community. Custer County land area is already 97 percent owned by some form of Government. PILT payments will not pay for all the expenses to the County for the services they are tasked to provide and the residents expect. To force the closure of a productive mine paying taxes to the Federal Government as well as local Government would add more to the national debt and would also harm the infrastructure of the County.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
472	472.2	Doug Hammond Mining, Owner/Operator	Mr. Douglas Hammond	Many of the employees of TCM are also part of the emergency responders in the area. Most of the emergency response groups (Fire, EMS, Search & Rescue, etc) need employees of TCM to provide the level of protection and response that the residents and some visitors have come to expect. It is a sad fact that Employees of local government agencies supply very few emergency responders, but expect the same level of response from local emergency response services.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
472	472.3	Doug Hammond Mining, Owner/Operator	Mr. Douglas Hammond	I hate to see the US become dependant on foreign countries for their minerals used in industry. Sometime in the future as history has proven in the past, some of those foreign suppliers will not provide the minerals necessary for the USA to exist. We might even have to go to war against some of the countries that are now providing us with minerals such as the molybdenum which is produced here.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
472	472.4	Doug Hammond Mining, Owner/Operator	Mr. Douglas Hammond	I have mixed feeling for the land exchange. I would like to see TCM be able to do their activities on private land. If an exchange were to happen I would like to see a higher ratio of federal and for private land, 100 - 200 public acres to 1 private acre. When the mine life is done, Custer County would get far more in taxes from productive ranch land than they would get from private mine ground surrounding a closed down mine surrounded by federal ground with limited access. I would like to see TCM buy the ground necessary from the BLM and sell the Broken Wing Ranch to someone privately and keep the government out of it.	LAND	Comment noted. The ratio of Federal (selected) land to private (offered) lands is the result of the proposal submitted by TCMC, which must provide lands of equivalent fair market value. It would be outside the scope of the project for the BLM to create land disposal alternatives involving lands other than those in the proposal. Alternative L3 would allow TCMC to purchase the selected land with the US not acquiring any private land.	
472	472.5	Doug Hammond Mining, Owner/Operator	Mr. Douglas Hammond	They the Federal Government have more land now than they can effectively manage.	SOC	The burdens to the finances/staff of the BLM are summarized in Section 4.13.2.	
473	473.1		Mrs. A. Shaye Natoli	My husband is an employee of TCM, as are many of my close friends. I have children in school in Challis, shop at local stores, and depend on locals services daily. All of these aspects of daily life depend greatly on the continuance of operations at TCM.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
473	473.2		Mrs. A. Shaye Natoli	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
473	473.3		Mrs. A. Shaye Natoli	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
474	474.1	Hydrometrics, Inc., Engineer I	George Metzger	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	

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475	475.1	Hydrometrics, Inc., Geologist	Larry Johnson	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
475	475.2	Hydrometrics, Inc., Geologist	Larry Johnson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
476	476.1		Mrs. Tiffany Moe	My dad worked for Thompson Creek years ago. When the mine cut back we were forced to move. Please don't do this to other families! I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
476	476.2		Mrs. Tiffany Moe	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
476	476.3		Mrs. Tiffany Moe	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
476	476.4		Mrs. Tiffany Moe	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
477	477.1	Challis Transportation Co. Inc.	Mrs. Deborah Smith	Our company runs the mail route from Challis to Stanley six days a week, and we also haul small freight packages to customers in Stanley area. Part of our compensation for the mail route is based on quantity of mail boxes or customers. I am also a third generation member of the Custer county community and I know from the history of mining in this area the importance of the mine being successful. Please support the future of this economy for this critical issue.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
477	477.2	Challis Transportation Co. Inc.	Mrs. Deborah Smith	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
477	477.3	Challis Transportation Co. Inc.	Mrs. Deborah Smith	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
477	477.4	Challis Transportation Co. Inc.	Mrs. Deborah Smith	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
478	478.1	S&G Electric Motor Repair, Sales Mgr.	Paul Yancey	I am employed by a small business that has for many years been involved with the mining industry as a supplier of goods and services. Thompson Creek Mining Co. is one of our key customers here in Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
478	478.2	S&G Electric Motor Repair, Sales Mgr.	Paul Yancey	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
478	478.3	S&G Electric Motor Repair, Sales Mgr.	Paul Yancey	This would enable the mine to continue as an important provider of jobs to the local economy as well as a company that requires goods and services from multiple business. The impact from the Thompson Creek not being able to extend the life of the mine will affect many businesses that currently support the mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
478	478.4	S&G Electric Motor Repair, Sales Mgr.	Paul Yancey	Also, the molybdenum that comes from the mine is used in many of the products that we use on a daily basis and loss of this producer would result in a higher cost of related products to us as consumers.	GEN, SOC	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
478	478.5	S&G Electric Motor Repair, Sales Mgr.	Paul Yancey	We need to continue to support good companies like Thompson Creek rather than allow them to fold up and go away. Let's Grow Idaho, Let's Grow the Economy.	GEN	Comment noted.	
479	479.1	L&H Industrial, Inc., CFO	Jim Clikeman	L&H has enjoyed an excellent relationship with Thompson Creek Mining Company for over 10 years. I feel Thompson Creek, like L&H, has a culture of supporting their people and the community where they operate. They are more than just a mine - they care. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10- 15 years and continue to have a positive impact on the community they serve.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
480	480.1	HighMoon Custom Signs+ Designs	Mrs. Elizabeth Miller	I am in total support of TCM to extend their mining operations well into the future! My home is directly across from the mine off the highway 75. In the last 18 years I have been there, I have never had a complaint about the mine or the way they run their operations. Compared to other mines that have been in the area over the last 30 years that I have been in the area, Thompson Creek is top notch! They are very environmentally aware of their impact on the land and run a tight ship. I have NO complaints about how they operate.	GEN	Comments noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
480	480.2	HighMoon Custom Signs+ Designs	Mrs. Elizabeth Miller	My husband at one time worked at the mine and had nothing to say but good things about their operations. They took good care of our family while he was employed there. Our local economy depends greatly from their operations, and I see no reason why they should be stopped. We depend as a community on this mine, we need the income that pours into every business in the area and surrounding towns. They have given so much to our community and I pray that they continue to do so. The progress and growth they have contributed to our area has been great and the neighbors I have that worked/work at the mine depend solely on its income. I can't even begin to list all the great things they have contributed to our area, our community, our children, our businesses, and my neighbors. Our homes, wages, land property, could all be in jeopardy if the mine closes since their operations support so many! Please consider our loss if this mine closes down. I have never worked there myself but know so very many that have and depend on it. I can see no reason why it should be shut down, all I see are the positives of keeping it running way into the future, since our futures depend on it!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
480	480.3	HighMoon Custom Signs+ Designs	Mrs. Elizabeth Miller	I totally support the Land Exchange, and I also support the plan to move into Phase 8 of the plan in order to expand operations and the life of the mine for their and our futures.	GEN	Comment noted.	
480	480.4	HighMoon Custom Signs+ Designs	Mrs. Elizabeth Miller	I can not express my gratitude or feelings I have towards TCM for the excellence in their treatment of the environment and water of the surrounding land they have shown since the beginning of their operations so many years ago. Since I have a home at Thompson Creek, this is very important to me and my family. Please let the mine continue on into the future with Phase 8.	GEN	Comments noted.	
481	481.1	Southwest Energy, Plant Supervisor	Mr. Thomas Yacomella	I am currently employed as a contractor to TCM. I was born in Challis and have spent my entire life in or around Challis and the Salmon River area. To do this required met to change professions many times just to stay here. TCM has allowed many young local people the opportunity to raise their families in this beautiful location without the fear of being forced to move on. Our area is diversified economically but this mine is a very huge part of the overall balance of tax burden, power rates, business income, and income streams of the urban and rural resident of Custer and Lemhi Counties.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
481	481.2	Southwest Energy, Plant Supervisor	Mr. Thomas Yacomella	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
481	481.3	Southwest Energy, Plant Supervisor	Mr. Thomas Yacomella	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
481	481.4	Southwest Energy, Plant Supervisor	Mr. Thomas Yacomella	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
482	482.1	Western States Equipment, Regional Service Manager	Mr. Ted Rosa	I am the Regional Service Manager for Western States Equipment. I have worked with the people at Thompson Creek mine for many years. Their record shows they are good stewards of the land and provide needed resources for the world, keeping jobs in America. They are an invaluable part of our state and local communities, providing jobs and money through the state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
482	482.2	Western States Equipment, Regional Service Manager	Mr. Ted Rosa	Please support the proposed mine expansion and land exchange at TCM in central Idaho. I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
482	482.3	Western States Equipment, Regional Service Manager	Mr. Ted Rosa	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
483	483.1	L&H Industrial, Machinist	Mr. Evert Hill	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
483	483.2	L&H Industrial, Machinist	Mr. Evert Hill	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
483	483.3	L&H Industrial, Machinist	Mr. Evert Hill	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
483	483.4	L&H Industrial, Machinist	Mr. Evert Hill	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
484	484.1	McLellan Industries Inc., Managing Director	Mr. Richard Romney	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
484	484.2	McLellan Industries Inc., Managing Director	Mr. Richard Romney	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
484	484.3	McLellan Industries Inc., Managing Director	Mr. Richard Romney	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
485	485.1	Little Buck-A-Roo Daycare, Owner	Ms. Stephanie Jarvis	I have family that works at the mine as well as many friends too! I own a business that would be effected by the closure, my daughter and mom also own businesses as well, they too would be hit hard. The mine has been a stable employer in the community as well as towns not far from Clayton, hope it keeps going, so my business, my families businesses, and my family and friends can continue to work hard for Thompson Creek as the mine has worked hard for them. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
486	486.1	DrillPro International, Inc., President	Bill Cunnington	This document serves as a letter of support from Drill Pro International, Inc. for the proposed land exchange with the BLM and the mine expansion by Thompson Creek Mining Company located in Custer County, Idaho during the public comment period ending June 18, 2014.	GEN	Comment noted.	
486	486.2	DrillPro International, Inc., President	Bill Cunnington	Our business relationship with the Thompson Creek Mining Company had a significant impact on our ability to expand the business. The Thompson Creek sales average is approximately $2.4 million over a six-year period.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
486	486.3	DrillPro International, Inc., President	Bill Cunnington	Indirectly, our employees, vendors, banking and insurance infrastructure have all benefited from out relationship with this key customer. Our floor space has increased by 60% allowing us to purchase additional equipment. Additional equipment purchases mandate increased employment and we now move between 18 and 24 full-time employees. Additional production generates greater involvement with Idaho retail suppliers and larger material vendors at the national level.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
486	486.4	DrillPro International, Inc., President	Bill Cunnington	The Thompson Creek Mining Company has been a strong positive financial impact on the State of Idaho, Custer County and our own economic well-being. I cannot begin to quantify the significant impact of Thompson Creek at the local level of Custer County, Idaho. Every business and every individual in Custer County has been positively and negatively impacted when the mine is running and not running; the funding of essential services is a positive consequence of this and immediate. The local real estate community, retirement incomes, emergency services, educational facilities, local businesses have all experienced pivotal change mandated by the Mine's closures and openings. The land exchange between the BLM and the Thompson Creek Mining Company as well as the expansion project proposed by Thompson Creek Mining will have positive economic impacts for the local economy, the State of Idaho and the far-reaching vendors and suppliers - a revenue sharing and regeneration as a result of simply doing business. This contributes to the dynamic flooding of revenue directly and indirectly.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
486	486.5	DrillPro International, Inc., President	Bill Cunnington	The proposed BLM exchange of land and the proposed expansion of the TCM is whole-heartedly endorsed by Drill Pro International Inc.	GEN	Comment noted.	
487	487.1		Mrs. Sharon May	My in-laws own May Family Ranch, they deeply rely on the mine for their business and so does the community. It would be a shame to close the mine for all the jobs that would be lost. Families depend on the mine. Please keep the mine operating if at all possible.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
487	487.2		Mrs. Sharon May	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
487	487.3		Mrs. Sharon May	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
487	487.4		Mrs. Sharon May	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
487	487.5		Mrs. Sharon May	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
487	487.6		Mrs. Sharon May	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
488	488.1		Kit Kamo	Over the years I have personally saw the dramatic and positive economic impact that this company has made in the local community and in Idaho! I have toured their facility and viewed their proposed expansion. They have done an excellent job maintaining and preserving the wildlife, clean water, and a healthy life style.	GEN, SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
488	488.2		Kit Kamo	They have also done a tremendous amount to support a fledgling community - now the communities are more alive, with thriving businesses, and homes with employed family members. Yes, they are very rural and small town communities, but the people there are just as important as the folks in New York or LA!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
488	488.3		Kit Kamo	Please approve their plan for continued operations.	GEN	Comment noted.	
489	489.1	G-10 Engineering, LLC, President	Mr. Jitendra Kalyani	I am a consulting engineer in south eastern Idaho. Over the period of years my firm is involved in designing many projects for TCM since 1985. Being involved directly in the design of the projects, we have a first hand knowledge about TCM's attitude and concern about environmental safety and their desire to do all the related process to protect our water quality. That is one of the main reason, we have been involved in their projects. Being an engineer, entrepreneur, and a business oriented individual, I know the importance of the resources such as Molybdenum to the betterment of the society as a whole. I have known dozens of project managers of TCM, who have nothing but great respect for the TCM management, they work as a team, well compensated, and happy employees.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
489	489.2	G-10 Engineering, LLC, President	Mr. Jitendra Kalyani	I highly recommend the expansion for this mine for the Phase 8. It will be good for the area, employment and the world as a whole.	GEN, SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
490	490.1		Kim Coates	I would like to show my support for the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
490	490.1		Kim Coates	Our family as well as many others have family members as well as friends that work at Thompson Creek. Challis is a small community that thrives on the employment of the mine if it were to leave it would be devastating to Custer County. Our schools, businesses, and individuals benefit greatly in Custer County from the mines support.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
491	491.1		Debra Talbott	My Grandson-to-be (by marriage) is employed at the mine in Clayton and I also have many friends that are employed there. This being a very rural area, Challis, Clayton, and Salmon, the job situation is very dire. Most people go to jobs that are near their homes. Not here. Our loved ones have to leave their homes and families in order to find work. With the mine remaining open some family members can work without having to go to another state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
491	491.2		Debra Talbott	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
491	491.3		Debra Talbott	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
491	491.4		Debra Talbott	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
492	492.1	Clarcor, West Regional Sales Manager	Mr. Randy Johnson	We have been a supplier of materials to Thompson creek for close to 20 years. Thompson Creek has been a valued partner with us during this time. I have personally spent time overnight in the Challis area while calling on the mine. The support to the economy that the mine provides to the local town is immeasurable. In my visits to the local establishments I have talked to locals about the benefits the mine provides. I hear nothing but positive things about how the mine improves the well being of the area.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
492	492.2	Clarcor, West Regional Sales Manager	Mr. Randy Johnson	I have been personally to the mine and have always been impressed with the rehabilitation of the mine area and the safety that is present in every job done.	RCL	Comment noted.	
492	492.3	Clarcor, West Regional Sales Manager	Mr. Randy Johnson	I think it would be a great disservice to not allow the mine to expand and shut down.	GEN	Comment noted.	
493	493.1	Arlo G. Lott Trucking, Inc., President	Andrew Lott	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
493	493.2	Arlo G. Lott Trucking, Inc., President	Andrew Lott	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
493	493.3	Arlo G. Lott Trucking, Inc., President	Andrew Lott	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
494	494.1		Tammy Rice	I grew up mining with my granddad on Jordan Creek so to be able to stay in my hometown and learn a trade I loved was incredible. It has given that opportunity to many hometown people. I continued my career with another company and have been in the industry locally for 30 years. The detriment it would cause our community would be huge. Not only would our taxes rise, but the school system would suffer also and that is just a couple examples. They are also huge in donating to many different entities. Please support Thompson Creek Mining.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
494	494.2		Tammy Rice	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
494	494.3		Tammy Rice	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
494	494.4		Tammy Rice	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
495	495.1	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Bart Wood	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
495	495.2	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Bart Wood	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
495	495.3	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Bart Wood	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
495	495.4	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Bart Wood	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
495	495.5	L&H Industrial, Coordinator	Bart Wood	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
496	496.1	McLellan Industries Inc., President	Molly McLellan Mausser	We support this project in part because of their commitment to safety and environmental concerns. I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
496	496.2	McLellan Industries Inc., President	Molly McLellan Mausser	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
496	496.3	McLellan Industries Inc., President	Molly McLellan Mausser	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
496	496.4	McLellan Industries Inc., President	Molly McLellan Mausser	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
496	496.5	McLellan Industries Inc., President	Molly McLellan Mausser	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
497	497.1		Mr. Eric Heald	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
497	497.2		Mr. Eric Heald	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
497	497.3		Mr. Eric Heald	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
498	498.1		Mrs. Tamara Heald	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
498	498.2		Mrs. Tamara Heald	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. This mine supports Lemhi County and Custer County. To lose the mine would cause extreme hardship to both communities. The mine is one of our major employers. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
499	499.1		Mrs. Connie Heald	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
499	499.2		Mrs. Connie Heald	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
499	499.3		Mrs. Connie Heald	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
500	500.1		Scott Amos	Idaho desperately needs jobs. Thompson Creek is responsibly creating jobs while leaving as little of a footprint on the environment as possible.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
500	500.2		Scott Amos	Unfortunately environmental groups which are getting rich off of the taxpayers via the Equal Access to Justice Act are too often duping or bullying federal agencies into paying them more taxpayer money. And they aren't afraid to put the economy at risk or to force American companies out of business.	OS	The comment is outside the scope of the project.	
500	500.3		Scott Amos	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
500	500.4		Scott Amos	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
500	500.5		Scott Amos	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
501	501.1	Round Valley Supply, Owner/Manager	Mr. Ron Butts	As a past employee at the TCM, I know first hand about their continued commitment towards the health and safety of the TCM employees and exemplary standards in environmental practices. I greatly appreciate the support from TCM in my business and my community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
501	501.2	Round Valley Supply, Owner/Manager	Mr. Ron Butts	I support the Land Exchange as proposed by TCM to enable the extension of the mine's operations.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
502	502.1	Moly-Cop USA, Senior Account Manager	Fred Rapp	Moly-Cop USA has been a long-term supplier to the TCMs, going back to the start up of the operation. In our long association with this operation and its people, we have observed that Thompson Creek provides many jobs for the local citizens who, along with the company, contribute to the state, local, and county, tax revenues of Idaho. Not only does Thompson Creek provide those jobs, the company and employees are good corporate citizens through donating of corporate and personal funds for sponsorships, providing volunteers to the many charitable and educational activities in the community, and maintaining high ecological standards.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
502	502.2	Moly-Cop USA, Senior Account Manager	Fred Rapp	Your approval of the Land Exchange will allow TCM to extend the life of the operation for many more years. This will, in turn, extend the previously listed contributions to state, county, and local communities by the company and its employees.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
503	503.1	RM Rubber & Plastic Co, Inc., President	Bob Royce	We at RM Rubber & Plastic Co would hate to lose a customer like Thompson Creek. RM Rubber employs about thirteen employees at this time in Salt Lake City, Utah area. Even though they are about 250 miles away we have been able to manufacture rubber parts for them and have enjoyed doing business with them for more than 12 years. They spend about $60,000.00 per year with us, which makes them an important asset to our company and employees. Everything that the population needs is either mined or grown.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
503	503.2	RM Rubber & Plastic Co, Inc., President	Bob Royce	I enjoy visiting their plant and mine area and driving up through the canyon and forest. They seem to take very good care of the roads and I can't see any harm by using the natural resources that we need.	GEN	Comments noted.	
504	504.1	Country Doctor Clinic, Secretary/Treasurer/ Owner	Dr. John Dmochowski	I am a doctor of 25 years standing in this area. I support the continuance of the TCM. It is the core industry on which the counties of Custer, Lemhi, and Butte are supported. All of the business in that area are affected by the operations of mining. Thompson Creek has also been generous to the charities and schools of the area. Without the mine these people and this area face extinction.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
504	504.2	Country Doctor Clinic, Secretary/Treasurer/ Owner	Dr. John Dmochowski	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
504	504.3	Country Doctor Clinic, Secretary/Treasurer/ Owner	Dr. John Dmochowski	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
504	504.4	Country Doctor Clinic, Secretary/Treasurer/ Owner	Dr. John Dmochowski	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
504	504.5	Country Doctor Clinic, Secretary/Treasurer/ Owner	Dr. John Dmochowski	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
504	504.6	Country Doctor Clinic, Secretary/Treasurer/ Owner	Dr. John Dmochowski	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
504	504.7	Country Doctor Clinic, Secretary/Treasurer/ Owner	Dr. John Dmochowski	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
505	505.1		Jon Goode	Having recently reviewed the EIS, let me first say I'm duly impressed with the level of supporting detail within the document. It's obvious a great deal of research, investigation and evaluation went into its preparation.	GEN	Comment noted.	
505	505.2		Jon Goode	As a lifetime Idahoan and avid hunter, I certainly want the pristine water and land of our great state to remain intact. After studying the protective measures proposed by this project, I'm convinced the surrounding environment will be well shielded from any significant impact.	GEN	Comment noted.	
505	505.3		Jon Goode	Another important consideration is the economic influence. As a licensed CPA with over three decades of business management experience, I'm well aware of the substantial financial contribution Thompson Creek makes to the Idaho economy. Well-paying jobs and property/ income taxes paid by Thompson Creek are a solid chunk of the fuel which keeps Idaho's fiscal engine running smoothly. Rest assured, the economic impact to this region of the state would be devastating should Thompson Creek be unable to continue in business.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
505	505.4		Jon Goode	I wholeheartedly support the Bureau of Land Management approving the TCM Expansion.	GEN	Comment noted.	
505	505.5		Jon Goode	Doing so will continue to provide Idaho with good jobs and a stable tax base in an environmentally responsible manner.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
506	506.1	Nosgoodies	Mr. Norman Strobel	There is no good reason to delay the request for expansion of Thompson Creek Moly Mine in Custer County, Idaho. Please approve the Company's request. More delays are not needed!	GEN	The BLM and its cooperating agencies for the TCM EIS are moving the project forward as quicklyl as they can and still adhering to NEPA requirements for a detailed, "hard look" analysis and meaningful public involvement.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
506	506.2	Nosgoodies	Mr. Norman Strobel	We have lived in this county for 10 years and this mine is for the betterment of the Challis community, Custer County and the USA. We need to keep this mine open for needed Moly as other sources in the USA and Offshore may not be reliable in the present and future.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
506	506.3	Nosgoodies	Mr. Norman Strobel	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
506	506.4	Nosgoodies	Mr. Norman Strobel	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
506	506.5	Nosgoodies	Mr. Norman Strobel	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
506	506.6	Nosgoodies	Mr. Norman Strobel	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
507	507.1		Mr. Brian Remely	I am currently employed by Thompson Creek in mine ops. I feel it would be a huge benefit to both Custer and Lemhi counties, the state of Idaho and their communities if the mine continued operations.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
507	507.2		Mr. Brian Remely	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
507	507.3		Mr. Brian Remely	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
507	507.4		Mr. Brian Remely	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
508	508.1		Don Jakovac	Thompson Creek plays a vital role and is a stabilizing element needed in Central Idaho's economy. Extending its mine life will enhance Central Idaho's economic future. Thompson Creek has shown to be a responsible miner and strong supporter of their surrounding communities.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
508	508.2		Don Jakovac	The bigger picture is molybdenum, which plays an important role in our modern energy consuming world and is used in many applications for creating green technologies and maintaining a greener environment. It is a vital source in the preservation and efficient use of mother earth's resources.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
508	508.3		Don Jakovac	Thompson Creek is an existing mine whose ore body has many more years of life to deliver molybdenum to the growing need of world demands. Thompson Creek has proven to be a responsible miner and the growing world needs more molybdenum to build a greener environment.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
508	508.4		Don Jakovac	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
508	508.5		Don Jakovac	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
508	508.6		Don Jakovac	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
508	508.7		Don Jakovac	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
509	509.1		Ron Millick	I was born and raised in Custer County and understand the importance of multiple use and the impact mining and other natural resource based businesses have had over the years. The Thompson Creek mine has been a great example of a company that supports the local community while at the same time takes its environmental role very seriously. It only makes sense that the people that work and play in such a magnificent area would take care of the resources that have been placed in their care. I fully support any effort to keep the mine open and let it continue to be the driving force behind the Custer County economy for as long as possible.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
510	510.1		Mr. Delbert Summers	As a retired employee of Thompson Creek mine, I would really like to see the mine stay open and add some badly needed jobs in the area. After the last layoff, my son who was employed at Thompson Creek had to give his new home here in Challis back to the bank and move to Winnemucca, Nevada. He has a good job in Nevada, but would really like to live here in Challis, which would benefit me as well. Being retired and also limited by breathing problems, I really counted on his help and had many good fishing and hunting trips with him. If there is any way to keep the mine open, it truly would help the economy here in this area.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
510	510.2		Mr. Delbert Summers	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
510	510.3		Mr. Delbert Summers	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
510	510.4		Mr. Delbert Summers	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
510	510.5		Mr. Delbert Summers	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
511	511.1		Shelbie Bryant	I grew up in Challis and am lucky enough to have the opportunity to raise my children here only because my husband is employed at TCM. There are no other job options in this area in his line of work. My husband and I also own a martial arts school in town which provides an otherwise unavailable beneficial activity for both children and adults in the community. This service would also be taken away from the area if we had to relocate for work. Growing up here, I have seen the major influence that the mine has had on this area, including community support, economic support, environmental consciousness, support to neighboring communities, etc., and it has been a mostly positive one. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
512	512.1		Emily Bryant	My dad works at Thompson Creek. I enjoy living in Challis near my Grandpa and Grandma. I f the mine closes, we will have to move away. I hope the mine stays open.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
513	513.1		Ms. Rose Johnson	I am in favor of the trading of property to Thompson Creek by the BLM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
513	513.2		Ms. Rose Johnson	We are in need of employment for people in Custer and Lemhi Counties to boost the economy and keep our young people in the area. My son worked for Thompson Creek and it gave him a boost to go back to college and get an education. The Broken Wing Ranch has never been a very productive ranch and was a hobby ranch for its owner before Thompson Creek acquired it. I appreciate every thing the Mine has done for Custer and Lemhi County and would like to see it continue. I support the Land Exchange enabling Thompson Creek to continue their operation.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
513	513.3		Ms. Rose Johnson	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
514	514.1		Eileen Havens	The people of Salmon and Challis need this mine to keep going; otherwise, it will be a financial disaster for both areas. We are long-time residents and have seen mines come and go for years, and we desperately need all the jobs we can hang on to survive. The regulations from the Government has made it almost impossible for these two towns to survive. Closing Thompson Creek closing would be the last nail in the coffin.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
514	514.2		Eileen Havens	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
514	514.3		Eileen Havens	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
514	514.4		Eileen Havens	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
514	514.5		Eileen Havens	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
515	515.1		Mrs. Myrna Christenot	My son-in-law has worked for Thompson Creek for many years supporting a family of 4. He may have to leave the valley to support his family if the mine closes, as will many other Thompson Creek employees. Please consider the land exchange so families won't be split up due to a closure. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
516	516.1	Salmon School District 291, Teacher	Nancy Bolyard	I live in Lemhi County. I realize the need to keep all of our current businesses and industries alive and well for our economic benefit. As our businesses dwindle, so does our population and livelihood. When the Beartrack mine closed down, it was devastating to our economy. The timber industry has all but shut down. Our forest funds are almost nonexistent. Our schools and our children suffer the lack of funds. When the schools and job market doesn't operate as they should, people relocate.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
516	516.2	Salmon School District 291, Teacher	Nancy Bolyard	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
516	516.3	Salmon School District 291, Teacher	Nancy Bolyard	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
516	516.4	Salmon School District 291, Teacher	Nancy Bolyard	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
516	516.5	Salmon School District 291, Teacher	Nancy Bolyard	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
517	517.1		Marci Dixon	My husband has been employed with TCM for approx. 18 years. Over the years I have seen the mine sponsor many local events and participate in many fundraisers for members of the community. Our family, kids too, are healthier people due to the support of the mine--health benefits are excellent and when we have had family emergencies the mine staff have shown endless support.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
518	518.1		Ms. Patricia Olsson	TCM is a good steward of its lands, its employees, and its community. This one business that does it right! Please approve the petition. I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
518	518.2		Ms. Patricia Olsson	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
518	518.3		Ms. Patricia Olsson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
518	518.4		Ms. Patricia Olsson	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
519	519.1	Global-Pak Inc., President	Kevin Channell	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
519	519.2	Global-Pak Inc., President	Kevin Channell	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
519	519.3	Global-Pak Inc., President	Kevin Channell	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
519	519.4	Global-Pak Inc., President	Kevin Channell	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
520	520.1		Mr. Roger Rowles	...Thompson Creek plays a meaningful role in my life. Not only was I raised in Challis, but my father, Don Rowles, has worked fro the mine for many years. The mine has always been a cornerstone of the Custer County community, providing jobs, financial support, and stability to the community regardless of affiliation with the mine. Additionally, as an avid outdoor enthusiast and former guide on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, the environment is very important to me, and I fully and completely trust Thompson Creek Mining Company as stewards of our great outdoors.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
520	520.2		Mr. Roger Rowles	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
520	520.3		Mr. Roger Rowles	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
520	520.4		Mr. Roger Rowles	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
520	520.5		Mr. Roger Rowles	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
520	520.6		Mr. Roger Rowles	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
521	521.1		Mandi Eck	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
521	521.2		Mandi Eck	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
522	522.1		Gordon Hammond	[I am a] local business owner. Raised in Challis. I support the mine expansion but disagree with the land exchange. The federal government is not managing the land they have now. The mine should be able to purchase the land at a fair market value.	LAND	Under land disposal Alternative L3, the US would not obtain any of the offered lands. The selected land would be sold by a direct (non-competitive) sale to TCMC, a modified competitive sale (TCMC would be identified as the bidder authorized to meet the high bid), or a competitive sale (the highest bidder would receive title to the property). In the first case the sale would be at the appraised fair market value pursuant to Section 203 of the FLPMA and all other applicable laws, regulations (e.g. 43 CFR 2710).	
522	522.2		Gordon Hammond	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
522	522.3		Gordon Hammond	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
522	522.4		Gordon Hammond	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
523	523.1		Mr. David Bergey	I support the Land Exchange because it is a gain for the public interest in general and streamlines mining operations in particular. Everyone benefits.	GEN	Comments noted.	
523	523.2		Mr. David Bergey	I am a former employee of the mine, and have tracked issues related to the project for years. They have maintained a proactive approach to environmental issues throughout the operating life of the mine, across ownership changes and over a long period of time. They are reputable and knowledgeable professionals. Past performance needs to be a component of any decision regarding their future operation.	GEN	Past performance or the environmental record of a proponent is not considered in the NEPA analysis per se, but the ability of a proponent to successfully complete a project, including monitoring and mitigation, is considered during the consideration of an application.	
523	523.3		Mr. David Bergey	Finally, I believe the proposed Phase 8 mine expansion will not contribute to degraded water quality, based on the receiving streams in the surrounding watersheds generally exhibiting higher contaminant levels than the feeder streams affected by mining operations. This indicates to me that protective measures enacted at the onset of mining, and greatly enhanced since then, are working as intended.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
524	524.1	S&G Electric Motor Repair, General Manager	Mr. Jim Pratt	I am the general manager at S&G Electric Motor Repair, our business relationship with Thompson Creek goes all the way back to 1984 when the mine was called Cyprus. Thompson Creek is a very valuable customer to our company as well as our suppliers and supporting 20+ families just in our organization. It is very important to this county, our state, and our country to keep this mine alive and profitable.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
524	524.2	S&G Electric Motor Repair, General Manager	Mr. Jim Pratt	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
524	524.3	S&G Electric Motor Repair, General Manager	Mr. Jim Pratt	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
524	524.4	S&G Electric Motor Repair, General Manager	Mr. Jim Pratt	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
525	525.1	S&G Electric Motor Repair, Sales and Service	Brenda Roberts	I am employed by S&G Electric Motor Repair located in Blackfoot, Idaho. We have been a supplier of goods and service to the TCM for many years. I also have many friends and family members who live in the surrounding area who are employed or benefit from having the TCM in their area. I have lived in Idaho all my life and frequently visit this part of our beautiful state. The TCM has used and will continue using the best practices to keep it beautiful for everyone to enjoy.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
525	525.2	S&G Electric Motor Repair, Sales and Service	Brenda Roberts	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
525	525.3	S&G Electric Motor Repair, Sales and Service	Brenda Roberts	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Not only does TCM contribute to the local community, they support many businesses all over Idaho.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
526	526.1	Brenntag Pacific, Inc., Vice President	Mr. Jim Heyward	As a long-term supplier to Thompson Creek Mining Company, it is clear that Thompson Creek is a key member of the western US mining industry. Continuing operations through the proposed Mine Expansion and Land Exchange will continue to impact the local community as well as regional suppliers like Brenntag in a positive manner.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
526	526.2	Brenntag Pacific, Inc., Vice President	Mr. Jim Heyward	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
526	526.3	Brenntag Pacific, Inc., Vice President	Mr. Jim Heyward	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
526	526.4	Brenntag Pacific, Inc., Vice President	Mr. Jim Heyward	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
527	527.1	Jeff Ross Photography, Owner	Mr. Jeff Ross	I am a commercial photographer that has worked for Thompson Creek Mining Company and support the work they do to extract this valuable resource and maintain great stewardship of the land. I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comments noted.	
527	527.2	Jeff Ross Photography, Owner	Mr. Jeff Ross	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
527	527.3	Jeff Ross Photography, Owner	Mr. Jeff Ross	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
527	527.4	Jeff Ross Photography, Owner	Mr. Jeff Ross	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
528	528.1	Rockmount Research & Alloys, Sales Rep	Mr. Don Lesniewski	I'm a sales rep (vendor/supplier) who visits the Thompson Creek on a monthly basis. I live in Pocatello, and travel up to Salmon, then down to Challis to spend the night at the Northgate Inn. I eat dinner and breakfast in Challis, get doughnuts for the mine at Lambs store. Before I leave I'll grab a sandwich in town and gas up to go back to Pocatello. If the mine closes, I have no reason to go through Challis or Salmon because the mine is really the only reason I go to Challis. I realize tourism is key there, but many other Reps like me go there in the off months consistently. I support "Phase 8" at Thompson Creek. They heavily support your community there in Challis amongst others like me who often travel there to visit them. Nobody else can pay wages in your area like they can, so I feel it would be a terrible loss for you and others like me if they close. I understand eventually mines close but if we can mine moly in Idaho why are we sending good paying jobs to another country? Can't we benefit from the revenues and taxes here?	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
529	529.1	TFCSO, Deputy	Mr. Gary Trostel	Just the economics to the local areas well being should be enough. If the owners of the mine are willing to chance keeping the doors open, even knowing that their product price per ton is going to be a continuing problem. Give the go ahead. You as a government entity have nothing to lose. Your not going to run a business at a loss. And the local communities benefit. Win win.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
529	529.2	TFCSO, Deputy	Mr. Gary Trostel	Go phase 8, but at the same time they have the responsibility to assure land and water quality.	GEN	The protection of natural resources has been incorporated into the project with environmental controls and monitoring (Section 2.1.1.7)mitigation if necessary (Section 4.21), and adaptive management (Section 2.1.1.9). Also, long-term water management has been incorporated into the project (Section 2.1.1.8).	
530	530.1	S&G Electric Motor Repair, President	Ms. Sheri Jorgensen	I am a long-time employee of S&G Electric Motor Repair. We are a TCM vendor since 1984. The business we do with TCM is important in the success of our company and the livelihood of our employees.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
530	530.2	S&G Electric Motor Repair, President	Ms. Sheri Jorgensen	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
530	530.3	S&G Electric Motor Repair, President	Ms. Sheri Jorgensen	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
530	530.4	S&G Electric Motor Repair, President	Ms. Sheri Jorgensen	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
530	530.5	S&G Electric Motor Repair, President	Ms. Sheri Jorgensen	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
531	531.1		Mrs. Amber Harden	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I believe there would be considerable benefit to consolidate the management of the mine and surrounding land.	LAND	Comment noted. Acquisition of the offered lands by the US would increase block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the offered lands (and would decrease block Federal land tenure in the vicinity of the selected land).	
531	531.2		Mrs. Amber Harden	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
531	531.3		Mrs. Amber Harden	Thompson Creek has always made sure that the land and water quality are protected and I believe they would continue to do so in "Phase 8."	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
531	531.4		Mrs. Amber Harden	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. This allows many of the people to continue to stay in Challis whereas they might not be able to if the mine were to cease operation. Thompson Creek has benefited me personally in the past and still benefits my family. It even benefits those of us that call Salmon home as some employees are Salmon residents who have found the mine to provide well for their families.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
532	532.1	R.A.T.	Mr. Rick Austin	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
532	532.2	R.A.T.	Mr. Rick Austin	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
532	532.3	R.A.T.	Mr. Rick Austin	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
532	532.4	R.A.T.	Mr. Rick Austin	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
532	532.5	R.A.T.	Mr. Rick Austin	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
532	532.6	R.A.T.	Mr. Rick Austin	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
533	533.1		Mr. William Sharp, MBA/CPA	I fully support the TCM's proposed operations expansion and land exchange with the BLM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
533	533.2		Mr. William Sharp, MBA/CPA	Continued mining operations are imperative to the financial stability of Custer County and the small towns within. Our children and grand children deserve the option of being able to earn an adequate living without having to leave their home to do so. The TCM is an excellent employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I urge approval of their continued operations well into the future.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
534	534.1		Mrs. Darla Wornek	...my husband was laid off from Thompson Creek in October of 2012. Since that time, he has tried to find employment here in Idaho with no luck. Just odd jobs here and there. In other words, there are no jobs unless we sell our home and move out of state. We are trying desperately to stay in Idaho close to our children and grandchildren. If Thompson Creek is not permitted to do this expansion, there will be more and more people that have to leave. This will be a huge blow to the economy here in Central Idaho. We need this expansion desperately!!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
534	534.2		Mrs. Darla Wornek	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
534	534.3		Mrs. Darla Wornek	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
535	535.1	Hecla, Corporate Environmental Director	Mr. Paul Glader	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
535	535.2	Hecla, Corporate Environmental Director	Mr. Paul Glader	In my experience the environmental culture is well ingrained within the employees and management of Thompson Creek and they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
535	535.3	Hecla, Corporate Environmental Director	Mr. Paul Glader	Molybdenum is an ingredient necessary for our lifestyle.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
535	535.4	Hecla, Corporate Environmental Director	Mr. Paul Glader	The mine expansion gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Continued operation of the mine will enable the positive economic impacts to Challis and Central Idaho. Thompson Creek employs over 250 direct jobs as well as a multiple of indirect jobs and businesses. This enables the economic well being of the community, local government and the school system. As a past member of the District 181 School Board, I am well aware of the positive and absolutely critical impacts that the continued operation of the mine provides on the viability of the school district.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
535	535.5	Hecla, Corporate Environmental Director	Mr. Paul Glader	I urge BLM to support the TCM's proposed M2 alternative. This alternative protects water quality by collection and treatment.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
535	535.6	Hecla, Corporate Environmental Director	Mr. Paul Glader	I support the proposed Land Exchange which will facilitate access and recreation opportunities.	LUR	Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
535	535.7	Hecla, Corporate Environmental Director	Mr. Paul Glader	Thank you for your consideration of my comments, I ask BLM to complete the NEPA analysis in a timely fashion.	NEPA	Comment noted. The BLM is trying to complete the NEPA process as quickly as possible while still abiding by the NEPA. The agencies expect to issue RODs for the project during 2015.	
536	536.1		Mr. Pete Blakeley	As a Lemhi county resident and ardent supporter of all resource development activities on public and private lands I support the TCM Expansion.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
536	536.2		Mr. Pete Blakeley	By allowing Thompson Creek additional options through mine expansion plans the USFS and BLM will be able to take pride in continuing to help Custer County provide jobs and income to the local population.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
536	536.3		Mr. Pete Blakeley	Additionally, the land exchange will give the BLM management of and the public access to a very valuable stretch of the Salmon River for additional recreational activity that all citizens can benefit from.	LAND, LUR	Acquisition of the offered parcels would provide additional recreational opportunities along the Salmon River as these lands would be open to the public. Further, if these lands come under jurisdiction of the BLM, the lands and resources would be managed as directed by the RMP.	
536	536.4		Mr. Pete Blakeley	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
536	536.5		Mr. Pete Blakeley	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
536	536.6		Mr. Pete Blakeley	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
537	537.1	The Archibald Company, President	Mr. James Jones	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
537	537.2	The Archibald Company, President	Mr. James Jones	The people at the TCM have a long and efficient record of mining and protecting the environment. I feel it is in the best interest of the United States and the state of Idaho to allow them to continue developing this mine. It no only helps the local community, but the nation to retain these jobs and the stewardship of the land.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
538	538.1		Mrs. Geraldine Moore	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
539	539.1		Mr. Dan Kay	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
539	539.2		Mr. Dan Kay	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
539	539.3		Mr. Dan Kay	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
539	539.4		Mr. Dan Kay	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
539	539.5		Mr. Dan Kay	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
540	540.1	Redi Services, LLC, CFO	Jay Anderson	The mine is rapidly running out of permitted land associated with the current Phase 7 operating plan, which is intended to conclude in 2014. We support Thompson Creek Mining Company ("Thompson") in its efforts to obtain approval from the BLM to expand the mine permit and enable Thompson to continue mining.	GEN	Comments noted.	
540	540.2	Redi Services, LLC, CFO	Jay Anderson	Thompson has been good stewards of the land and had provided an operating model that comports with all environmental guidelines. Thompson has been an outstanding corporate citizen with their mining operations. Thompson has provided solid and high paying jobs for its employees which is critical to the success of any community or society. We are a service company that likewise benefits from the business operations of the mine. We respectfully seek BLM approval for the continuation of the mine's operations and provide Thompson the requisite permits to carry on its mining activities. In addition to the economic development of the mine's operations, significant sums of tax dollars are generated by this mine facility. This funnels needed monies to the federal government, state and local governments and municipalities.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
541	541.1	Motion Industries	Kyle Hanson	I work for Motion Industries in Missoula, Montana and the TCM is a customer of ours. Their continued success certainly has a impact on our bottom line.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
541	541.2	Motion Industries	Kyle Hanson	I fully support the land exchange and TCM's expanded operation in Phase 8. They utilize best practices to protect the environment.	GEN	Comments noted.	
541	541.3	Motion Industries	Kyle Hanson	Also, they provide good paying jobs for a lot of people as well as supporting the local communities and schools.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
542	542.1		Mr. Jerry Barrett	I left Salmon to attend college and be able to make a living and support my family. Salmon was very limited on employment back in 1980 and has had limited opportunity since the logging and mining industry came upon such hard times. Most of the employment opportunity for the area is City, County, State and federal employment such as city or county employment or BLM, Forest Service, and Fish and Game. I have traveled back and forth to Salmon area over the years to visit family and hunt and fish. I have friends in the area that depend upon Thompson Creek to make a living. I support the proposed Land Exchange, as long as it furthers the mining activities to provide employment and tax roles.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
542	542.2		Mr. Jerry Barrett	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
542	542.3		Mr. Jerry Barrett	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
542	542.4		Mr. Jerry Barrett	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
542	542.5		Mr. Jerry Barrett	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
542	542.6		Mr. Jerry Barrett	It is so important to have private industry in central Idaho to add to tax roles and provide non-government employment to provide different points of view in local political activities. Allows a diversified opinions in the local school systems education of children, young people and school teachers/administration. The children of TCM employees have increased opportunity to attend State Colleges in fields associated with the mine and other fields associated with environmental activities as the mine exposes the children to pros and cons of industry. The ability to have and maintain diverse employment opportunity in the local area is so important to every aspect of life in the valley. Thompson Creek supports many different businesses from lumber, gas stations, grocery store, restaurants and bars to name a few. The loss of the Thompson Creek mine would be devastating to the local area and State.	SOC	Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
543	543.1		Tom Riley	I have had the opportunity to work at TCM in the past and hope to again in the future. I am a citizen, registered voter and taxpayer and I believe the mine is a vital part of Custer County's economy and should be allowed to expand.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
543	543.2		Tom Riley	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
543	543.3		Tom Riley	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
543	543.4		Tom Riley	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
544	544.1		Katena Swank	I have seen how students in Challis care for the environment. Obviously, they have learned this from their parents, many of whom are miners and ranchers. The community understands the importance of mining and ranching as well as stewardship of the land. We all need the minerals to manufacture various items in the world. I would say we are a unique society because we care about how the land is mined and reclaimed. We want to be good stewards and continue to prosper and populate the area. Please work with the community and keep the mine in production.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
544	544.2		Katena Swank	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
544	544.3		Katena Swank	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
544	544.4		Katena Swank	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
544	544.5		Katena Swank	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
544	544.6		Katena Swank	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
545	545.1		Suzanne Osborn	I grew up in Challis and then left for 40 years. I have been back here among family and friends for 6 years and I certainly realize how important this mine is to this community. I am on the board of the local Gallery and Arts Council. The mine is our biggest supporter for the programs that we present to the schools. Without the mine's support we could lose the "Artists in Residence" group, the Shakespeare Theater group, and many other programs. We have a great little community here and I fear that if the mine closes we will lose too much. All of our businesses rely on the mine's employees and money.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
545	545.2		Suzanne Osborn	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
545	545.3		Suzanne Osborn	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that. I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
546	546.1		Mr. James Williams	I believe you should approve Thompson Creek's proposals because they provide molybdenum from their domestic and Canadian mines. It would seem to be in our country's best interest to cultivate such "friendly/local" sources of this strategically important metal additive. The U.S. should not outsource any more of its steelmaking capability and this is one piece of that puzzle -- it is however an important one.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
546	546.2		Mr. James Williams	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
546	546.3		Mr. James Williams	Doing so will benefit the local community, Thompson Creek employees, and our nation.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
546	546.4		Mr. James Williams	For disclosure, I am also a small stockholder of TC common shares and I would obviously like to see the company remain healthy for that reason.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
547	547.1		Briana LeClaire	I live in Meridian and have no direct relationship to the mine. However, logic proves that what you can't grow, you have to dig out of the grounds, so we need mines. Thompson Creek uses best practices to get molybdenum out of the ground. We need moly in products we use every day. Please let the proposed land exchange go through, as it is in everyone's best interests.	GEN	Comments noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
548	548.1		Mrs. D. May Quigley	We have both seen how good this mine has been for our community, keeping our young people here with good job potential, giving back to the community year after year. Our daughters...have owned the Y Inn Café since 1994. The fact that it was and is a solvent business venture is due to the fact that Thompson Creek not only has employees that do business at the cafe, but also the mine caters through the cafe for business meals, Christmas parties, etc. I can not stress enough how important this has been over the years, and continues to be, not just to the Y Inn but to all businesses in Challis and surrounding area.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
548	548.2		Mrs. D. May Quigley	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
548	548.3		Mrs. D. May Quigley	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
548	548.4		Mrs. D. May Quigley	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
549	549.1		Matt Spencer	The TCM is a vital part of this community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
549	549.2		Matt Spencer	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
549	549.3		Matt Spencer	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
549	549.4		Matt Spencer	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
549	549.5		Matt Spencer	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
549	549.6		Matt Spencer	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
549	549.7		Matt Spencer	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
550	550.1	Agrium	Mr. Val Steiner	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
550	550.2	Agrium	Mr. Val Steiner	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
551	551.1	Agrium, Project Manager	Mike Carr	I come from a mining community that supports thousands of people either by employment or relative infrastructure. It would be a sad situation to see another area of the United States have another large group of people out of work and strain the Government more than it is now.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
551	551.2	Agrium, Project Manager	Mike Carr	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
551	551.3	Agrium, Project Manager	Mike Carr	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
551	551.4	Agrium, Project Manager	Mike Carr	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	

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552	552.1	Bonner County Clerk	Ms. Ann Dutson-Sater	I am the Bonner County Clerk. As a resident of Idaho, I have an interest in the production of our resources in order to sustain our economy. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
553	553.1	Bear Lake County Clerk	Mr. Kerry Haddock	I am currently the Clerk of Bear Lake County. I spent 30 years in the mining industries in southeast Idaho. I understand the importance of mining on Idaho's economy and support mining on the public lands.	GEN	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
553	553.2	Bear Lake County Clerk	Mr. Kerry Haddock	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
553	553.3	Bear Lake County Clerk	Mr. Kerry Haddock	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
553	553.4	Bear Lake County Clerk	Mr. Kerry Haddock	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
554	554.1	Twin Falls County Commissioner	Terry Kramer	Idaho needs the ability to use its natural resources for the betterment of its people. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
555	555.1	Caribou County Commissioner	Earl Somsen	Caribou County has several phosphate mining industries within its jurisdiction. I have seen first hand the economic importance of having industries such as mining within our communities. I would urge the BLM to strongly consider the impact to Custer County regarding either for or against the decision. It seems obvious that it is necessary for this proposed expansion to take place to help economically sustain the communities within Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
555	555.2	Caribou County Commissioner	Earl Somsen	I support the two proposals for mine expansion and land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
556	556.1	Twin Falls County Commissioner	Leon Mills	Please know that I support the TCM expansion. It is vital to the economic needs of this area. As a county commissioner we know how important this is.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
557	557.1	Fremont County Commissioner	Lee Miller	I am a strong believer in multiple use for the state of Idaho.	LAND	The BLM and Forest Service have a policy to encourage multiple use of public lands where possible.	
557	557.2	Fremont County Commissioner	Lee Miller	As a commissioner, I support the mine expansion and the land exchange because I represent the people of this county and we are dependant on the mining industry. Economically, we need this mine for the community, the county and the state.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
558	558.1	Canyon County Commissioner Chairman	Steven Rule	I am in full support of Thompson Creek...	GEN	Comment noted.	
558	558.2	Canyon County Commissioner Chairman	Steven Rule	...and the mining industry as a whole in the Pacific Northwest because I have watched the federal government DEQ EPA gradually make it impossible to exercise one of our best resources in the Northwest due to regulation and restrictions. Special interest groups need to be held in check and allow industry groups to move forward.	OS	The BLM must evaluate the MMPO alternatives in a nonpartisan manner pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations.	
558	558.3	Canyon County Commissioner Chairman	Steven Rule	Please support the TCM Expansion and the Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
559	559.1	Nez Perce County Commissioner	Doug Zenner	I am the County Commissioner for Nez Perce County. I support the TCM Expansion and the Land Exchange because I know that doing so will expand the tax base, provide jobs, further develop the communities - both local and surrounding, and provide educational opportunities for our kids. What more can I say? I know that most businesses these days care about the environment. Thompson Creek is no exception. They are the most careful environmentalist I know.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
559	559.2	Nez Perce County Commissioner	Doug Zenner	If we don't support this Mine Expansion then we support stagnation. I am against stagnation and hope that you are too.	GEN	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
559	559.3	Nez Perce County Commissioner	Doug Zenner	Please support the Mine Expansion so that Thompson Creek can continue to mine and support the fine people in this state.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
560	560.1	4-CASI, Executive Director	Kathy Ray	As an economic development specialist for rural counties in southeastern the TCM has my full support and appreciation. The mine is a critical part of the health and vitality of Challis and the surrounding county residents. The mine is a key player in sustaining the economics in the valley. They provide livable wages and benefits in this rural part of Idaho. Without the mine, the Challis area would lose its population and economic sustainability. Mining is a critical partner for rural communites, and the industry as a whole is supported by the local communities; mining plays a crictial roll in Idaho's economy as well and should be protected. I am also in support of the land exchange between Thompson Creek and BLM. This exchange is a demonstration of public and private partnerships and how they benefit the general public as a whole.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
561	561.1	Ferguson Enterprises, Inc., Industrial Sales Manager	J. Casey Standley	Ferguson employs about 18,000 people nation wide and locally in southeast Idaho approximately 35 associates. It is these 35 individuals and their families that will directly be affected by the possible closing of TCM near Clayton, Idaho. Obviously many others would be negatively impacted, including businesses, schools, hospitals, municipalities and many more entities. As I understand economics, every dollar spent in our communities comes back seven times. The expansion of the mine is critical to the people of Custer County, not to mention the nation, and world as a whole.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
561	561.2	Ferguson Enterprises, Inc., Industrial Sales Manager	J. Casey Standley	After doing business with Cypress/Thompson Creek for more than thirty years, we have seen their track record for reclaiming their mine sites and the every day care they invoke in every process they do.	RCL	Comment noted.	
561	561.3	Ferguson Enterprises, Inc., Industrial Sales Manager	J. Casey Standley	We want to affirm our support of the proposed TCM expansion and offer to entertain any and all comments, questions or information requests by an parties.	GEN	Comment noted.	
562	562.1	Minidoka County Commissioner	Sheryl Koyle	I have a son that works at this mine. It is important to keep this mine operating for the good of the local and state economy. As a County Commissioner for Minidoka County I know how important our resources are for our economic health. I fully support continued permits be given to this operation.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
562	562.2	Minidoka County Commissioner	Sheryl Koyle	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
562	562.3	Minidoka County Commissioner	Sheryl Koyle	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
562	562.4	Minidoka County Commissioner	Sheryl Koyle	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
562	562.5	Minidoka County Commissioner	Sheryl Koyle	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
562	562.6	Minidoka County Commissioner	Sheryl Koyle	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
562	562.7	Minidoka County Commissioner	Sheryl Koyle	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
563	563.1	Minidoka County, Clerk of the District Court	Patty Temple	I support the TCM Expansion because of the economic, socioeconomic and environmental impact Thompson Creek has on our state.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
563	563.2	Minidoka County, Clerk of the District Court	Patty Temple	They support the local communities by providing jobs, tax contributions, local community group contributions, scholarships, health benefits to employees families and security to local vendors. We need Thompson Creek to continue to grow and thrive in this difficult economy. They have proven themselves worthy by taking care of the environment and by taking care of their employees and the locals!!	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
563	563.3	Minidoka County, Clerk of the District Court	Patty Temple	Please support the mine expansion and land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
564	564.1		Veda Mascarenas	I live in a rural county with 3 mines. These are phosphate mines. Mining now has numerous protocols to reclaim the land that they disturb. The people that live in the Soda Springs live there because they love the area. Mining has not disturbed the out recreation that is near and dear to the hearts of many. After review of this mine, I can see no reason that this mine should not be given the permits it needs. Local people those that have lived with mining will always give you the best results for mining permitting. I would urge you to allow the permitting that is required.	GEN	Comment noted.	
565	565.1	Gem County Commissioner	Lan Smith	I am a county commissioner for Gem County and support the proposed expansion of TCM. I assure you that I have taken the time to review the issue and find that it looks to me to be the best choice for the area.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
565	565.2	Gem County Commissioner	Lan Smith	In review, I have found that this company has been dedicated to a healthy environment. We must support any company that has environmental friendly policies. This is evident for Thompson by the awards that they have been given for their care of the environment. I would welcome them in my county and encourage you support the proposal. I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
565	565.3	Gem County Commissioner	Lan Smith	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
565	565.4	Gem County Commissioner	Lan Smith	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
565	565.5	Gem County Commissioner	Lan Smith	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
566	566.1	Bonneville County Commissioner	Mr. Lee Staker	I serve as the Bonneville County Commissioner. After reviewing the DEIS, I understand and support the requests made by TCM to modify their mining plan of operations and their proposed land exchange with the BLM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
566	566.2	Bonneville County Commissioner	Mr. Lee Staker	If Thompson Creek's new MMPO is accepted, Thompson Creek will have the opportunity to continue mining for Molybdenum and may be able to keep the mine operational for an additional 10 years. The price of Moly is up significantly from last year. Now would be a bad time to let additional ore deposits sit in the ground. Especially because mining the additional ore would not have an additional environmental impact. The equipment, the process and the man power is already in place to do so.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
566	566.3	Bonneville County Commissioner	Mr. Lee Staker	Please support the Mine Expansion (M2) and the Land Exchange (L2) as submitted by Thompson Creek.	GEN	Comment noted.	
567	567.1	Caribou County Clerk Elect	Denise Horsley	I think it is important to allow TCM Expansion because if they shut down, it will bankrupt our county. The plants rely on Thompson Creeks business and the employment they provide.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
568	568.1	Valley County Commissioner	Bill Willey	I support the new mining plan submitted by Thompson Creek M2 and L2.	GEN	Comment noted.	
568	568.2	Valley County Commissioner	Bill Willey	Thompson Creek should be able to continue mining for 9 to 10 years. Our community depends on the jobs and the business from the mine. Without it our future is uncertain.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
568	568.3	Valley County Commissioner	Bill Willey	Please support M2 and L2.	GEN	Comment noted.	
569	569.1	Lemhi County Clerk	Terri Morton	Thompson Creek helps employee residents of Lemhi County. I support the Mine Expansion (M2) and (L2).	GEN	Comment noted.	
569	569.2	Lemhi County Clerk	Terri Morton	I wish we would have more resources open up to us. Thompson Creek is currently the lifeblood of many communities. They support employees from all over the state. Please support their proposals.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
570	570.1	Lincoln County Commissioner	Cresley McConnell	I support Mine Expansion and Land Exchange as proposed by Thompson Creek. M2 and L2.	GEN	Comment noted.	
570	570.2	Lincoln County Commissioner	Cresley McConnell	Thompson Creek supplies jobs and used local vendors. We need them to keep mining to keep our people employed and in business.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
571	571.1	Clark County Commissioner	Greng Shenton	TCM supports many families and businesses in our county.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
571	571.2	Clark County Commissioner	Greng Shenton	Please support their proposed mine expansion M2 and L2 for land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
571	571.3	Clark County Commissioner	Greng Shenton	I rely on them to support the people and businesses that elected me as representation. I support economic development and would appreciate the additional 9 years Thompson Creek would operate.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
572	572.1	Payette County Clerk	Betty Dressen	I have reviewed the DEIS and support the Thompson Creek preferred alternatives M2 and L2 for mine expansion and land exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
572	572.2	Payette County Clerk	Betty Dressen	I believe that Thompson Creek should continue into Phase 8 because they are a reliable company. They support hundreds of jobs and local businesses. We rely on their mining operations to bring money and jobs to our state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
572	572.3	Payette County Clerk	Betty Dressen	I understand the differences between M1 and M2 and L1 and L2. I support those differences and urge the BLM to also support M2 and L2.	GEN	Comment noted.	
572	572.4	Payette County Clerk	Betty Dressen	They are a responsible company and I trust them to continue mining in an environmentally safe manner for an additional 9 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
573	573.1	Jerome County Commissioner	Roger Morley	I am a Jerome County Commissioner who is in favor of the proposed mine expansion submitted by Thompson Creek M2. I have researched Thompson Creek and believe that they are environmentally responsible. They deserve to keep mining and I trust that they will continue to be environmentally responsible.	GEN	Comments noted.	
573	573.2	Jerome County Commissioner	Roger Morley	Expansion of TCM operations would have a significant economic benefit while only slightly increasing the mine's footprint. The two waste rock storage facilities and the tailings impoundment would expand slightly and would allow the mine to continue operations until 2025. Please support M2 and L2. Doing so supports the economy and does so with little additional environmental impact.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
574	574.1	Western States Cat, Southern Idaho Sales Manager	Shane Johnson	I am a sales director for Western States. We are a vendor to the mine. We are dependant on Thompson Creek's business. Challis is also dependant on Thompson Creek's business and community contributions. The revenue from Thompson Creek supports not only the locals but all of Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
575	575.1	East Idaho Credit Union, Assistant Branch Manager	Jane Bloxham	I work at East Idaho Credit Union and many of the people who work at the mine are long time members. One way the credit union is supported in our community is by the loans we provide to our members and especially to those who work at the mine. We need the employees of TCM to continue to support the credit union and help us continue to grow and support our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
575	575.2	East Idaho Credit Union, Assistant Branch Manager	Jane Bloxham	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
575	575.3	East Idaho Credit Union, Assistant Branch Manager	Jane Bloxham	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
575	575.4	East Idaho Credit Union, Assistant Branch Manager	Jane Bloxham	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
575	575.5	East Idaho Credit Union, Assistant Branch Manager	Jane Bloxham	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
576	576.1		Randy Corder	In today's economy we can not afford to lose more good paying jobs. This mining endeavor contributes to the local and national economy with high wages and local contributions. Please consider this proposal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
576	576.2		Randy Corder	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
577	577.1	Teton County Commissioner	Kelly Park	I am writing to voice my opinion and those who have elected me County Commissioner. We support the proposed Mine Expansion M2 because our economies both large and small, local, statewide and nationally depend on the TCM for economic development, jobs, tax revenues, contributions and their business with mining vendors.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
577	577.2	Teton County Commissioner	Kelly Park	I am asking BLM to please support M2 for the good of Idahoans.	GEN	Comment noted.	
578	578.1	Braun Brothers Reunion Music Festival	Mr. Muzzie Braun	TCM is an important and necessary part of the local community. Beside being Custer County's largest employer, TMC is constantly the most generous business to open his wallet for most benefits, events and organizations. The small towns of Custer county rely and depend on their continued support and help. My family presents a 3 day music event in Challis, of which TCM has supported for 11 years, with out the help of local business like Thompson Creek, small business like ours would have a hard time surviving.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
579	579.1	The Bent Rod Outdoors, Owner	Greg Webster	I am writing this letter in support of TCM and their proposed expansion of Phase 8. I also support its land exchange.	GEN	Comments noted.	
579	579.2	The Bent Rod Outdoors, Owner	Greg Webster	Thompson Creek and their employees have been a major supporter of our business and also our schools where I presently have 2 kids enrolled. As on of the major employers and tax providers to Custer county, I really do not want to think what the economy would be like without their support. As a business owner and resident of Custer County I hope that all of the considerations of the importance of the mine is to all of us.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
580	580.1		Mr. Kurt Munsee	It is important for our area that mining continues in our area so please let it. I support the Land Exchange.	GEN	Comments noted.	
580	580.2		Mr. Kurt Munsee	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
580	580.3		Mr. Kurt Munsee	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
580	580.4		Mr. Kurt Munsee	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
580	580.5		Mr. Kurt Munsee	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
580	580.6		Mr. Kurt Munsee	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day. The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
580	580.7		Mr. Kurt Munsee	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
581	581.1	Clearwater County Commissioner	John Smith	I am a third generation in the area and still have property in the area. I believe that the economic viability relies on the ability to continue mining.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
581	581.2	Clearwater County Commissioner	John Smith	I support the Thompson Creek preferred alternative M2 and L2 for mine expansion and land exchange. I understand the DEIS and am in full support of M2 and L2.	GEN	Comments noted.	
582	582.1		Mr. Cody Muir	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
582	582.2		Mr. Cody Muir	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
582	582.3		Mr. Cody Muir	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
582	582.4		Mr. Cody Muir	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
583	583.1	Western States, Sales Rep	Cody Eck	I work for Western States Supply. We are vendors to TCM. Our company depends on the mine's business. Therefore, my job depends on the mine. I have researched the proposals on the BLM website. I find it hard to believe that their proposed mine expansion, M2 would not be accepted. They are a responsible company. They take care of their vendors, their employees and the community. They take care of the environment and so do we. We as local vendors care very much about the land that we live on. Please do whatever it takes to give Thompson Creek the opportunity to mine the additional ore deposits. Our jobs depend on it.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
584	584.1		Mr. Nicholas Hofeldt	...I support Thompson Creek as they also use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
585	585.1		Jason Harris	I worked at TCM in the 90s. I support their effort to increase their mine life. TCM is vital to the economy of Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
585	585.2		Jason Harris	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
585	585.3		Jason Harris	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
585	585.4		Jason Harris	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
586	586.1	Bannock County Clerk	Robert Poleki	Based on TCM's current activities, extending the life of the mine would maintain hundreds of local jobs and create millions in community contributions and local and state taxes.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
586	586.2	Bannock County Clerk	Robert Poleki	Please support the TCM Expansion proposal alternative M2.	GEN	Comment noted.	
587	587.1		Mr. Dave Peoples	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
587	587.2		Mr. Dave Peoples	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
587	587.3		Mr. Dave Peoples	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
587	587.4		Mr. Dave Peoples	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
588	588.1	Agrium, Trainer	Mr. Michael Zander	I am a big lover of the outdoors and this is what most of my hobbies include. That being said, mining does not destroy this. The advancements in reclamation throughout the years have led to old mine sites being a haven for animals and outdoor enthusiasts. The days of leaving a giant scar on the land are gone.	RCL	The overall goal of the reclamation plan is to reclaim the mine site to support wildlife habitats similar to those which occur adjacent to the site. Related objectives include hydrologic function, soil productivity, and aesthetics. The adjacent lands include steep to rolling slopes, rock outcrops, and gentle to flat open areas. The reclamation of the site would produce landforms which provide habitat features and increase the amount of habitat edge.	
588	588.2	Agrium, Trainer	Mr. Michael Zander	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	
588	588.3	Agrium, Trainer	Mr. Michael Zander	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
589	589.1		Lyndella Bauchman	I am a rancher living in Challis and come from a family of miners. Mining in this country and especially this area, we live in, is and has been a mainstay for the community but more so, it is important to me that we keep Americans working. There is always a trade off when a resource is needed. We need to learn to live in a balance and consider that our population, meaning human beings, are equally important to the eco system. Thompson Creek in my opinion has come up with a fair trade of land use. It is unfortunate that public opinion is often fueled by those with wealth who have never sweated for their livelihood but have the capabilities of taking that right to work away from another individual-person. I believe that the mining industry is a vital part of our economy and the success of the United States to not becoming totally dependant on imports.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
590	590.1	Agrium, Operator	Mr. Jason Moore	I am currently working for Agrium Conda Phosphate in Soda Springs much like the TCM. I know the importance of the mining industry in Idaho and the impact on local communities. I feel with the way mining is today the impact on the environment is minimal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
590	590.2	Agrium, Operator	Mr. Jason Moore	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
591	591.1		Mr. Royce Hatch	I am a 5th generation rancher and currently working in the phosphate industry. My family, friends and community depend on the mining industry to sustain our way of life.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
591	591.2		Mr. Royce Hatch	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
592	592.1	Agrium, Planner III	Mr. Richard Ransom	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
592	592.2	Agrium, Planner III	Mr. Richard Ransom	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
592	592.3	Agrium, Planner III	Mr. Richard Ransom	I support the proposed Land Exchange	GEN	Comment noted.	
593	593.1	Agrium, Raw Materials Coordinator	Chad Christensen	I work for a company who currently mines in Idaho as well. They are a huge contributor to our community by providing excellent jobs and they donate many hours of service and dollars to our local schools. Without them our town would be a virtual ghost town. Also, mining typically affects other industries like manufacturing, transportation and agriculture, providing jobs and economic growth in those area too. I currently serve as a school board trustee and without the support we receive from our mines the educational needs of our children would suffer tremendously.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
593	593.1	Agrium, Raw Materials Coordinator	Chad Christensen	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
593	593.1	Agrium, Raw Materials Coordinator	Chad Christensen	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
594	594.1	Way Out West Realty, Owner/Broker	Heather Lambson	I have gotten to see the positive impact the mine has made on Challis over the years. It has provided opportunity for me, my family, friends, and our community. I have family members who have worked for the mine and have been suppliers to the mine. I have attended the local schools supported by the mine, and have family that currently attend these same schools which continue to be supported by the mine.	SOC	Comments noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
594	594.2	Way Out West Realty, Owner/Broker	Heather Lambson	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
594	594.3	Way Out West Realty, Owner/Broker	Heather Lambson	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
595	595.1	Agrium, Plant Operations Manager	Mr. Bryan Triplett	I fully support the proposed expansion of the TCM, and personally see the positive impacts these projects have on our communities. The local employees that perform our mining operations and oversee the best practices to protect our valued natural resources, are truly world class individuals that are passionate about doing things the right way.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
595	595.2	Agrium, Plant Operations Manager	Mr. Bryan Triplett	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected. Much like my own organization, they are committed to partnering with the agencies and communities to preserve our valued natural resources in Idaho.	WTR	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
595	595.3	Agrium, Plant Operations Manager	Mr. Bryan Triplett	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and support the communities we work and live in. Their programs, similar to our Agrium Growing Together initiatives, play a vital role in Idaho education and community charities.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
596	596.1		Travis Thor	My dad started working at TCM when it was called Cypress. All those years that he put in up at the mine along with all of the company BBQs, I feel that the mine is the back bone and support for the community. It would also create the jobs for the employees that got laid off since work is so hard to get these days. Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
596	596.2		Travis Thor	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
596	596.3		Travis Thor	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
597	597.1	The Village Inn Motel & Restaurant, Co-owner	Laurie Anderson	The past few years have changed drastically for both our Motel and Restaurant with fewer people living here and fewer sub-contractors coming here to work at the mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
597	597.2	The Village Inn Motel & Restaurant, Co-owner	Laurie Anderson	I support the proposed Land Exchange. I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comments noted.	

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597	597.3	The Village Inn Motel & Restaurant, Co-owner	Laurie Anderson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
598	598.1		Mr. Forrest Pipkin	I live in Soda Springs and work for Agrium's Conda Phosphate Operations which is linked directly to the mining industry. Living in a small town and knowing fellow Agrium employees and contractors that live in the surrounding communities, I can see the true impact that a mine and processing facility have on the residents. The local impact is monetary (wages, taxes, sponsorships, etc)...	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
598	598.2		Mr. Forrest Pipkin	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine. Additionally, I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
598	598.3		Mr. Forrest Pipkin	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years as well as it allows them to continue their community, county and state support and contributions.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
599	599.1	Golder Associates, Inc., Senior Engineer	Jason Obermeyer, PE	The EIS process has demonstrated that the Phase 8 expansion would be environmentally sound, besides being hugely beneficial to the employees and local communities.	GEN	Comment noted.	
599	599.2	Golder Associates, Inc., Senior Engineer	Jason Obermeyer, PE	My company, Golder Associates, recently donated to support an annual event organized by TCMC that raises funds to be distributed to local students in the form of academic scholarships. This is an example of the community support that would be lost if the life of the mine is not extended.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
599	599.3	Golder Associates, Inc., Senior Engineer	Jason Obermeyer, PE	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
599	599.4	Golder Associates, Inc., Senior Engineer	Jason Obermeyer, PE	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected while producing molybdenum, an important component in many of the products we use daily.	WTR, GEN	Comment noted. TCMC has a water management system that is directed by IDEQ's water quality standards, designed to be protective of the environment (Sections 2.1.1.6 and 3.6).	
599	599.5	Golder Associates, Inc., Senior Engineer	Jason Obermeyer, PE	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages. Local families and communities would be hit hard if the life of the mine is not extended.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
600	600.1		Mr. Jack Stoddard	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
600	600.2		Mr. Jack Stoddard	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
600	600.3		Mr. Jack Stoddard	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
600	600.4		Mr. Jack Stoddard	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted.	
600	600.5		Mr. Jack Stoddard	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
600	600.6		Mr. Jack Stoddard	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
600	600.7		Mr. Jack Stoddard	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted.	
600	600.8		Mr. Jack Stoddard	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
600	600.9		Mr. Jack Stoddard	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted.	
601	601.1	Berry Electric, Inc.	Mr. Rex Berry	We need to keep jobs and tax bases in America and Custer County which includes mine supporting jobs such as contractors, local businesses, BLM, USFS, and many others.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
601	601.2	Berry Electric, Inc.	Mr. Rex Berry	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
601	601.3	Berry Electric, Inc.	Mr. Rex Berry	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
601	601.4	Berry Electric, Inc.	Mr. Rex Berry	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
602	602.1	Fremont County Commissioners	Bill Baxter	The mining industry is critical to the economy not only in the state but in the local communities such as Challis and Ashton.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
602	602.2	Fremont County Commissioners	Bill Baxter	I support the mine expansion as submitted by Thompson Creek - M2 and the land exchange submitted by Thompson Creek - L2.	GEN	Comment noted.	
602	602.3	Fremont County Commissioners	Bill Baxter	It seems to me that the smartest thing to do would be to retrieve the ore deposits containing moly that TCM has found because they already have all the processes and man power to do so. The demand for moly and the price of moly is always cyclical. Right now the price of moly is up to $13.80. We should ride the cycle upswing and continue to mine.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
602	602.4	Fremont County Commissioners	Bill Baxter	We should make it as easy as possible for Thompson Creek because they have proven to be an exceptional company. I would like to encourage the BLM to accept both M2 and L2.	GEN	Comment noted.	
603	603.1	Golder Associates, Inc.	James Johnson	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
603	603.2	Golder Associates, Inc.	James Johnson	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
603	603.3	Golder Associates, Inc.	James Johnson	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
603	603.4	Golder Associates, Inc.	James Johnson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
603	603.5	Golder Associates, Inc.	James Johnson	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted.	
603	603.6	Golder Associates, Inc.	James Johnson	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted.	
604	604.1	Golder Associates, Inc.	Jess Alexander	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
604	604.2	Golder Associates, Inc.	Jess Alexander	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
604	604.3	Golder Associates, Inc.	Jess Alexander	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
604	604.4	Golder Associates, Inc.	Jess Alexander	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
604	604.5	Golder Associates, Inc.	Jess Alexander	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted.	
605	605.1	Golder Associates, Inc.	Stephen Rogers	I have worked on many mine projects throughout the world and the TCM is one of the most efficient, clean, and organized operations that I have seen. All of the employees that I have met and committed to the resource and are conscientious of the impacts associated with the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
605	605.2	Golder Associates, Inc.	Stephen Rogers	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
605	605.3	Golder Associates, Inc.	Stephen Rogers	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
606	606.1		Jan Williams	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
606	606.2		Jan Williams	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
606	606.3		Jan Williams	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
606	606.4		Jan Williams	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
606	606.5		Jan Williams	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted.	
606	606.6		Jan Williams	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted.	
607	607.1		Darrell Meulemans	My son-in-law works for the TCM, and his income supports his family and the local economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
607	607.2		Darrell Meulemans	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
607	607.3		Darrell Meulemans	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
607	607.4		Darrell Meulemans	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
607	607.5		Darrell Meulemans	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
608	608.1		Mr. Gordon Boge	Please permit the expansion of the TCM into the new ore body. This continuation of mine operations will have a significant positive impact on Custer County!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
608	608.2		Mr. Gordon Boge	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
608	608.3		Mr. Gordon Boge	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
608	608.4		Mr. Gordon Boge	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted.	
608	608.5		Mr. Gordon Boge	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted.	
608	608.6		Mr. Gordon Boge	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
609	609.1	Pioneer Motel and RV Park	Donna de Grado	As a small business in Challis we need all the jobs we can get. We are asking you to give Thompson Creek Mining the needed expansion. It supports all of us and our infrastructure.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
609	609.2	Pioneer Motel and RV Park	Donna de Grado	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
609	609.3	Pioneer Motel and RV Park	Donna de Grado	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
609	609.4	Pioneer Motel and RV Park	Donna de Grado	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
609	609.5	Pioneer Motel and RV Park	Donna de Grado	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
609	609.6	Pioneer Motel and RV Park	Donna de Grado	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted.	
609	609.7	Pioneer Motel and RV Park	Donna de Grado	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted.	
609	609.8	Pioneer Motel and RV Park	Donna de Grado	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
610	610.1		Benny Cole	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
610	610.11		Benny Cole	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
610	610.21		Benny Cole	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
610	610.31		Benny Cole	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
610	610.41		Benny Cole	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
610	610.51		Benny Cole	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
610	610.61		Benny Cole	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Comment noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
610	610.71		Benny Cole	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
610	610.81		Benny Cole	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions.	SOC	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
610	610.91		Benny Cole	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
611	611.1		Bruce VanDyk	Mining is a great part of our business and not only affects Western States, but its employees and their families, their friends, and communities. We need these types of businesses in our states and communities to help local economies grow. It's businesses like TCMC that create new jobs and supply jobs to the surrounding areas.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
611	611.2		Bruce VanDyk	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
611	611.3		Bruce VanDyk	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
612	612.1		Wayne Hunter	Our state has been directly affected by this mining facility and will yet be affected by their ability to employ personnel and other businesses with mining operations.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
612	612.2		Wayne Hunter	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
612	612.3		Wayne Hunter	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted.	
612	612.4		Wayne Hunter	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
612	612.5		Wayne Hunter	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
613	613.1		Derek Oliver	I support this proposal for Thompson Creek.	GEN	Comment noted.	
614	614.1		Juliane Hunter	I attended Challis High School, and I know first-hand the important influence that the presence of TCM has on the economy in Custer County and the areas surrounding it. Thompson Creek provides jobs to a large portion of people in Custer County, and many other jobs depend on the continuation of TCM. I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees another 10-15 years. TCM has also been a generous contributor to local schools, 4-H clubs, college students, and many other local organizations.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
615	615.1	Partner Steel Co., Inc.	Rick Eskelson	For most of our recent history, TCMC has been one of our top customers. Because of customers like Thompson Creek, we are able to help our community with monetary and material donations.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
615	615.2	Partner Steel Co., Inc.	Rick Eskelson	The commitment in which TCMC has to our environment is second to none. Their technology and research show how committed they are to protecting our land and rivers. TCMC's advanced restoration plans show their dedication to leaving the mine area cleaner and more in keeping the beauty and wildlife for future generations to enjoy. We at Partner Steel have realized over the many years of our relationship with the TCMC that their ethics are a key factor of their success. When they promise a clean, green plan, they will without reservation follow it. We at Partner Steel are strongly in favor of the BLM approving the TCMC's proposal to expand its mine and the environmental review conducted in the DEIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
616	616.1		Mr. Paul Hoffmann	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
616	616.2		Mr. Paul Hoffmann	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
616	616.3		Mr. Paul Hoffmann	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
617	617.1		Mr. Steven Jones	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
617	617.2		Mr. Steven Jones	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
617	617.3		Mr. Steven Jones	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
617	617.4		Mr. Steven Jones	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
617	617.5		Mr. Steven Jones	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
617	617.6		Mr. Steven Jones	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
617	617.7		Mr. Steven Jones	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
617	617.8		Mr. Steven Jones	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted.	
618	618.1		Evelyn Strand	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
619	619.1		Neal and Karen Kendlehart	My wife and I have fortunate in being summer residents of Challis, Idaho for the past 10 years. During that time, we have come to enjoy and warm, caring, close-knit community of Challis, and the people who make it so. Many of these friends and acquaintances work at the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	
619	619.2		Neal and Karen Kendlehart	The community of Challis, as well as the entire of Custer County and, to a lesser degree, the state of Idaho, view the continuation of the TCM operation as a vital economic stalwart to the region. Thompson Creek is the major employer of Custer County. It's closure would inflict a terrible blow to these entities. The community of Challis would suffer the most. Schools, local businesses and organizations would feel the impact immediately. The loss of Thompson Creek would touch every member of the community. It would mean the retrenchment of teachers due to loss of pupils; huge losses of revenue within the community for doctors, dentists, and others employed in occupations ranging from babysitting and childcare, retail sales and services, banking, groceries and others. Those employed at Thompson Creek also contribute to the community through their membership in organizations such as firefighting and EMT services, fraternal organizations, parent-school partnerships, and others. TCM has always been an outstanding sponsor of local events, organizations and causes such sponsoring local parades, school scholarships, the Custer County Fair, sports teams, and numerous more. Therefore, your decision concerning the future of Thompson Creek not only impacts the future of the mine and it's employees, but of the future of the entire community of Challis and the financial base of Custer County and to a lesser extent, the state of Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
620	620.1		Zak Miller	Our federal lands are for the public and as such should be available for public use.	GEN	BLM lands are multiple use; therefore, some uses are not compatible such as public access into lands leased by a mining facility. In the case of the land exchange, TCMC would still allow public access, with limitations, to the selected land should they acquire it.	
620	620.2		Zak Miller	The acquired lands in the swap would increase access by all the public and allow the citizens of this country to utilize these lands.	TRAN	There would be public access on the Garden Creek property and the Broken Wing Ranch. However, access on the ranch would be managed to protect agricultural use.	
620	620.3		Zak Miller	Our country's greatest resources are our natural ones. Allowing for the responsible harvest of our natural resources benefits all our country's citizens especially those who are the closest to its source.	GEN	The BLM mission is to allow for land productivity, including mining, while sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.	
620	620.4		Zak Miller	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
620	620.5		Zak Miller	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
620	620.6		Zak Miller	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
620	620.7		Zak Miller	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
621	621.1		Mr. Rex Miller	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
621	621.2		Mr. Rex Miller	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
621	621.3		Mr. Rex Miller	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
621	621.4		Mr. Rex Miller	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
621	621.5		Mr. Rex Miller	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
621	621.6		Mr. Rex Miller	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
621	621.7		Mr. Rex Miller	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted.	
621	621.8		Mr. Rex Miller	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
621	621.9		Mr. Rex Miller	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
622	622.1		Sherry Kelley	It would be a huge hit to the economy if the mine were to close.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
622	622.2		Sherry Kelley	I strongly support the expansion of the Thompson Creek mine.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
622	622.3		Sherry Kelley	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
622	622.4		Sherry Kelley	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
622	622.5		Sherry Kelley	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted.	
622	622.6		Sherry Kelley	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted.	
622	622.7		Sherry Kelley	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
623	623.1		Dr. Rod Evans	I have operated a veterinary practice in Challis for 41 years and have seen lots of cycles of the TCM in Custer County.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
623	623.2		Dr. Rod Evans	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
623	623.3		Dr. Rod Evans	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
623	623.4		Dr. Rod Evans	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted.	
623	623.5		Dr. Rod Evans	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted.	
623	623.6		Dr. Rod Evans	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
624	624.1		Mrs. Kathy Anderson	I have been a resident of southeast Idaho for most of my life. I understand the important role that mining has had in the state of Idaho for many years. It is a significant contribution to the state's economy, both from the products exported and the jobs it provides.	SOC	Comment noted.	
624	624.2		Mrs. Kathy Anderson	My nephew is an employee at the Thompson Creek mine. He has told me throughout the years of recognition the mine has received for its safety and for its environmental practices.	GEN	Comment noted.	
624	624.3		Mrs. Kathy Anderson	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
624	624.4		Mrs. Kathy Anderson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
624	624.5		Mrs. Kathy Anderson	My nephew, along with the other employees at the mine want to keep their jobs. Please support economic growth in Idaho by supporting this legislation.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
625	625.1		Mr. Gerald Hanson	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
625	625.2		Mr. Gerald Hanson	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
625	625.3		Mr. Gerald Hanson	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
625	625.4		Mr. Gerald Hanson	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
625	625.5		Mr. Gerald Hanson	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
625	625.6		Mr. Gerald Hanson	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
625	625.7		Mr. Gerald Hanson	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
625	625.8		Mr. Gerald Hanson	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
626	626.1	Custer County Farm Bureau	Rod Evans	I am writing on behalf of the Board of Directors and approximately 500 families that are members of Custer County Farm Bureau to offer my strong support to allowing expansion of the TCM and for the land exchange proposal for TCM located in Custer County. There is little impact the environment that would outweigh the many benefits with the facility remaining operational. The mining and reclamation practices at TCMC are among the best in the world and they are very responsible operators.	GEN	Comment noted.	
626	626.2	Custer County Farm Bureau	Rod Evans	Environmental impacts have been minimal and the resource is available and should be appropriately utilized since Thompson Creek is one of the few remaining molybdenum producing facilities in the US. The economic well being of this area would be devastated if this operation is not permitted to continue.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
626	626.3	Custer County Farm Bureau	Rod Evans	The land exchange proposed is a win-win benefit for the environment, public access, agricultural, and recreation. The benefits provided by TCMC are substantial and should not be jeopardized!	GEN	Comment noted.	
627	627.1		Mrs. Leona Clark	I worked for TCM for 18 years. A great place to work. TCMC has been a great asset to the whole community. I still have relatives working there and certainly hope they continue for a much longer time.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
627	627.2		Mrs. Leona Clark	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
627	627.3		Mrs. Leona Clark	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
627	627.4		Mrs. Leona Clark	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted.	
627	627.5		Mrs. Leona Clark	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
627	627.6		Mrs. Leona Clark	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
627	627.7		Mrs. Leona Clark	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
627	627.8		Mrs. Leona Clark	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	GEN	Comment noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
627	627.9		Mrs. Leona Clark	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
628	628.1	Lyon County, Nevada Board of County Commissioners	Virgil Arellano	Our western states, especially in rural counties, are suffering from chronic unemployment and lack of educational and training opportunities for long term sustainable future careers. With that said, I support the expansion of the TCM. Extending the life of the mine would maintain hundreds of local jobs and generate millions in community contributions as well as increase local and state tax revenues.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
628	628.2	Lyon County, Nevada Board of County Commissioners	Virgil Arellano	I have no doubts that TCM will continue to develop its molybdenum mine in an economical, technologically feasible, and safe manner, while maintaining responsible stewardship for the land as well as implementing sound conservation practices.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
628	628.3	Lyon County, Nevada Board of County Commissioners	Virgil Arellano	The opportunity to expand mine operations and extend the life of the mine with a minimal increase to the environmental footprint justifies and supports the significant positive impacts to this region.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
628	628.4	Lyon County, Nevada Board of County Commissioners	Virgil Arellano	Last September of 2013, while in Washington D.C., I had the pleasure of meeting with Custer County Commissioner Lin Hintze. He conveyed to me the serious concerns and negative impacts his county would face with reduced operations of TCM. We can no longer sacrifice the well being of western rural communities, counties and states when natural resources are available for long term economic health and prosperity.TCM has demonstrated a well balanced and responsible approach to working with federal land management agencies and local stakeholders to protect and insure the long term viability and multiple uses of public lands for future generations.	GEN	Comment noted.	
628	628.5	Lyon County, Nevada Board of County Commissioners	Virgil Arellano	It is my understanding that in full operation, TCM could directly employ approximately 350 full time employees through 2025. Additionally TCM attributes 42% of the total wages paid in Custer County and provides excellent benefits, and training to its employees.	SOC	Comment noted.	
628	628.6	Lyon County, Nevada Board of County Commissioners	Virgil Arellano	There is also the exciting opportunity for the public to gain access to recreational and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to them.	LUR	There would be public access on the Garden Creek property and the Broken Wing Ranch. However, access on the ranch would be managed to protect agricultural use.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
628	628.7	Lyon County, Nevada Board of County Commissioners	Virgil Arellano	The exchange/expansion would preserve visual qualities of the Salmon River corridor and surrounding public lands and prevent future residential development along this five-mile section of the river.	VIS	Effects to visual resources are described in Section 4.11.	
628	628.8	Lyon County, Nevada Board of County Commissioners	Virgil Arellano	At a time when water is a critical issue in the west, TCM exhibits the dedication and commitment to coordinate with federal agencies and local stakeholders to secure protection of wildlife habitat and headwater land, preservation of water qualities and enhancement of recreational opportunities. Given the substantial economic impact to Custer County, I respectfully ask that you grant the expansion for Thompson Creek Mining Company	GEN	Comment noted.	
629	629.1		Travis Maughan	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
629	629.2		Travis Maughan	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
630	630.1		Mrs. Lori Stone	I worked at the mine for 16 full time years + 2 years casual before I retired. We were able to raise our children and be able to stay in this magic area because of the mine. It is a very important part of this county. I would so like to see the mine to continue so other families may stay in this awesome area and be able to work close by. Also for Custer County to continue to thrive as in the past. If this mine goes down so many people living in Custer County besides the people working at the mine will lose their jobs. There would be no need for two grocery stores, as many teachers, county jobs, bars, gas stations, power and phone employees, restaurants, sub contractors and so on.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
630	630.2		Mrs. Lori Stone	Thompson Creek has put so much into the community besides income for families, taxes, donations, and helping families who needed firewood.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
630	630.3		Mrs. Lori Stone	Thompson Creek has always maintained high standards for the environment. Not only for the land, water, people and the animals. I have always loved watching the wild animals that roam around the mine site. These animals are in a safe haven and know it.	WLF	Hunting is not allowed on the mine site currently, and would not be allowed within a buffer around mine facilities. Hunting would be allowed on the selected land outside the buffer.	
630	630.4		Mrs. Lori Stone	I support the land exchange as it will help the mine to continue and people will keep their jobs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
630	630.5		Mrs. Lori Stone	Thompson Creek has helped families to have a much higher standard of living in Idaho. So many people would have to leave this area and Idaho if the mine goes down.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
630	630.6		Mrs. Lori Stone	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
631	631.1		Mr. Rick Forestier	I own Rick Forestier Construction and my business depends on the people of Challis, Idaho. TCM is the largest employer of this community and it needs to stay.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
631	631.2		Mr. Rick Forestier	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
632	632.1		Dave Bates	I support the mine expansion because I know the company will continue to operate safely and protect the environment and I believe that the continued operation of TCM is in the best interest for the community of Challis and the entire state of Idaho.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
632	632.10		Dave Bates	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
632	632.2		Dave Bates	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
632	632.3		Dave Bates	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted.	
632	632.4		Dave Bates	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted.	
632	632.5		Dave Bates	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
632	632.6		Dave Bates	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
632	632.7		Dave Bates	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
632	632.8		Dave Bates	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted.	
632	632.9		Dave Bates	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
633	633.1		Joseph Haskell	I would like to voice my support for the expansion of the Thompson Creek Molybdenum Mine (Phase 8) and the proposed land swap between TCMC and the BLM/Forest Service.	GEN	Comment noted.	
633	633.2		Joseph Haskell	Thompson Creek has been a vital part of the central Idaho economy and good steward of the Thompson Creek natural resources.	GEN	Comment noted.	
633	633.3		Joseph Haskell	10 to 15 years of additional mine life is good for the employees of TCMC as well as the communities in the Challis area. Mining provides good high paying jobs and their employees spend money in the Challis area. In addition the mine provides a good tax bas for communities in central Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
634	634.1		Lynn Pilkerton	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
634	634.2		Lynn Pilkerton	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
634	634.3		Lynn Pilkerton	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
634	634.4		Lynn Pilkerton	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
634	634.5		Lynn Pilkerton	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted.	
634	634.6		Lynn Pilkerton	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
634	634.7		Lynn Pilkerton	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
635	635.1		Tim Pilkerton	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
635	635.2		Tim Pilkerton	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
635	635.3		Tim Pilkerton	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
635	635.4		Tim Pilkerton	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
635	635.5		Tim Pilkerton	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted.	
635	635.6		Tim Pilkerton	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
635	635.7		Tim Pilkerton	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
636	636.1		Eve Miller	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
636	636.2		Eve Miller	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
637	637.1		Trish Dowton	I write this letter to express opposition to your plan to exchange Broken Wing Ranch for property adjacent to TCM. There are many reasons why this exchange is a bad idea, including highest and best use of land, Custer County tax base, and recent changes in ownership, management, and future operations of the mine.	GEN	There are benefits for both the BLM and TCMC if TCMC owned the BLM land proposed for expansion of the WRSFs. These are identified in Section 1.3 of the EIS.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
637	637.2		Trish Dowton	Broken Wing Ranch, comprised of 813 acres, is currently one of the most beautiful and productive ranches along the Salmon River. While your management alternatives vary between some cultivation and grazing to no agricultural use, my observations of other BLM acquisitions along the river notice that most do not remain in production, and thus revert to glorified weed patches. The Kilpatrick place, near Iron Creek in Lemhi County, is just one example. In Custer County, where already 96% of the land is federally owned, there is already an abundance of public access, even along the Salmon River, and all around Broken Wing Ranch. There is no need for more campgrounds, boat launch sites, or public access points. Furthermore, with the high turnover rate of BLM employees along with budgetary fluctuations determined by whimsical government administrations, oversight of the ranch and management or lack thereof, would be an additional burden on an agency that struggles with managing its' current responsibilities.	LUR	Comments noted. Under the agency-preferred land disposal alternative (Alternative L2), the ranch would be maintained as a working ranch with some management changes to accommodate recreation and be more protective of natural resources. The Idaho District RAC, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and internal scoping identified the need for additional campgrounds, boat launches, and other public access along the Salmon River. The burdens to the finances/staff of the BLM are summarized in Section 4.13.2.	
637	637.3		Trish Dowton	Custer County is comprised of 96% public land, the largest amount of any county in the state. That leaves only 4% of land available for private ownership. This is the land that produces the taxable base to keep the county able to provide things like roads, emergency services, law enforcement, and schools. These services cover not only those people who live and work here, but also the many travelers and tourists as well. One of my biggest concerns is the taxable value of the 5100 acres that will belong to the mine if this exchange occurs. Certainly this ground is either currently sagebrush steppe or forested. Once mined, there will be relatively zero value left to contribute to our tax base for the county. Also, we're talking about land that is a two hour drive from the nearest town, and way up in the mountains, so development isn't likely to occur there in future years either. Broken Wing Ranch, located on both sides of the Salmon River, however, is prime real estate, and if left as a working ranch or even as subdivided would always provide dependable tax base.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
637	637.4		Trish Dowton	If open space is a desirable quality, there are groups like Natural Resources Conservation Service, The Nature Conservancy, or the locally administered Lemhi Land Trust, that are willing to work with landowners to achieve these goals and maintain the productivity of the ranch.	LUR	The Natural Resources Conservation Service was recently involved in several fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects on the ranch. The BLM would welcome any assistance these organizations could provide to the BLM or ranch operator consistent with the selected land disposal alternative.	
637	637.5		Trish Dowton	Finally, BLM needs to seriously consider the changes in ownership and management of TCM since this exchange was first proposed. Just last year Thompson Creek reduced their work force by over one third. As a school board trustee, I know that the Challis District has lost about 7% of our students due to jobs reduced at the mine. Given the volatility of molybdenum prices along with competition from production in other countries, there is currently a huge amount of uncertainty with the expected life of TCM. Many indications from TCM management are that operations will cease within the next two years, and the site will revert to reclamation. Don't get me wrong, I fully support TCM and whatever their plans are to continue and/or expand their mining operations. TCM has been a valuable asset to our community since it began operations more than twenty years ago.	SOC	Comment noted. A discussion of land jurisdiction and tax effects is provided in Sections 4.12.2 and 4.13.2, respectively.	
637	637.6		Trish Dowton	There are many mines that do not own the land that is mined, and I am certain there are ways for BLM to work with Thompson Creek without having to complete this land exchange that includes Broken Wing Ranch.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
637	637.7		Trish Dowton	Given the alternatives proposed in the EIS, I prefer Alternative #3. BLM should simply sell TCM the 5100 acres necessary for them to continue mining operations. With 96% of Custer County already under federal lands ownership, this is a small fraction of land and value, and would allow the mine the benefit of ownership while BLM would realize reduced management issues.	LAND	Acquisition of the Broken Wing Ranch by the US would result in Custer County not receiving $2,000 to approximately $8,000 in annual property taxes for the property. Transfer of the selected land from the US to TCMC would result in the county receiving approximately $240 to $25,000 in annual property taxes for the land (negligible effects).	
637	637.8		Trish Dowton	Secondarily, I would support Alternative #1, no action. TCM can still continue and expand operations under this alternative. Mining is a justifiable use of public land, and while it may be more cumbersome to go through the necessary application and permitting process, can still be accomplished.	LAND	Comment noted.	
637	637.9		Trish Dowton	Both Alternative #3 and Alternative #1 would allow TCM to expand and continue operations, yet preserve the valuable tax base and agricultural property that is Broken Wing Ranch. Custer County would benefit by sustained mine operations, yet not interrupt the stable agricultural tax base that has historically been the backbone of our economy.	LAND	The land exchange would have only negligible effects on the tax base of Custer County.	
638	638.1	Agrium	Alan Haslam	The proposed land exchange offers some unique opportunities with the acquisitions of the Garden Creek property and the Broken Wing Ranch.	GEN	Comment noted.	
638	638.2	Agrium	Alan Haslam	It is my understanding that Thompson Creek Mining Company requires the approval of the expansion of their existing mine in order to continue operations through approximately the year 2025. This would allow the continued employment of approximately 350 full-time employees through that period of time. My experience is that jobs in the mining sector typically compensate employees at a higher rate than many other jobs available in the State of Idaho. These jobs, located in the heart of the state, are of significant importance to the local area and to the economy of the state, in general.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
638	638.3	Agrium	Alan Haslam	The proposed land exchange offers some unique opportunities with the acquisitions of the Garden Creek property and the Broken Wing Ranch. As outlined in the project description, the Garden Creek property could be managed for a variety of purposes that would be beneficial to the public. The Broken Wing Ranch is a unique piece of property located along the Salmon River that would provide significant recreational opportunities for the public, if managed for those purposes. In short, the land exchange appears to benefit the public both through the acquisition of desirable lands for public use and by providing continued employment for hundreds of Central Idaho residents.	GEN	Comment noted.	
639	639.1	Cate Idaho Equipment Co.	Kent McGarry	Cate Idaho Equipment supplied equipment to TCM during the construction phase in the late 1970s and since the mine officially opened in 1981. Thompson Creek has and continues to be a very important customer for our operation.	GEN	Comment noted.	
639	639.2	Cate Idaho Equipment Co.	Kent McGarry	We support the efforts of TCMC to expand its scope of operation. The mine has a proven record of environmental stewardship and would continue to do so for the expansion. The infrastructure currently in place can accommodate the footprint expansion as volume of ore processed will not change, but, mine life will be extended.	GEN	Comment noted.	
639	639.3	Cate Idaho Equipment Co.	Kent McGarry	We feel as citizens of Idaho that we should extract, to the greatest extent possible, the Thompson Creek ore body thus continue providing jobs and contribute to the tax base of our area and state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
639	639.4	Cate Idaho Equipment Co.	Kent McGarry	Since our state is largely dominated by Federal government land ownership it is important for the various Federal agencies to cooperate in making resources of our State of Idaho available to its citizens.	GEN	The BLM mission is to allow for land productivity, including mining, while sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.	
640	640.1		Becky McGowen	I fully agree and support the proposed mine expansion. I went on a tour mid January 2014. Very efficient, professional, clean operation.	GEN	Comment noted.	
640	640.2		Becky McGowen	No pollution, even as the haul trucks rolled by no bad smell or smoke, no fumes could even be seen or smelled.	ANC	Comment noted.	
640	640.3		Becky McGowen	As far as the land exchange, I would like to see it remain a working cattle ranch, if the BLM takes ownership.	LUR	The agency-preferred alternative, L2, would continue grazing on the ranch. Grazing would be excluded in riparian areas adjacent to the Salmon River for resource protection.	
641	641.1		Thomas McGowen	It makes a lot of sense to approve the TCM expansion. TCM has been good stewards of the land. They have worked closely with all environmental entities so far and I believe they will continue their great track record.	GEN	Comment noted.	
641	641.2		Thomas McGowen	On the economics side, we need this mine to help provide the community with some stability to allow those that live here with all the services that they have helped provide.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
641	641.3		Thomas McGowen	I agree with the land exchange to help TCMC in the near future and for the possibility of even extending the mine life for many years to come.	GEN	Comment noted.	
641	641.4		Thomas McGowen	Also, I think the ranch land in the exchange should be kept as a producing ranch. This provides a lot more grazing refuge for deer, elk, and antelope than letting it go back to a desert.	WLF	Comment noted.	
642	642.1		B. Robinson	The BLM should improve and expedite permitting for the proposed Thompson Creek mine land exchange and expansion.	GEN	Comment noted.	
642	642.2		B. Robinson	The mine is a valuable economic asset to central Idaho. The jobs provided by the mine are especially important during this time of poor job creation and lack of well paying jobs. Americans are great consumers of resources, and it is only right that Americans have the opportunity to have the living-wage jobs provided by the resource industries. A variety of forces have reduced the number of jobs provided by mining in the US. The Thompson Creek process is a chance for the BLM to assist in the creation of valuable jobs for the future.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
642	642.3		B. Robinson	Modern mining does not degrade the environment anything like it did generations ago. By its very nature mining, like most activities that we depend on, is not completely free of environmental impacts. I believe Thompson Creek Metals has demonstrated that it will operate responsibly. TCMC has taken the initiative to minimize their impacts. Hazards related to mining are recognized, and dealt with in the permitting procedures.	GEN	Comment noted.	
642	642.4		B. Robinson	The land exchange to give TCM the 5,000 acres is beneficial to the company, and to the public.	GEN	Comment noted.	
642	642.5		B. Robinson	Resources should be a cornerstone of Idaho's economy. Extending the life of the Thompson Creek mine will be very beneficial to workers trying to earn a living in central Idaho. In this time of high unemployment, and shortage of living-wage jobs, these mining jobs are especially valuable. I hope the BLM recognizes the opportunity to assist the local economy by approving the land exchange and permitting the mine expansion.	SOC	The BLM and partner agencies are working as quickly as possible while still meeting the requirements of the NEPA process.	
643	643.1		David James	I left Challis at 18 in search for work. That was in 1974. In 1981 Cyprus opened the door for the Challis economy. Now as Thompson Creek I came home in 2010 and then in 2012 had to move again. Retirement is close, but for most of Challis, will be a ghost town.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
644	644.1		Evelyn Strand	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in Phase 8· to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
644	644.2		Evelyn Strand	I have been a resident of Custer County for 45 years, and in those years I have witnessed the rise and fall of the population, the economy, and in my particular circumstances the enrollment in the Challis Schools. In my 29 years as a teacher in the School District 181 I have seen enrollment go up with the construction of the mine, go down with small layoffs, go up again with increased mine production, and down again with major slowdown of mining. In fact, the enrollment in the Challis School is lower now than when I began teaching in 1974. Our classes are smaller, our buildings are not as full, and our graduation rate is at an all-time low. My concern is that the Challis School District is withering away like many small, rural districts in Idaho. In the case of this district, our remote location does not allow the easy merger with another district. If TCM closes, what will happen?	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
644	644.3		Evelyn Strand	When TCM came to town in 1980, Challis was a small ranching and logging community and the largest employer in town was the United States Forest Service. There were 3 grocery stores that took turns being open on Sunday. There were no convenience stores or quick stops, and people regularly had to shop out of town for many supplies. With the mine came restaurants, stores, and opportunities for other small businesses. Challis became a thriving community with chances for people to make a good living. If TCM closes, what will happen?	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
644	644.4		Evelyn Strand	It has been wonderful and amazing through the years to welcome back to town former students, kids who grew up in Challis, who either moved away to find employment or who left to further their education and then returned to manage businesses, work at the mine, or perform other services to the community. It is always nice when people can live where they want to live because they have jobs and the means to support their families. I believe that the mine expansion is vital to the welfare and economy of Custer County. If we are to survive, jobs must be maintained, businesses must remain open, and our school enrollment must stabilize	SOC	Comment noted.	
645	645.1		Spencer Strand	My name is Spencer Strand. I am 72 years old and since I was 6 years, I have been a citizen of Custer County. During those 68 years in Custer County economically speaking, I have seen and experienced the good, the bad, and the ugly- just like the old Clint Eastwood movie. The bad times occurred during the first 30 plus years of my life because Custer County was one of the poorest counties in the nation. You went to school, graduated, and moved away. There were very few jobs unless your father owned a ranch, you worked for the Forest Service, the Fish and Game, the State Highway department or owned some small business. The good times came from 1980 to the present when the TCM was established- the community had jobs, people could afford to send their children to college, people could go into the grocery store and buy food with even money left over for entertainment. The community prospered. Now we are at a crossroads with a proposal of phase 8 of the mine continuation. If the mine is not allowed to continue operating, I fear that Custer County will experience the ugly. No further explanation is needed. I support the phase 8 expansion.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
645	645.2		Spencer Strand	While in college I read about Thomas Paine who wrote during the early years of this country. He wrote of his belief that the land should be taken away from the king and given to the people in private ownership. The colonists cheered him and made him into a hero. Then as time passed he rethought his philosophy and decided that this was not the way to go because he said that under private ownership the rich would wind up owning all the land and the common people would once again have no control and be excluded. They would be no better off than when the kind owned all the land. The colonists turned on him, hated him and called him a traitor. I think, in fact, that when he died he was buried in an unmarked grave. He may have been correct in his beliefs because when I drive by privately owned lands, I see with little exception No Trespassing signs. Therefore, I think as Thomas Paine concluded that certain lands should be owned by all the people and managed on behalf of all the people by some other agency. Our federal government became that agency and the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service were assigned those responsibilities. As you know, in Custer County with approximately 97% of our lands being controlled under this management plan, things seemed to work out quite well through the years. The key to the plan was a word that I no longer hear very often and that word is MULTIPLE USE. To me it means to use the lands in as many ways possible without destroying them- mining, Jogging, grazing, hunting, fishing, hiking, etc. It also includes allowing access to all with consideration to the very young, the very old, the physically handicapped, and our wounded war veterans. In the past under the multiple use concept, the government protected the lands from extremists. On the one side you had those that wanted to exploit the lands for personal gain with no thought of protecting them or the environment. On the other hand you had those who believed the land should be used for no other purpose than total preservation -a place where people could go to listen to a wolf howl at the moon. I am opposed to both philosophies. The multiple use policy was opposed to both policies. TCM in cooperation with the federal government has been a good example of the utilization of multiple use.	GEN	Comment noted.	
645	645.3		Spencer Strand	Jobs have been the strength and beauty of any great society and of any nation from the beginning of time. Without jobs society crumbles and the lands will be raped. Since 1980 TCM has brought to Custer County vital employment. The children of our community had a choice whether to stay or to leave but there was that choice - before there was no choice. Under the agreement between the mine and the federal government for the last 30 years, jobs have been created and the environment has been protected.	SOC	Comment noted.	
645	645.4		Spencer Strand	Pollution - I've heard radical environmentalists say that a tailings pond dam failure because of an earthquake or 100 year flood could be catastrophic to the Salmon River. Those things are always a possibility, but I would counter with the thought that in all reality, I see a catastrophic event taking place each spring with Mother Nature's high water runoff, and it is repeated several times in the summer with cloudbursts. Mother Nature seems to handle these events. In conclusion, once again, I am 72 years old and I am out of the game of trying to make a living, but I truly support the young people who are endeavoring to have the same opportunities that I had when I was young. That opportunity can only be achieved as long as we have fair management by resource managers, and I hope that those managers will eliminate the radicalism of both the extreme preservationists and the reckless land abusers. In my opinion, and I hope and pray I am correct, the concept of multiple use will survive. As I write this I realize that not everyone in Custer County will comment because it is not very often that the comments that come from those who are most closely involved are considered. It seems that the thoughts and ideas of the citizens of this sparsely populated county often fall on deaf ears.	WTR	The WRSF ditches would be designed to handle a 500 year/24 hour storm event, except for the Buckskin slope ditch which would be designed for the 100 year/24 hour storm (but the Buckskin Slope floodplain would manage the 500 year/24 hour storm). The Bruno Creek channel across the TSF would have the capacity to pass approximately 230 cfs at bank-full conditions, which is greater than the 500 year/24 hour flood from the Bruno Creek watershed upstream of the TSF embankment.	
645	645.5		Spencer Strand	Therefore, please note that this long time citizen of Custer County fully supports Phase 8 of the TCM expansion in cooperation with the federal government utilizing the concept of multiple use.	GEN	Comment noted.	
646	646.1		Thomas Thurber	Since I moved to Yankee Fork in 1979 mining has been important to my life. I watched as Cyprus came in and developed a world class molybdenum mine. I saw the decline in the local economy when they shut down. I saw the increase when TCMC fired it back up. It's important to not only the local but state and US economy as well. It's a world class deposit, why not mine it?	GEN	Comment noted.	
646	646.2		Thomas Thurber	The county private land poor and the government has enough land to mismanage already, especially in Custer County.	GEN	If the selected land is transferred to TCMC under one of the land disposal action alternatives there would be a negligible increase in private land in Custer County.	
647	647.1	American Exploration and Mining	Laura Skaer	We believe Thompson Creek has proven itself with a high commitment to responsible mining, environmental stewardship and community support. We urge you to conclude the NEPA analysis in quick order as to allow uninterrupted operations at the TCM.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
647	647.2	American Exploration and Mining	Laura Skaer	Thompson Creek Mining Company has been a responsible mining operation since 1981. This expansion would come with a minimal increase to the environmental footprint of about 11%, while maintaining the mines significant economic impact to one of Idaho's most rural communities for an additional 10 years.	GEN	Comment noted.	
647	647.3	American Exploration and Mining	Laura Skaer	Thompson Creek continues to prove their environmental stewardship. They have won environmental awards and they surpass the rules and regulations set in place to protect the environment and their employees. Thompson Creek has proven to be a reliable company that has historically met the regulations for water quality standards.	GEN	Comment noted.	
647	647.4	American Exploration and Mining	Laura Skaer	Furthermore, we support the land exchange request (L2). Understanding this is a separate action, we encourage BLM to act immediately on this critically important piece of the mine expansion proposal.	GEN	Comment noted.	
647	647.5	American Exploration and Mining	Laura Skaer	The land exchange will allow BLM to consolidate management of the mine and surrounding lands. The public will gain access lands providing a greater multiple use, the agency may realize cost savings, and new areas will be preserved from development. The land exchange also will have minimal impact to the Custer County property tax base. A true "win-win" for the agency, wildlife and the public. Consideration of the land exchange should not justify any delay in the approval of the mine expansion.	GEN	Comments noted. Financial effects to the BLM and effects on taxes are described in Section 4.13.2.	
647	647.6	American Exploration and Mining	Laura Skaer	The Mine's significance to the economic well-being of central Idaho is difficult to overstate. The Mine currently has 240 full-time employees who receive excellent benefits and wages that are among the highest in the state. At full operation, the Mine has 400 full-time employees, and has for the past 10 years employed an average of 350 people. The average salary in 2013 (including overtime, bonuses and benefits) was about $123,000 per job, more than double the county average. The Mine also generates substantial tax revenues, having contributed about $120 million in state taxes and $25 million in property tax in Custer County and statewide over the last 10 years. Thompson Creek accounts for more than 32% % of all property tax paid in Custer County. Central Idaho and Custer County have a long and rich mining history, dating back to the mid-1800's. A closure or reduction in workforce would prove to be devastating to the local economy and its residents. The BLM has a unique opportunity to stand up a rural economy by creating good paying, long term jobs in Custer County.	SOC	Comment noted.	
648	648.1	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	IMA supports TCM's proposal (Alternative M2) to expand the mine, and urges the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to move quickly in making a final decision approving Alternative M2, the Modified Mining Plan of Operations (MMPO)submitted by TCM. IMA also supports Alternative L2, the proposed land exchange between Thompson Creek Mining Company and the BLM, and encourages the BLM to amend the Challis Field Office Resource Management Plan as needed to implement the land exchange. In both cases, IMA urges the BLM to act expeditiously to finalize these two decisions. With regard to the proposed mine expansion, BLM's immediate action is required to allow TCM to operate beyond 2014.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
648	648.2	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	This action is critical to the economic well-being of workers and their families, local communities, businesses and governments, as well as the State of Idaho.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
648	648.3	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	Mining is Idaho's oldest industry and for more than 150 years has been a driving force in the state's strong resource-based economy. This was true before statehood, and continues to be true today. Idaho's mining industry is one of Idaho's strongest fundamental industries and mining jobs are among the highest paid industrial or service employment in the state.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
648	648.4	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	The Idaho Mining Association can report significant economic contributions to Idaho according to research economist Steve Peterson (College of Business and Economics, University of Idaho). Peterson's analyses of the Idaho Mining Association member firms shows that in 2011 IMA member firms created $1.97 billion in sales transactions including direct, indirect and induced impacts. This added $1.025 billion to gross state product, created $523.3 million in total payroll compensation, and created 8,793 jobs. For every 1 direct IMA job, an additional 1.83 jobs are created in the Idaho economy. This jobs multiplier is especially robust because of mining's high wages, deep backward linkages from IMA firms due to the products and services they purchase, and the high value of mine processing. Idaho Mining Association members contribute total direct payroll of $267 million in 2011, and paid approximately $5.14 million in direct local property taxes. The Idaho mining industry paid $5.03 million in state royalties, rents and fees in 2011. TCM is an important part of Idaho's mining tradition and the molybdenum it produces contributes to the global reach of Idaho's economy. The economic impact of TCM is considerable, certainly to local communities and to Central Idaho, but also to the State of Idaho. Loss of TCM jobs would result in economic hardship for 240 workers and their families who now receive excellent benefits and wages that are among the highest in the state. When TCM is in full operation, the mine has 400 full-time employees, and has averaged 350 employees over the past 10 years. At $123,000 per job, the average annual salary in 2013 (including overtime, bonuses and benefits) was more than double the county average.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
648	648.5	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	TCM generates considerable tax revenue, having contributed about $120 million in state taxes and $25 million in property tax in Custer County and statewide over the last 10 years. Thompson Creek accounts for more than 32% of all property tax paid in Custer County. In Custer County and the regional economy in 2013, TCM produced $145 million in sales, $98 million in gross regional product, $33 million in total compensation and 383 jobs. Thompson Creek's total state-wide contribution was $165 million to sales transactions, $109 million to gross state product, $47 million in total compensation and 522 jobs.	SOC	Comment noted.	
648	648.6	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	As is apparent from this analysis, the economic impact of TCM is critical to Central Idaho and to the State of Idaho. Workers and their families, businesses and local government all rely heavily on the mine and would be severely harmed if the mine does not expand beyond current operation to reach additional sources of molybdenum ore.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
648	648.7	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	TCM recently received the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry's (IACI) 2014 Environmental Excellence Award. TCM was recognized for using innovative technology to reduce by 90% the dust blowing off the ore pile through the installation of a $2.5 million wind fence. The wind fence is the first of its kind in North America to be used in mining, and has significantly improved air quality in the work environment.	GEN	Comment noted.	
648	648.8	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	The IACI award exemplifies TCM's strong commitment to environmental stewardship and its 30 year track record of best practices in managing the land and water within its operation. The company has a history of committing its resources to projects that protect public safety and the environment and has routinely gone the extra mile to exceed what is legally required. Like other IMA members, Thompson Creek operates in compliance with numerous federal and state environmental permits. These will continue to be in effect following approval of the mine expansion and land exchange. Environmental monitoring at TCM is routinely reported to the EPA and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, as well as a number of other regulatory bodies. TCM has shown itself to be a valuable member to Idaho's mining industry and to the Idaho Mining Association. TCM is an excellent representative of modern mining practices and the company is strongly committed to protecting the environment, providing excellent jobs and contributing to local communities.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
648	648.9	Idaho Mining Association	Jack Lyman	On behalf of the Idaho Mining Association, I appreciate BLM's attention to the TCM EIS and urge immediate approval of the mine expansion (Alternative M2-MMPO) and the land exchange (Alternative L2). BLM's timely decision can help TCM expand and keep Idaho miners working. Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on behalf of the IMA.	GEN	Comment noted.	
649	649.1	Idaho Governor's Office	C.L. "Butch" Otter	The State's comments support the BLM and Forest Service's preferred MMPO Alternative M2 and preferred land disposal Alternative L2. I am confident that these two alternatives represent the best solution for this region because they improve on the existing plan approved by the Idaho Department of Lands and L2 provides adequate and appropriate mitigation for the effects of M2.	GEN	Comment noted.	
649	649.2	Idaho Governor's Office	C.L. "Butch" Otter	The TCM is an important part of Idaho's way of life. TCM is committed to environmental stewardship and has a 30 year track record of best practices in managing land, water, and the environment in its operation. Further, the Mine is in compliance with numerous federal and state environmental permits.	GEN	Comment noted.	
649	649.3	Idaho Governor's Office	C.L. "Butch" Otter	TCM is crucial to the economic well-being of Idaho. The largest employer in Custer County, it currently has 240 full-time employees who receive excellent benefits and wages that are among the highest in the state. At full operation, TCM has 400 full time employees and over the past 10 years, employed an average of 350 people. Further, the Mine also generates significant tax revenues, contributing about $120 million in state taxes and $25 million in property tax in Custer County and statewide over the last 10 years. Thompson Creek accounts for more than 32% of all property tax paid in Custer County. Last year, TCM produced $145 million in sales, $98 million in gross regional product, $33 million in total compensation and 383 jobs. Thompson Creek's total state-wide contribution was $165 million to sales transactions, $109 million to gross state product, $47 million in total compensation and 522 jobs.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
649	649.4	Idaho Governor's Office	C.L. "Butch" Otter	I appreciate BLM's attention to this EIS and urge approval of the mine expansion (M2- MMPO) and the land exchange (Alternative L2) to ensure that the important operations at TCM remain uninterrupted.	GEN	Comment noted.	
650	650.1		Julie Markham	I believe the TCM has been very good in controlling and minimizing environmental damages in their operations over the years, so I am not opposed to reasonable mine expansion along the margins of the existing mine disturbance as would occur in the MMPO Alternative M2.	MMPO	Comment noted.	
650	650.2		Julie Markham	The TCM now maintains its road access, its pipelines and power lines along the Thompson Creek stream corridor with almost impunity. Given intensive environmental analysis there are now little to no restrictions as to their normal operations, no paper work, no permits required for the ongoing operations of these facilities for the mine. If management of the mine was of concern in ownership of the Thompson Creek or Squaw Creek stream corridors it is misleading and incorrect. The Sections of Squaw Creek managed by BLM and the Forest Service that are proposed to be given away in this exchange are upstream of the TCM access road which is at Bruno Creek, so there are no mining management issues associated with the road and stream corridor along Squaw Creek above this mine access road. The mine currently operates fairly uninhibited. For the estimated 9 year predicted further life span of the TCM the requested MMPO Alternative M2 Expansion and current uninhibited use of the Thompson Creek stream corridor should be adequate compensation for our needs for minerals for this country. The TCM does not need to be given such a huge valuable piece of real estate of which it has no use for. This land and stream corridor is better left in the hands of the public to assure long term protection of it.	GEN	Comment noted. Analysis of the effects of the land disposal alternatives is provided in Chapters 4 and 5 of the EIS.	
650	650.3		Julie Markham	I do not feel that the acquisition of the Broken Wing Ranch by the BLM is a wise decision. This ranch is composed of resource values that are predominantly agricultural. I understand and agree that this ranch would need to be leased and continue to operate as a ranch to prevent weeds overtaking the pastures, but, because of this, value as public land will be biased towards agricultural and livestock pasture use. The general public would have to naturally be kept out of this ranch for it to operate properly, therefore the use and value of this land would benefit primarily the lessee – 1 local family. But most of all, I believe the oversight management of this ranch will be difficult given that the BLM staff is already understaffed with enormous workloads in management of the allotments that they do have.	LUR	Comment noted. Effects to water resources and fish and aquatic resources are provided in Sections 3.6 and 3.8, respectively. The ranch would maintain agricultural uses, but a variety of public uses has been proposed (BLM 1999) as well as public access on the ranch and in Lyon Creek meadow (Section 2.2.2.2). The burdens to the finances/staff of the BLM are summarized in Section 4.13.2.	
650	650.4		Julie Markham	Ideally I would prefer MMPO Alternative M1 - No Action, since already there is the potential for serious irreparable harm to Thompson Creek if the waste rock storage headwalls in both Buckskin Creek and Pat Hughes Creek fail in a catastrophic earthquake or storm event.	MMPO	Extensive and detailed site-specific geotechnical analyses demonstrate stability under both static and dynamic conditions (i.e., seismic shaking) for the pit walls, the WRSFs, and the TSF (CNI 2011; Golder 2007, 2010; KP 2011a, 2011b, 2013; URS 2000; VTN 1980b). The facilities would be stable during even the maximum credible earthquake (de minimis risk of such an event) during both mining and post-reclamation. The No Name WRSF (Alternative M3) would be developed using the same fundamental design as that of the Pat Hughes and Buckskin WRSFs; therefore, the geotechnical issues (i.e., stability) of the No Name WRSF would be the same as those under Alternative M1 and Alternative M2.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
650	650.5		Julie Markham	I am opposed to any transfer of public land to the TCM. I am opposed most strongly to the transfer of public land along Thompson Creek and its immediate watershed breaks to the east, and I am also opposed most strongly to the extraordinarily large transfer of public land to the east of the mine down to and including the public land section of Squaw Creek. For the Land Disposal Alternatives I prefer Alternative L1 - No Action.	LAND	Under the FLPMA, the BLM must ensure that the selected and offered lands are of approximate equal value, and best serve the public interest as far as land management and resource values. The BLM believes that the preferred alternative, L2, meets these considerations.	
650	650.6		Julie Markham	I currently work with the BLM as a seasonal Biological Science Technician in Fisheries. These comments, on the proposed TCM expansion and land exchanges, are entirely my own personal concerns and in no way represent the opinions of the agency I work for. With my knowledge of Thompson Creek and Squaw Creek, through 20 years of work with USFS, BLM and IDFG in the upper Salmon watershed, as a Technician in Fisheries, and my Masters project entitled "Thompson Creek, Analysis of Aquatic Habitat Changes From 1993 to 2002, And Comparison To Natural Conditions", compared to my work visiting the Broken Wing Ranch, I do not believe any of the proposed exchange alternative are fair to the people of the United States. In just acreage alone the exchange is hugely inequitable, but beyond that, the natural environmental resource values of Thompson and Squaw Creek watersheds are of incomparable value to the resource values found on the Broken Wing Ranch including the Salmon River frontage along that ranch, and Lyon Creek which runs through the ranch.	LAND	A land exchange under the FLPMA must be made on the basis of equal fair market value, and not area. The effects to fisheries and aquatic resources are adequately evaluated in the EIS for all of the land disposal alternatives. In addition, the FLPMA requires the BLM to evaluate a land exchange in the overall public interest and considering a wide range of values in addition to fisheries resources, e.g., efficient Federal land management and the needs of lands for the economy, community expansion, recreation areas, food, fiber, minerals and wildlife. The fisheries values of Thompson and S. Creek are not comparable to Lyon Creek. However, the value of protecting several miles of the mainstem Salmon River from development is substantial. The BLM would be relinquishing several miles of DCH on Thompson and S. Creeks for a reduced length of DCH on Lyon Creek. These discrepancies would be offset by the conservation easement restrictions placed on the management and development of the Thompson and S. Creek drainages.	The BLM would retain protection of Thompson and S. Creeks via the conservation easement while gaining the management and restoration ability for 4 miles of the Salmon River and 1.5 miles of Lyon Creek.
650	650.7		Julie Markham	Thompson Creek is an approximately 12 mile long anadromous tributary to the Salmon River protected in its entirety from ½ mile from its mouth to its headwaters by it being public land managed by both the Forest Service and BLM. With the last 20 years of good management in cooperation with grazing rights and the TCMs excellent care in use of the corridor for access, piping of water from the Salmon River and power transfer, Thompson Creek now runs as fairly close to any natural wild stream I have ever found in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area. This tributary is free-flowing with no man made barriers, it has an intact naturally functioning riparian and aquatic ecosystem. It supports wildlife including deer, elk, moose and beaver, and its water is home to an incredibly populous and rich variety of species including Cutthroat trout, Rainbow/Steelhead trout, Bull trout and Chinook salmon juveniles which I observed during a snorkel survey 2 miles up from the mouth. Currently it supports both Steelhead and Chinook spawning in its lower reaches. Even though Buckskin Creek and Pat Hughes Creek are overlaid by mine tailings they currently are not impacting to any severe degree the excellent functioning of this watershed.	GEN	Comment noted. Further information regarding the Thompson Creek watershed and other watersheds in the project area can be found in Chapter 3. It should be noted that both Buckskin Creek and Pat Hughes Creek are highly altered and their flow controlled to an extent that they are not considered natural channels. Also see response to comment 650.6.	
650	650.8		Julie Markham	I am opposed to the proposed large transfer of public land to the east of the TCM which would expand private mine land approximately 1.5 to 3 miles eastward to the Squaw Creek stream channel. This large amount of acreage proposed for this transfer is way in excess of need for current and future operations of the mine. The proposed MMPO Alternative M2 Expansion extends only a small fraction of this distance eastward and should be adequate for the projected life time of this mine. The huge amount of acreage proposed to be given away appears to provide no future use for the mine. These uplands are home to a wide variety of wildlife and provide recreational and hunting access for the public. Again, giving away natural, fully functioning stream corridors to a mining company is not in the public's best interest. These uplands and watersheds are best protected by being left in the care of the United States as public land. The natural resource value of Squaw Creek, again as with Thompson Creek, is in no way comparable to the land offered as trade.	LAND	The Federal (selected) land was identified by TCMC to include the surface disturbance of the mine on BLM land in an area that could be reasonably identified on the ground and would not leave narrow strips or islands of land that would be difficult for the BLM to administer. The BLM is not allowed to give away BLM land, and must evaluate a land exchange proposal considering the meaningful effects to all of the affected elements of the human environment. Also see response to comment 650.6.	
650	650.9		Julie Markham	Squaw Creek is an intact, free flowing anadromous tributary to the Salmon River. It runs approximately 20 miles from mouth to headwaters, has a larger flow than Thompson Creek and historically supported Chinook salmon spawning prior to times of severe water loss near the mouth due to past irrigation practices. Since that time fish screens and measurable head gates have replaced the old open ditch irrigation system and water should now flow down the natural channel in sufficient quantities to support Chinook salmon migration up into this tributary for reestablishment of the spawning runs. Even though the lower 4 miles of Squaw Creek is privately owned, the majority by the TCM, it is managed very close to natural conditions with use limited to pasture. The Squaw Creek watershed, riparian and aquatic ecosystems are intact and functioning and improving under current private and public management.	WTR	Comments noted. The background descriptions of S. Creek and the meaningful effects to S. Creek from the MMPO and land disposal alternatives are reasonably described in the EIS. Also see response to comment 650.6.	

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650	650.10		Julie Markham	The EIS states specifically that "no current intention to use any of the selected land for mining, including mineral exploration, apart from the activities identified in the MMPO alternatives....In addition, internal and public scoping and a mineral potential report (Gardner 2008) have not identified any mining activities that would reasonably be expected to occur on the selected land, apart from those identified in the MMPO alternatives." If this is so, why would we be considering giving away such incredibly valuable land and ESA listed Chinook salmon, Steelhead and Bull trout aquatic habitat to a mining company?	LAND	The BLM believes the exchange would be in the best interest of the public because the BLM would no longer need to manage land impacted by mining facilities and the US would be able to trade land that can't be multiple use (mining facilities) for land that can be multiple use. If TCMC acquired the selected land there would be conservation easement restrictions on Thompson Creek and S. Creek on the selected land.	
651	651.1	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	TCM has a significant social and economic impact on the community and the state of Idaho. TCMC represents approximately 60% of the total mining revenues within the state and consequently provides a significant socioeconomic impact to the Custer County. The approval of Phase 8 would extend the continued operation to 2025 and should be approved (M2 or M3).	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
651	651.1	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	The adoption of Land Exchange L2 (represented in figure 2.2.1) encompasses all of the area around the mine while providing a TCMC managed environmental buffer zone. This provides equal benefits to the government, public and TCMC. The government through the various regulatory agencies continues to oversee and jointly monitor any environmental impacts. The public experiences no major negative impacts to recreation, grazing, or other multiple uses while providing a 'buffer zone' minimizing the litigious agency management directed by activist extremist NGOs. TCMC achieves certainty for future operations of the mine into the future several decades.	LAND	Comment noted.	
651	651.2	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	NEPA requires that any action consider the social, cultural and economic impacts. As such the failure to approve the expansion would: Decrease production or closure of the mine and would have adverse effects on local, State, and national economies; decrease job opportunities and economic stability from decreased production or mine closure would adversely affect social conditions in local communities. The mine production affects the reliance of the US on foreign sources of molybdenum.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
651	651.3	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	TCMC has worked to address environmental concerns as represented by the land trade. The government should consider the alternative that will provide all of the ground surrounding the mine site in the exchange. This includes all of the previously disturbed area, plus an additional environmental buffer which will be managed and monitored at their expense.	LAND	Comment noted. All of the action alternatives include such land.	
651	651.4	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	Affects as a result of the mine expansion are minimal when compared to the economic benefits.	SOC	Comment noted.	
651	651.5	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	We do not provide an impression as to the viability of M2 versus M3, but believe that either of the two should be selected especially since all meet the requirements of NEPA while protecting natural resources.	GEN	Comment noted. The proposed land exchange meets the noted requirement of the Challis RMP.	
651	651.6	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	The proposed land exchange benefits the public at large by increasing recreational experience, providing grazing of cattle (Broken Wing Ranch, providing a conservation buffer zone, and sustaining the economic impact through 2025 to the state and county.	GEN	Comments noted. However, the BLM must evaluate the land exchange considering the meaningful effects to all of the affected elements of the human environment. The economic effects of the mine through approximately 2025 for the MMPO action alternatives would occur regardless of which land disposal alternative is selected.	
651	651.7	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	The proposed exchange meets all of the "specific objectives of the Challis RMP, e.g., "Seek to acquire additional lands having high public values, through land actions such as exchange..." (BLM 1999, p . 31).	PAN	Comment noted.	
651	651.8	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	The land exchange while differs greatly in size is of 'equal tax value', thus there is no net loss to Custer County tax roles, retains the exchanged property within its current use, grazing and increases the recreational opportunities to the general public by providing access to federal managed lands and river access.	GEN	Comment noted.	
651	651.9	Challis Creek Cattle Co.	Stephen Bauchman	The property exchange is in accordance with FLMPA and Taylor Grazing Act, however while the land offered may not be retained in agriculture production or grazing, the economic and cultural benefits outweigh this loss. With the expansion of the mines footprint there will be a minimal loss of access by the general public, but to a large extent this will only encompass areas previously disturbed for utility and transportation access, but allows the transfer of conservation buffer lands to be maintained by TCMC.	LAND	The land offered by TCMC (i.e.- the ranch and the Garden Creek parcel) would be managed for multiple use. The ranch would remain in agricultural production (irrigated hay production and grazing) as per the land management agreements. Land management agreements would also work to protect and preserve the natural resources and scenic values of the properties.	
652	652.1	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	Thank you for providing me the opportunity to comment on the Thompson Creek draft EIS. I have over 35 years of environmental mining experience and I am very experienced dealing with environmental impacts from mining operations. I support both the proposed mine expansion and land exchange as there are no additional environmental impacts when comparing the no action alternative (M1) with TCM's proposed mine expansion alternative (M2).	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
652	652.2	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	Thank you for considering my comments and hopefully you can quickly conclude the NEPA analysis to allow TCM to continue operating in 2015.	GEN	Comment noted. The BLM and Forest Service are working as quickly as possible while still adhering to the requirements of NEPA, the "hard look" doctrine, and meaningful public participation. The agencies will be releasing RODs on the MMPO and land disposal in 2015.	
652	652.3	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	The TCM mine has been in operation since 1983 and the current footprint is about 2800 acres. The proposed expansion or the preferred alternative (M2) will increase this footprint by about only 450 acres, occurring on both private and federal lands. The expansion footprint (M2) is minor when compared to the existing operation and the expansion could extend the life of the mine for 8-10 years with basically no additional environmental impacts when compared to the no action alternative (M1).	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
652	652.4	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	The existing environmental impacts that were identified in the M1 alternative are the same environmental impacts that were identified in the M2 alternative, but M2 has significant economic benefits to the area for an additional 8-10 years if approved.	SOC	Comment noted. Although many of the environmental effects associated with the action alternatives would be the same as under the no action alternative (M1), there are some effects, such as the effects to wetlands and stream channels, that would be different under the action alternatives. A full analysis of the effects of the alternatives is provided in Chapters 4 and 5.	
652	652.5	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	The major environmental issue identified in both the M1 and M2 alternatives is water management on a long term basis. Water must be collected from the drainage beneath the waste rock storage facilities and the tailings embankment for both alternatives. The water, in both instances, would be collected and routed to the open pit for neutralization and storage. Once the water level in the pit reaches the 7030 foot elevation the water will be treated in a water treatment facility and discharged to the environment. The water in the pit will be maintained at a neutral pH and will be kept below the 7030 elevation to keep the ground water flow gradient towards the pit. Under either alternative the water management process and environmental impacts will be the same.	WTR	Comment noted.	
652	652.6	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	The other two areas where environmental impacts could be a concern to the public are water resources and fish and aquatic resources. Again, the impacts between alternatives M1 and M2 are either the same or nearly the same. The worst case scenarios for water quality in both the M1 and M2 alternatives assumes in-stream water quality standards being exceeded only during the worst case flow scenario (7Q10) in both Thompson and S Creeks. The in stream standards are exceeded only during extreme low flow events that occur infrequently with only minor short term effects.	WTR, FISH	Comment noted. The full analysis of effects to water resources and fish and aquatic resources is provided in Sections 4.6 and 4.8, respectively.	
652	652.7	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	The same is true for groundwater. Cutoff walls will be installed prior to the end of Phase 7 so ground water impacts will be the same under in each alternative. The same story is true for impacts to fisheries and aquatics.	GEN	Comment noted.	
652	652.8	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	Due to the nature of mining, unforeseen environmental impacts can occur. In the 28 years I have been employed in the environmental department for TCM, I have seen unpredicted environmental changes occur on the site. Some changes have been positive and others potentially negative, but in all negative instances the company has responded quickly to these occurrences preventing environmental damages from occurring. The comprehensive monitoring program is designed to predict environmental problems and give the company time to respond properly to the impacts. Environmental mitigation costs have never been questioned. Over the years TCM, on its own accord, has spent millions of dollars doing the right thing to protect the environment. The Thompson Creek pipeline, the wind fence, the water treatment plant and the pyrite flotation plant are just a few examples.	GEN	The BLM and Forest Service are working as quickly as possible while still adhering to the requirements of NEPA, the "hard look" doctrine, and meaningful public participation. The agencies will be releasing RODs on the MMPO and land disposal in 2015.	
652	652.9	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	As for the land exchange, it is a win win situation for the public and TCMC. The Broken Wing ranch will provide the public exceptional recreational opportunities with 4.5 miles of river frontage and open up approximately 20,000 acres for additional recreation and hunting opportunities previously unavailable to them. The area will provide significant recreational value to the public. The alternative still allows the ranch to be operated as a working ranch that will provide an additional economic benefit to the area. TCMC will be able to consolidate management of the mine and surrounding land. The area has little recreational value as access to the area is currently controlled by TCMC. Only a portion of the area is currently accessible by hiking through extremely rugged terrain that lacks the high quality recreational values that the Broken Wing could provide. The land that is to be exchanged to TCMC is rugged, lacks roads for access, and has very few trails and no improved camp sites.	LUR	Comment noted. The land use and recreation opportunities of the selected and offered lands are provided in Section 3.12.	
652	653.10	Thompson Creek Mining Company	Bert Doughty	The amount of time, six years and dollars, $5,000,000, that TCM has spent for preparation of the draft EIS seems quite excessive. In looking at the impact analysis and number of additional acres that will be disturbed, this project should have been completed at half cost and in half the time. This seems excessive when the no action alternative and the proposed alternative environmental impacts are no different.	GEN	The scope of a NEPA analysis is subject to change and is at the discretion of the cooperating agencies and guided by public resource concerns. The cost of the NEPA analysis is a function of the scope of the analysis.	
653	653.1	Monsanto, P4 Production, Inc.	Randy Vranes	I am aware that similar to Monsanto, Thompson Creek Mining provides many important, high paying jobs that provide significant contribution to Custer and other neighboring counties in central Idaho. I am an Idaho resident and have enjoyed the benefits of spending my career of over 30 years working in the minerals industry. My work associates and I have been able to live and enjoy this wonderful state of Idaho largely because we have made a good living associated with the minerals industry. Also I have been proud of being associated with one of the few industries that actually creates wealth from domestic natural resources. I am certainly supportive of the TCM and wish to provide my endorsement of their mine expansion and land exchange so that many other Idahoans can enjoy the high paying, quality jobs and important Molybdenum products made possible by the TCM.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
653	653.2	Monsanto, P4 Production, Inc.	Randy Vranes	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in `Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine. I also support the Land Exchange that will facilitate the mines operations in addition to providing access to many acres of public land that have been difficult to access in the past. Over the years I have been associated with employees of the TCM and know that they operate responsibly and maintain an excellent, operation that utilize state of the art, best management practices to protect and maintain the surrounding environment associated with their operation.	GEN	Comment noted.	
653	653.3	Monsanto, P4 Production, Inc.	Randy Vranes	I have first hand, personal experience in how difficult it is to permit a mining operation in this day and age. I believe BLM should utilize its authority to promote responsible multiple use actions as outlined in Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FPLMA).	GEN	BLM will act under the FLPMA.	
653	653.4	Monsanto, P4 Production, Inc.	Randy Vranes	FPLMA directs that management of the public lands "in a manner which recognizes the need for domestic sources of minerals" 43 U.S. C. 1701(11)- (12). In addition BLM's 2006 Energy and Non-Energy Mineral Policy emphasizes the importance of mining on public lands and endorses "multiple use" as a guiding principle for land use management. The policy states BLM land use planning and multiple use management decisions will recognize that, with few exceptions, mineral exploration and development can occur concurrently or sequentially with other resource uses and describes that the least restrictive stipulations that effectively accomplish the resource objectives or uses will be used.	GEN	Comment noted.	
653	653.5	Monsanto, P4 Production, Inc.	Randy Vranes	In addition it is hoped that the BLM will thoroughly consider the fact that minerals occupy an extremely small percentage of the available public lands and as such are located only where they are found. The occurrence of minerals cannot be moved or re-routed unlike many other potential land uses.	GEO	Comment noted. Some alternatives were considered but dismissed for this reason (Section 2.1.7).	
653	653.6	Monsanto, P4 Production, Inc.	Randy Vranes	For this reason as well as many others indicated in this letter please consider and approve the expansion in "Phase 8" as well as the proposed land exchange so that Thompson Creek Mining continue operations.	GEN	Comment noted.	
653	653.7	Monsanto, P4 Production, Inc.	Randy Vranes	These operations contribute to Idaho's economy by providing high paying jobs as well as an important tax base that supports local communities and associated infrastructure.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
654	654.1	Mile High Outfitters	Travis Bullock	I am an outfitter who operates on the land that is being proposed as part of the land exchange and expansion for TCM. The expansion will have very little impact on my business. The amount of impact will be very insignificant. As long as Thompson Creek continues to be good neighbors, this should not be a problem.	GEN	Comment noted.	
654	654.2	Mile High Outfitters	Travis Bullock	The land exchange, on the other hand, I have some major concerns with. I have been in contact with Thompson Creek at their public meeting and contacted Greg Hurless and talked with two other bosses at the mine and explained my situation. I have told them that I am willing to let the exchange go through as long as I can continue to keep hunting the property. To this date, I have still not heard back from anyone at Thompson Creek. Also, there would need to be a letter written to the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board stating that this land would still be a part of my licensed area. Also, there would need to be ordinances placed on this land so that it could not be subdivided in the future. I would be willing to list TCM as an additional insured on my insurance policy so they will not be held liable by my clients or me. Thompson Creek had mentioned at their public meeting that they were thinking of having the Idaho Department of Fish and Game keep the land in their Access Yes program. In the past, Access Yes has not worked for the outfitting industry and I would not be in favor of having to go through this program to get permission to hunt land that is currently part of my license and permit. If Thompson Creek is unwilling to grant these requests, then I would not be in favor of the land exchange.	LUR	Comments noted. The DEIS was revised to provide more details about the use of the selected land by Mile High Outfitters under a BLM special recreation permit, and to note that the permit would be modified under the land disposal action alternatives if necessary to exclude the selected land for the land disposal action alternatives. The BLM has researched the Access Yes Program with the IDFG. Under all of the land disposal action alternatives, the BLM believes the outfitter would be able under the Access Yes Program to use all of the areas of the selected land currently used. That is, as a condition of title transfer, TCMC would provide a written agreement allowing public access (including State-licensed commercial outfitters) to the selected land as described in the EIS. In addition, the State no longer requires outfitters to be licensed to operate on private property.	
655	655.1		Jim Connor	The mine operated near Thompson Creek by the TCMC in Custer County, Idaho, has a number of benefits that affect the local area, the nation and the world economy.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
655	655.10		Jim Connor	M2 and M3: both options have appeal. I am not versed in mining engineering and cannot debate the merits and demerits of M2 and M3. I would support whichever one offers the least long term environmental risks or damage with a view to the cost to TCMC. TCMC should continue to be held to the highest standards of reclamation on an ongoing basis and when the mine does finally close down.	MMPO	The BLM weighs several elements when considering alternatives, including how well an alternative meets the purpose of and need for a project, and the environmental effects of each alternative. The BLM's preferred alternative for the MMPO is Alternative M2.	
655	655.11		Jim Connor	Certainly benefits would befall TCMC if impacted land near the mine were transferred to private ownership. Custer County would benefit if 5000± acres went into the tax rolls. What taxes would be lost if Broken Wing ranch went off the tax rolls?	SOC	Comment noted.	
655	655.12		Jim Connor	How many more tax dollars would flow to the county if the ranch were subdivided into homes and condominiums? How sadly unfortunate it would be to lose 4.4 miles of scenic Salmon River frontage.	OS	Analyzing the effects of subdivision of the ranch is out of the scope of this analysis.	
655	655.13		Jim Connor	Certainly I would prefer to have the Broken Wing Ranch remain as a working ranch instead of reverting to sagebrush, as much as I admire the plant. Well managed ranches are scenic and appealing to most tourists. Given only alternatives L2 and L2-B, I would opt for the former. Would Custer County receive any revenue under either option?	LUR	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
655	655.14		Jim Connor	It would be wonderful to have public access to 4.4 miles of scenic river frontage if restrictions weren't insufferable	LUR	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
655	655.24		Jim Connor	TCMC produces the ore molybdenite which is of high grade. This disulfide is used directly as a high pressure and high temperature lubricant suitable for conditions created in turbine engines such as those used in modern aircraft. The ore the TCMC mill produces is suitable for use as a lubricant without further refinement or processing. While this may not be unique, it is unusual in the mining industry. This saves considerable cost and reduces environmental impacts. The metal molybdenum, Mo, once won from the sulfide ore, has many applications in manufacturing. It is a critical metal for producing numerous alloys of modern steels. Piston rings made of Mo alloys used in internal combustion engines may outlast older, pre-1950s cast iron rings by five to ten times.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
655	655.34		Jim Connor	TCMC has been an asset to the local economy since its startup during the 1980s. It has employed both local people and brought in outsiders who have assimilated with and become assets to the community	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
655	655.44		Jim Connor	TCMC set out from its beginning to be a model environmentally responsible mining operation. Through three decades of operation, it has lived up to its early promise; no environmental disasters have occurred at the mine site.	GEN	Tax effects associated with the exchange would be negligible. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
655	655.54		Jim Connor	TCMC has maintained high safety standards for its employees and the general public.	TRAN	Comment noted.	
655	655.64		Jim Connor	TCMC is a mighty important contributor to the local tax base in a county where the vast majority of the real estate is not taxable.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
655	655.74		Jim Connor	TCMC has donated tens of thousands of dollars to local organizations for the betterment of the community as a whole. I have been active in the Challis Arts' Council and Chipmunk Ski Hill organizations during past years. TMC had donated funds to both of them. The popular and nationally renowned Choral Rendezvous is another organization that has been aided financially by TCMC. These are only a few.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
655	655.84		Jim Connor	It would seem to be beneficial to TCMC and the local community if the local mine were able to operate more than the one year remaining under phase 7.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
655	655.94		Jim Connor	MI: I cannot support this option.	MMPO	Comment noted.	
656	656.1		Falma Cullinane	The mine operated near Thompson Creek by the TCMC in Custer County, Idaho, is an important asset to the local economy and culture of Custer County. In addition, the mine has a number of benefits that affect the nation and the world economy. Thompson Creek provides a vital mineral commodity that is critical for many industries.	SOC	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
656	656.10		Falma Cullinane	I support L2 because I believe that it will help protect the Salmon River corridor as well as provide access to public land.	LAND	Comment noted. Public access along 4-miles of the Salmon River on the ranch would be provided by the land exchange.Effects to the Salmon River and to public access under the land disposal alternatives are provided in Sections 4.6.2 and 4.16.2, respectively.	
656	656.11		Falma Cullinane	The Broken Wing Ranch should be maintained as a working ranch.	LUR	Uses of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5 and 3.2.1.2. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
656	656.21		Falma Cullinane	TCMC produces the ore molybdenite which is of high grade. Molybdenite is used directly as a high pressure and high temperature lubricant suitable for conditions created in turbine engines such as those used in modern aircraft. The ore the TCMC mill produces is suitable for use as a lubricant without further refinement or processing. While this may not be unique, it is unusual in the mining industry. This saves considerable cost and reduces environmental impacts.	GEN	Comment noted.	
656	656.31		Falma Cullinane	In addition, TCMC provides molybdenum which is further refined for important uses in the steel industry. For example moly based steel is non-corrosive and important in oil and gas industry and pipelines. It is a critical metal for producing numerous alloys of modern steels. TCMC has been an asset to the local economy since its startup during the 1980s. It has employed both local people and brought in outsiders who have assimilated with and become assets to the community.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
656	656.41		Falma Cullinane	TCMC set out from its beginning to be a model environmentally responsible mining operation. The company has taken ownership of environmental responsibility. There have been no significant environmental impacts during 30 +years of operation. Thompson Creek has won a number of awards for environmental stewardship over the years.	GEN	Comment noted.	
656	656.51		Falma Cullinane	TCMC plays an important role in the local economy in that they are the major employer in the county and they contribute to the tax base. TCMC provides good-paying jobs with excellent benefits. Local businesses and services, such as the Challis Area Health Center, would suffer greatly if these jobs were to go away. In addition TCMC employees have always served as volunteers for local fire, EMT and search and rescue. Custer County has an abysmal tax base given that the county is approximately 97% owned by federal, state, tax exempt organizations. The taxes that TCMC pays go a long way to support the local infrastructure	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
656	656.61		Falma Cullinane	TCMC has been an exemplary community citizen. They have donated 100s of thousands of dollars to many local organizations and projects. They support the Challis Arts Council to bring the Missoula Children's Theater to the local elementary school. They provide firewood for low-income families. They have helped support the ski hill and golf course. It would be impossible to name all of the beneficiaries of their generosity.	SOC	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
656	656.71		Falma Cullinane	For Custer County and even the State of Idaho, it is important that TCMC continue to operate. Their impact on local, state and even regional economy is significant. Their payroll contributes more than 40% of payroll in the county. They potentially would employ more than 300 people, which is a phenomenal impact in a county of about 4500 people.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
656	656.81		Falma Cullinane	MI: I cannot support this option.	MMPO	Comment noted.	
656	656.91		Falma Cullinane	M2 and M3: both options have appeal. I feel that Alternative M2 has more merit than M3 and recommend that be the selected alternative. I support which offers the least long term environmental risks or damage with a view to the cost to TCMC. TCMC should continue to be held to the highest standards of reclamation on an ongoing basis and when the mine does finally close down.	MMPO	The BLM weighs several elements when considering alternatives, including how well an alternative meets the purpose of and need for a project, and the environmental effects of each alternative. The BLM's preferred alternative for the MMPO is Alternative M2. The reclamation plan does represent the highest standards for reclamation given current technologies.	
657	657.1	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment	John R. MacMillan	Molybdenum is used in many areas of our lives and contributes to a wide variety of important products and processes.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5 and 3.2.1.2.	
657	657.2	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment	John R. MacMillan	Thompson Creek has mined since 1983 and has an excellent environmental record. The expansion would extend existing facilities, constrain impacts to existing drainages while increasing its environmental footprint by only 11%.	GEN	Comment noted.	
657	657.3	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment	John R. MacMillan	They will maintain their current significant economic impact in the region for 9 to 10 more years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
657	657.4	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment	John R. MacMillan	In addition to the years of additional mining, the company has committed to 10-15 years of reclamation after the ore is removed.	RCL	Comment noted.	
657	657.5	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment	John R. MacMillan	The price of moly is increasing and this proposed expansion will take advantage of that increased economic benefit while using equipment, facilities, process, and a work force that is already in place.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
657	657.6	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment	John R. MacMillan	Under M2, TCMC would…ensure that long term water quality is maintained.	WTR	Comment noted.	
657	657.7	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment	John R. MacMillan	As with most land exchanges, the proposal in L2 is causing concern about the impacts on the local property tax base among the locals. The exchange will not have a significant impact on taxes collected because the value of the private piece and the federal land is similar.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
657	657.8	Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment	John R. MacMillan	The exchange would allow more efficient operations for TCMC and will add additional access to recreational and hunting opportunities. It would also prevent future development along this 5 mile section of the river.	LUR	Comment noted.	
658	658.1		Dorothy Malac	Business is needed.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
659	659.1		Jo Ann Malac	Our town needs this business to survive! We need jobs!	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
660	660.1	Idaho Farm Bureau Federation	Frank Priestly	On behalf of more than 70,000 Idaho families who are members of the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation, I am writing to offer strong support to allow expansion of pit limits and land exchange proposals for the TCM located in Custer County near Challis, Idaho.	GEN	Comment noted.	
660	660.2	Idaho Farm Bureau Federation	Frank Priestly	Our membership understands the significantly positive and beneficial impacts to the local, regional and state economy that the Thompson Creek mine creates. We understand the importance of the royalties paid reduce taxes and contribute to the infrastructure of Custer County and to local schools.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
660	660.3	Idaho Farm Bureau Federation	Frank Priestly	A large, if not all of our members benefit from the availability of molybdenum in the products that they purchase and depend upon daily. We support such basic materials and resources being produced locally and domestically. We see little impact to the environment that would outweigh the many benefits that come with this facility remaining operational and viable.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
660	660.4	Idaho Farm Bureau Federation	Frank Priestly	Our membership is comfortable with the mining and reclamation practices that Thompson Creek is employing, and we believe based on their experience and history in the mining business that they are responsible operators.	GEN	Comment noted.	
660	660.5	Idaho Farm Bureau Federation	Frank Priestly	The Idaho Farm Bureau applauds the efforts of the BLM as you look for workable solutions to ensure the longevity and productivity of the Thompson Creek molybdenum operations in Custer County.	GEN	Comment noted.	
660	660.6	Idaho Farm Bureau Federation	Frank Priestly	The benefits being provided by Thompson Creek as one of the few remaining molybdenum producing facilities in the U.S. are substantial and should not be jeopardized. The land exchange that they are proposing is a win-win benefit for the environment, public access and recreation.	GEN	Comment noted.	
660	660.7	Idaho Farm Bureau Federation	Frank Priestly	I urge you to support and approve the modifications to the Thompson Creek operations.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
661	661.1	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	Because of the need for long term water quality treatment and a lack of specific financial assurance information in the document, EPA's policy is to assign an adverse rating. That said, we found the document to be very well written, and staff from our agencies have been working together cooperatively and productively.	NEPA	The BLM, Forest Service, IDL, and IDWR will continue to hold financial guarantees adequate to cover the cost of reclamation of the mine according to the reclamation plan (Section 4.13.4). The amounts of the financial guarantees are established by regulation and thus are administrative matters and not NEPA issues. For example, financial guarantees were programmatically evaluated as part of the BLM rule-making process in the Surface Management Regulations for Locatable Mineral Operations FEIS released in October 2000. The FEIS evaluated a range of financial guarantee alternatives including no financial guarantees and worst-case financial guarantees. The ROD selected Alternative 3, which requires financial guarantees adequate to cover the costs as if the BLM were to contract with a third party to complete the reclamation according to the reclamation plan. Consequently, there is no NEPA decision space regarding the amounts of the financial guarantees – they are required by regulation to cover the cost of reclamation according to the reclamation plan. Accordingly, the amounts may be revised by the agencies without NEPA analysis.	For example, prior to completing the NEPA process for the MMPO, the agencies intend to administratively accept a modification to the current reclamation plan for Phase 7 long-term water management, and the BLM intends to obtain a financial guarantee for such to be held in a trust fund pursuant to 43 CFR 3809.522(c). The BLM intends to seek the assistance of the EPA during the administrative review of the updated reclamation cost estimate.
661	661.2	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	Water treatment in perpetuity has been identified as an integral component of the proposed action. We recommend that the Supplemental draft EIS provide an example of a binding agreement that would ensure implementation of post-closure water management and treatment tasks.	WTR	See response to Comment 661.1.	
661	661.3	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	The EPA completed the SI Report for TCMC in December 2013 and provided a copy for your consideration. The SI Report was conducted using a large amount of pre-existing data characterizing TCMC and its setting, collected by various mine operators and agencies over the past 30+ years to support a variety of objectives, including mine development, permitting and compliance activities, and three separate EISs. The SI is a standard part of the CERCLA process used primarily to determine whether further action at a particular site is warranted. The TCMC SI addressed the typical components of a CERCLA SI: analysis of site sources, pathways and targets (human and environmental), for the purpose of determining potential threats to human health and the environment, the potential for releases of hazardous substances to the environment, and the potential placement of the site on the National Priorities List. This SI added two key Sections not typically included; 1) an analysis of data gaps from a CERCLA perspective and 2) an analysis of potential release scenarios in the absence of long-term water treatment. EPA concluded in the SI that there is significant potential for major releases from the site to have major downstream impacts. Due to the volume of source material and potential for future releases, particularly in the absence of sufficient financial assurance for long-term water treatment, a significant potential threat to public health or the environment is posed by the TCM. The presence of significant (as defined in the SI section 3) concentrations of metals in the surface water bodies located within 15 miles downstream of the site (the Target Distance Limit), indicate that there have been and continue to be releases of hazardous constituents to the environment. These releases, coupled with the potential impacts to targets in these water bodies, create this significant potential threat. Potentially effected targets include the federal-listed threatened or endangered bull trout, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, and steelhead, as well as critical habitat for steelhead and bull trout, and the possible presence of wetlands. These potential impacts are largely due to the uncertainty of long-term water treatment because of a lack of financial assurance. For this reason, further action under CERCLA is recommended as a potential tool for the TCM site to ensure, at a minimum, the adequacy of financial assurance.	SOC	The BLM understands the EPA is acting administratively under the CERCLA in relation to the TCM according to the EPA Region 10 Mining Financial Assurance Strategy Memorandum dated January 16, 2009. However, the amounts of the financial guarantees for the mine are administrative matters of the BLM, Forest Service, IDL, and IDWR. Regardless, the BLM welcomes any assistance the EPA is able to provide the agencies in their reviews of the cost estimates for the reclamation of the mine, including long-term water management.	
661	661.4	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	The EPA has previously commented about the importance of including details for the adaptive management plan in the EIS. The EIS (Chapter 4, p 4-172) refers to an Adaptive Management Plan (Lorax, 2012b) that would be incorporated into the overall plan of operations for the facility. The adaptive management plan is a framework for how TCMC would address risks and uncertainties associated with protection of groundwater and interconnected surface water. We believe the Adaptive Management Plan is an integral component of the mitigation strategy for the project and should be described more explicitly in the final EIS. In addition, the final EIS should describe the process for revising and approving the plan prior to incorporation into the plan of operations.	MMPO	Comment noted. Further information regarding adaptive management was added for the FEIS in Section 2.1.1.9.	
661	661.5	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	We believe the Adaptive Ground Water Management plan is an effective way to plan and communicate strategies for monitoring and responding to impacts to ground water.	WTR	Comment noted. Further information regarding adaptive management was added for the FEIS in Section 2.1.1.9.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
661	661.6	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	We appreciate the recent call that BLM coordinated to specifically discuss including adaptive management information and their consideration of EPA's suggested example table demonstrating the elements of adaptive management (resource, monitoring, trigger, action, responsible party). We understand that the BLM intends to include this level of information in the final EIS. With regard to summarizing the elements of the adaptive management plan, the EIS should include a table that describes the key components of the Adaptive Management Plan, including a statement of expectations, specific use of monitoring data, as well specific parameters and monitoring frequency, action or trigger levels, resultant changes in operations, and the timing of follow-up actions. In addition, we recommend that, prior to approval, the plan be expanded in scope to address unanticipated, but reasonably foreseeable mine failure scenarios that can happen at a large, complex site such as TCMC, such as pipeline failures, spills, leaks, and slope failure. This type of plan would ensure that water quality and post-mining land use objectives can be achieved and sustained in the future, and would help avoid the types of problems that have occurred at other large, complex mine sites.	MMPO	Comment noted. Further information regarding adaptive management was added for the FEIS in Section 2.1.1.9.	
661	661.7	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	The draft EIS analyzed Alternatives L1 (No Action) through L5 for the proposed land exchange. The alternatives all include the same parcels suitable for disposal under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act; however the details of the alternatives differ. For instance, alternatives differ on aspects such as an exchange or a sale, area size, or inclusion of conservation easements on the BLM selected lands. The draft EIS identified L2 (land exchange with no provisions) as the Preferred Alternative. The EPA encourages the BLM to consider provisions similar to L5, which includes conservation easements.	LAND	Under Alternative L4 the selected land would be smaller than under the other land disposal alternatives. Conservation easements would be applied to Thompson Creek and S. Creek within the selected land under all action alternatives. The land exchange proposal (Alternative L2) is the proposed action, which does not include a general conservation easement. The general conservation easement in Alternative L5 would be a variation of Alternative L4, but would allow the US to acquire more offered land than under Alternative L4.	
661	661.8	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	The analysis area includes Thompson Creek- a tributary to the Salmon River. The Salmon River hosts a number of species listed under the Endangered Species Act (e.g., bull trout, Chinook salmon, steelhead, and sockeye) and is one of the most productive fisheries in the State of Idaho. In addition, most of these species also occur in Thompson Creek. We believe it is essential to ensure that riparian areas (similar to proposed conservation easements in L5) are conserved to protect beneficial uses.	FISH	Note that sockeye salmon have not been found in Thompson Creek or S. Creek, only in the Salmon River which it uses as a migratory corridor. Conservation easements would be placed on S. Creek and Thompson Creek under all of the land disposal action alternatives. Easements would not be placed on the Salmon River, but changes to grazing strategies along the Salmon River would reduce the impacts to the Salmon River riparian area.	
661	661.9	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	The final EIS should ensure that citations are available, and include an annotated summary table to assist in easily accessing the various documents related to water resources and the original data sources. Evaluating the results of water quality predictions is exceedingly difficult without the use of separate water resources technical reports by JBR that collated data from multiple Lorax reports.	WTR	The EIS states that further detail is available in the water resources technical report (JBR 2014g), and that report includes the references to the various Lorax reports that were used.	
661	661.10	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	We greatly appreciate the clarifications and additions to the Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Analysis and Mitigation Plan (e.g., hydrology, plant community, aquatic resource functions). However, the level of detail provided in these two documents is not sufficient to determine compliance with the 404(b)(1) Guidelines- specifically Subpart J: Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources. In particular, a 1:4 mitigation ratio for impacts to headwater streams does not appear to comply with the Final Mitigation Rule, which states: "The amount of required compensatory mitigation must be, to the extent practicable, sufficient to replace lost aquatic resource functions. In cases where appropriate functional assessment methods or other suitable metrics are available, these methods should be used where practicable to determine how much compensatory mitigation is required. If a functional or conditional assessment or other suitable metric is not used, a minimum one-to-one acreage or linear foot compensation ratio must be used." The EPA acknowledges that Squaw Creek may serve as an appropriate location for permittee-responsible mitigation; however, it remains unclear how stream bank fencing and stabilization in livestock areas correlate to lost aquatic resource functions at the mine site. The EPA will continue to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to resolve issues related to compensatory mitigation through the 404 permitting process.	WET	The USACE believes that the proposed mitigation for wetlands and stream channels is adequate. The USACE believes the S. Creek mitigation covers the effects to lost wetland and stream channel functions initially and when reclamation of Bruno Creek occurs at the end of mine life the stream replacement will be adequate. The USACE will continue to work with the EPA through the permitting process.	
661	661.11	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Resource Management Plan Amendment for the Proposed Modification to the TCM Plan of Operations, Section 404 Clean Water Act Permit Application, and Public Land Disposal, Custer and Bannock Counties, Idaho. Our review and comments are provided in accordance with our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act, the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA Implementation Regulations at 40 CFR 1500-1508, and our review authority under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.	NEPA	Comment noted.	
661	661.12	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	The EPA appreciates the opportunity to review the draft EIS for the Phase 8 mine expansion, extending the life of the mine for an additional 10 to 15 years. In our role as a cooperating agency, we provided comments to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on preliminary versions of this document and appreciate the changes BLM has made, such as including enhancements to environmental controls and mitigation measures in the current reclamation plan. More importantly, the action alternatives include a plan for management of contaminated water in perpetuity, and a framework for an adaptive management plan to respond to risks and uncertainties regarding site conditions that may impact groundwater, as well as interconnected surface water improvements. In addition, the draft EIS clarifies BLM's commitment to secure adequate financial assurance prior to approving the land exchange, using a mechanism similar to one the BLM would normally require on lands under their management, although a sample agreement has not yet been developed.	GEN	Comment noted.	

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661	661.13	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	The draft EIS does not provide detailed information on funds that would be made available post closure to treat the resulting mine-influenced water in perpetuity. The EPA's independent estimate of financial assurance needed for long term water quality treatment, maintenance and operation for Phase 8, using a scenario for an unplanned closure, could be up to $77.8 million (copy enclosed). However, the existing trust fund to cover earlier mine operations is $42.3 million and covers only reclamation, not post closure operations and water quality treatment. The EPA also completed a CERCLA Site Inspection (SI) Report in December, 2013, and provided copies to BLM, the State, the Thompson Creek Mining Company (TCMC), and other cooperating agencies (copy enclosed). The EPA concluded in the SI report that there is a significant potential for major releases from the site, with the potential for adverse downstream impacts based on the presence of elevated concentrations of metals in the surface water bodies located within 15 miles downstream of the site. These potential impacts are largely due to the uncertainty of long-term water treatment and a lack of financial assurance. Based on the level of environmental risk, the EPA strongly recommends that BLM determine and disclose the amount of financial assurance that will be required. This information should be provided in a Supplemental Draft EIS.	SOC	See response to Comment 661.1. A supplemental EIS is not anticipated at this time.	
661	661.14	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	For the reasons discussed above, the EPA is rating the draft EIS as "3-Inadequate" (an explanation of our rating system is enclosed). The EPA would like to continue our discussions with you so that we can develop a path forward. Attached are detailed comments on these specific issues for your consideration. We are committed to continuing our discussions to resolve the issues identified in our comments.	NEPA	Comment noted. EPA comments are included in this analysis.	
661	661.15	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	We appreciate the time and effort that you and your staff have devoted to discussing, with the EPA, the important larger issues of financial assurance for mining on federal lands. We look forward to continuing the national interagency dialogue on this subject to seek resolution between our agencies on this issue. In the meantime, the EPA continues to believe that the adequacy of financial assurance is a critical element to be disclosed during the NEPA process.	SOC	See response to Comment 661.1	
661	661.16	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	Hardrock mines without appropriate financial assurance can pose significant risks to human health and the environment, and financial risk to responsible parties and the public if cleanup of the mine site becomes necessary. The EPA has stressed the importance of establishing and disclosing the details of financial assurance for reclamation and long-term water management over the last decade at the TCM site. The draft EIS provides general information about the process to establish financial assurance. We appreciate the mention of the EPA's independent estimate, which calculated a gap in the current bond ranging approximately from $25 million to $78 million, depending on the discounted rate of return. However, detailed information about funding for long-term water management/treatment is not included in the draft EIS. Therefore, without this information the EPA cannot determine whether water management and source control will be adequate to protect beneficial uses and habitat. The most stringent parameters and metals criteria are for the protection of cold water aquatic life and salmonid spawning. In addition, the Salmon River in the analysis area is designated as a domestic water supply. The draft EIS states that active water treatment is required to meet applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, water quality standards violations would occur without treatment.	SOC	See response to Comment 661.1.	
661	661.17	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	We understand that the BLM intends to begin updating the current financial guarantee (Phase 7 mine plan) to include long-term water treatment with the goal of finalizing the process prior to release of the final EIS. We would encourage the BLM to initiate this process promptly, particularly since the need for long-term water treatment currently exists, and a guarantee should be in place if the mine undergoes unplanned, early closure.	SOC	Comment noted. See response to Comment 661.1.	
661	661.18	EPA Region 10, ETPA-088	Teena Reichgott	Section 4-134 of the draft EIS describes BLM's commitment to condition the Record of Decision on the establishment of an irrevocable trust fund or similar mechanism per 43 CFR 3809.552(c) for long-term requirements between the TCMC and the Idaho Department of Lands. However, the pertinent details regarding this arrangement are currently unknown. While a legal agreement may be developed, the EPA is not aware of any State authority to require financial assurance for water treatment.	SOC	See response to Comment 661.1.	
662	662.1	Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game	Virgil Moore	Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) has a long-term record of providing technical information and recommendations to decision authorities for the operation and development of TCM. Most recently, IDFG has reviewed the phase 8 proposals for mine expansion as well as land trade development including the Broken Wing ranch and associated properties. IDFG regional staff submitted letters regarding this phase 8 and trade proposal beginning as early as December 2008. IDFG staff has participated in work groups defining potential land exchange properties and the management guidelines for these properties. IDFG staff has also been a member of the Bureau of Land Management's Resource Advisory Committee thereby cooperating in oversight of the process throughout the last seven years. We are familiar with evolution of the current proposal.	GEN	Comment noted.	
662	662.2	Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game	Virgil Moore	Stewardship of the properties identified as the Broken Wing Ranch (hereafter L2) would benefit from BLM ownership as public land. BLM management standards and practices would benefit many important species of fish, wildlife, and their habitats. Public access to fish, wildlife, and recreation along the Salmon River would also benefit from L2.	LAND	These effects are adequately described in the EIS.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
662	662.3	Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game	Virgil Moore	The following groups of wildlife and their habitats would benefit from acquisition by BLM and subsequent management as described in L2 and as proposed by the BLM Idaho Falls District RAC. Please refer to our letter from December 2008 (attached) which provides more specific land management recommendations. Habitats: Four primary habitat types occur on the Broken Wing ranch: arable lands, southern xeric shrubland and steppe (sagebrush steppe), canyon/rockland, and riparian woodland, including the open water of the Salmon River. Fish species: The Squaw Creek watershed supports habitat for a number of key salmonid fish species including resident and anadromous forms. Along with all other waters of the Salmon River drainage, these watersheds have been designated as critical habitat for Snake River spring/summer Chinook salmon. Game species: Mule deer and elk use the Broken Wing Ranch as part of their winter range. The aspen stand along Lyon Creek is a very important component of deer and elk habitat. Aspen is used year-round as a preferred food source and during the spring for fawning and calving. Ranch management that eliminates or minimizes livestock browsing of aspen suckers would allow the aspen stand to rejuvenate and allow a greater diversity of understory vegetation to grow, both of which will benefit deer and elk. Pronghorn may use the sagebrush steppe component of Broken Wing Ranch during the winter or periods of migration. Management of intact, unfragmented sagebrush habitat with minimal fencing would be most beneficial to pronghorn. The sagebrush-steppe communities on the ranch appear to contain suitable habitat for sage grouse. Managing the sagebrush-steppe habitat components of Broken Wing Ranch to preserve unfragmented habitat will benefit sage grouse. Non-game species: Several avian Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) are associated with the riparian woodland habitat on or in the vicinity of Broken Wing Ranch. Sandhill crane, long-billed curlew, and short-eared owl are avian SGCN species expected to occur in the open grasslands, wetlands, river banks, and pastures/hayfields of Broken Wing Ranch. Four species of bats classified as SGCN may occur on or in the vicinity of the Broken Wing Ranch (California myotis, fringed myotis, spotted bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat). Notably, Broken Wing Ranch connects two critical habitat attributes: day/night roosting areas with riparian feeding sites.	WLF	Comment noted.	
662	662.4	Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game	Virgil Moore	IDFG re commends these modifications to L2 (or the selected "offered lands" mitigation package) in the final Record of Decision. IDFG believes adoption of these into L2 would adequately fulfill mitigation for losses of fish, wildlife, and habitats as described in alternative M2. Administrative concerns: Please include IDFG in administrative access clause regarding bridge and property (page 2-72, section 2.2.2.2). Regarding "Management for Big Game Including Provisions for Public Access" (page 2-86, section 2.2.7). IDFG is not able to guarantee BLM entry into the Access Yes program. Therefore please modify the wording of bullet 4 to read: TCMC would pursue a donated Access Yes agreement through the IDFG Access Yes Program to allow hunter/angler access with the following exceptions...(as stated)... for safety. Terrestrial resources: We recommend inclusion of clauses intended to: (1) form partnerships in order to fence areas with recognized habitat value, (2) develop a riparian management plan with the objective of achieving proper functioning condition of all cottonwood galleries along the Main Salmon River and the Lyon Creek (BWR-1) parcel, and (3) provide for an aggressive weed eradication program in lands acquired. Aquatic Resources: The proposed action (M2) in the Thompson Creek drainage would impact the three ESA-listed salmon species as well as resident and fluvial Westslope Cutthroat Trout. Thompson Creek is not as flow limited as other tributaries in this reach of the upper Salmon River and is a reliable source of habitat for these species. The current mitigation proposal (L2) identifies beneficial effects to aquatic habitat in Lyon Creek and the Salmon River. From a fisheries perspective however, Thompson and Squaw Creeks are significantly larger watersheds with greater species richness, production capacity, and potential for benefits to the overall upper Salmon River than is Lyon Creek. To fully mitigate for the negative effects of heavy metal leaching and sedimentation into Thompson Creek expected with mine expansion, management actions which provide for a functional year-round connection between Squaw Creek and the Salmon River, as well as improved riparian habitat conditions in lower Squaw Creek would be appropriate mitigation actions. IDFG recommends development of a proposal to achieve these and include them in L2. We offer our technical services to TCMC and BLM toward achieving the (1) guaranteed flow/connectivity and (2) improved riparian condition goals as additional mitigation components of any land trade alternative enacted.	LAND	Comments noted. The DEIS was revised to note that the BLM will pursue administrative access to the Lyon Creek Bridge for the BLM and State agencies. If administrative access to the bridge cannot be obtained for State agencies, the agencies would still have access to the ranch via the public access route. In addition, the BLM would grant State agencies administrative access to the ranch (e.g., use of motorized vehicles on Lyon Creek Road). The text regarding the Access Yes program was modified per comment. A general ranch management section was added to Section 2.2.2.2. to explicitly allow for the actions noted in the comments for terrestrial resources. The BLM explored off-site mitigation for S. Creek with TCMC. The company is open to an agreement in which some of the water rights TCMC owns for S. Creek would be converted to improve the year-round flow of the stream, if agreements could be reached with the owners of downstream diversions that have greater potential to dewater S. Creek during low flows, e.g., the water rights owned by TCMC for S. Creek are used only during high flow.	Given the complexity of negotiating the agreements and the lack of BLM jurisdiction in the matter, such agreements were deemed outside the scope of the project (JBR 2011). However, the BLM would be willing to work with the IDFG and TCMC to establish such agreements in the future.
662	662.5	Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game	Virgil Moore	IDFG staff will be available to assist you with any technical support requested. Funding opportunities exist through the IDFG Habitat Improvement Program, Fisheries Habitat Program, Salmon and Steelhead Fishing and Boating Account and various federal, state and private grant programs.	GEN	Comment noted. The BLM appreciates such support, and would anticipate requesting funding through IDFG programs, as well as other sources, for some of the ranch improvements with benefits to fish and wildlife.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
662	662.6	Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game	Virgil Moore	IDFG has participated, at many levels, in the development of a viable mine expansion alternative including the development of a land trade to make a suitable mitigation package for mine expansion. We feel that Thompson Creek LLC, the BLM, and associated parties have provided a mitigation alternative which, with minor modifications as recommended, would result in overall benefits to the fish and wildlife resources that we manage in trust for the public. With the modifications given above, IDFG believes that L2 would be an adequate and appropriate mitigation regarding fish and wildlife resources for the effects of M2. We remain committed to technically serving in development and direction for management of the Broken Wing Ranch properties should they become public property.	GEN	Comment noted.	
664	664.1	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We have a long history of involvement in the TCM DEIS. Our members use the surrounding and downstream areas for hiking, hunting, fishing, camping, boating, botanizing and enjoy touring the area. We have toured the project site several times on the ground, flown over it, and toured the Broken Wing Ranch as well. We appreciate the TCM Company and the BLM for having hosted us on the site visits.	GEN	Comment noted.	
664	664.2	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Alternatives related to AMD and metals As one of the driving issues, the BLM should show how water quality issues such as acid mine drainage and exceedances of metals can be better addressed through additional alternatives. We are particularly concerned about the potential for exceedances in selenium, copper and cadmium which may adversely affect listed fish species such as Snake River steelhead and Chinook salmon. While individual exceedance events may be temporary, they are likely to reoccur again and again in perpetuity and perhaps worsen in intensity. We believe that a reinvestigation of caps, covers, liners, water diversions and interception/pumpback stations is warranted.	ALT	No exceedances of State WQSs are reasonably foreseeable for any of the MMPO alternatives. The exceedances noted in the EIS would be only for the highly conservative scenario, and would not be allowed to persist. The highly conservative (upper estimate) scenario is provided to fully disclose the risks to water resources, rather than present the reasonably foreseeable effects of the best estimate scenario. The DEIS was revised to provide more details about the adaptive management for water resources, which could include additional groundwater cutoff walls and pump stations. Caps of the WRSFs and TSF were considered but not evaluated in detail because such mitigation is moot given the proposed long-term water management plan, i.e., active water treatment.	
664	664.3	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We wish to emphasize the value of all the streams in the area as critical habitat for listed fish species, and in particular for the Salmon River which is designated as a domestic water supply. The Salmon River is also the longest undammed river in the lower 48 states, provides critical habitat for listed fish species and has intrinsic value in and of itself. We note that the stretch of the Salmon River between Thompson Creek and S. Creek is 303(d) listed due to sedimentation/siltation and water temperature. It is unclear whether a TMDL has been established for this segment of river. If not, the BLM cannot allow additional contaminants in the form of elevated water temperature and sediment. We note that all action alternatives contribute to additional sediment in streams, in potential violation of the Clean Water Act. As such, additional design features or alternatives are needed to prevent further degradation. Thompson Creek, S. Creek, and the Salmon River are Tier II streams which are not necessarily available for additional pollutant loads. We point out that M1, M2 and M3 all have the potential to increase pollutants (even in relatively isolated incidents) in the form of metals, sediment or temperature over the short or long term and thus are in potential violation of Idaho's antidegradation policy as no public review of the social and economic tradeoffs has been conducted.	WTR	The EIS disclosed the 303(d) listing for all project area streams, including the listings noted by the commenter. The IDEQ, when determining NPDES permit limits, would take into account the current 303(d) status of the receiving waters, the nature of the discharges (including their sediment and temperature characteristics), and mixing zones as appropriate, when setting such limits to ensure that all water quality standards, including antidegradation rules, will be met. As noted by the commenter, public review of the social and economic tradeoffs are a part of the analysis that will conducted during that time. It is not appropriate for the BLM to take over IDEQ's responsibilities in this matter.	
664	664.4	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	While the water quality of Thompson Creek and S. Creek may meet numeric WQSs, certain flow conditions would result in spikes in copper, cadmium levels or sediment which would result in a degradation of the resource under IDEQ regulations (EIS, p. 4-40, 4-42). The required Salmon River mixing zone ratio for NPDES Outfall 005 may not be met during certain low flow periods (EIS, p. 4-46), in violation of the NPDES permit. Although the EIS states that "isolated instances of instream water quality exceeding a numeric WQS, in and of themselves, may not be considered a violation of State law" (EIS, p. 4-42), the information presented in the EIS demonstrates a consistent pattern of predicted violations of Idaho's antidegradation law that is projected to continue beyond the foreseeable future. For example, with regard to S. Creek, "[c]concentrations would be greater than the threshold for all years 6+ scenarios" for metals such as copper and cadmium at low flows and high flows under both idealized conditions. We point out that years 6+ are projected to continue beyond the foreseeable future. While the EIS states that discharges into Thompson Creek would "typically comply with all NPDES permit requirements," modeling shows that "there could be occasional permit limit exceedances at these outfalls during spring runoff" (EIS, p. 4-68). As another example, the EIS states that Alternative M2 may lead to slight increases in concentrations of constituents in the Salmon River compared to Alternative M1 but would still meet WQSs (EIS p. 4-107) but this increase in a Tier II stream would likely violate Idaho's antidegradation regulations. Even though these effects may be relatively minor, they are anticipated to be long-term and reoccurring.	WTR	Comment noted. Please recall that both the predictions of future water quality and the analysis of permit requirements/antidegradation are examples only for illustrative purposes. It is not possible to analyze any of these exactly. For that reason, TCMC has made the commitment to do whatever is required to meet the eventual permit conditions.	

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664	664.5	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	EPA's antidegradation standards, which the BLM must ensure compliance with, requires that: "Existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained." 40 CFR § 131.12 (a)(1). As detailed herein, the agency has not ensured that all instream uses and water quality "shall be maintained." The BLM needs to develop additional design features to ensure that all aspects of the project comply with state and federal laws.	WTR	Even if future water quality could be predicted with certainty, antidegradation analysis under the existing rules has built in flexibility as too methods, conditions, and how compliance occurs. The EIS provides a reasonable assessment of how the analysis may be done, but it will be up to IDEQ to conduct the antidegradation review. TCMC has made a blanket commitment to comply. IDEQ has chosen not to weigh in on this issue at this time.	
664	664.6	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We also note that the studies analyzing fine sediment percentages at monitoring sites were based on the wrong set of standards and, perhaps while potentially comparable, still may underestimate sediment (EIS p, 3-135). While lower water flows result in elevated levels of metals, high water can be associated with elevated levels of sediment or selenium.	WTR	Comment is in regard to the percentage of surface fine sediment measured at the TCMC monitoring sites (measured as the percent < 4.8 mm in diameter) in comparison to NMFS and USFWS guidelines (defined as the percent < 6mm in diameter). As described in the text, due to the nature of the estimates (e.g., visual), the estimates should be comparable. However, it is also possible that the methodology does underestimate the percentage of sediment <6mm in size. This caveat was added to the text. However, given that the standard is for percent fines < 6mm to be below 20%, and percentages measured at the TCMC sites are typically less than 7%, it is unlikely than any error in methodology would be large enough to change the determination of PFC. Further, although high water naturally has the ability to transport more sediment, long-term monitoring does not indicate large spikes in sediment or selenium during high water in Thompson Creek.	
664	664.7	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Even when selenium WQS standards are met, bioaccumulation with the potential to affect listed fish species can occur (EIS, p, 3-136), in potential violation of the Endangered Species Act.	FISH	The WQSs are established to be protective considering even bioaccumulation (IDAPA 58.01.02.275) because some elements such as selenium may bioaccumulate (Section 3.8.1.3). The EPA has proposed a criterion for selenium in fish tissue. The concentration of selenium in fish in Thompson Creek in some cases could be near the proposed criterion. However, there is scientific research indicating the concentration of selenium for the proposed EPA criterion is too low. In any case, biological monitoring for Thompson Creek indicates macroinvertebrate organisms, sculpin, and trout populations have not declined due to the mine (Section 3.8.1.3). For example, the highest concentrations of selenium in stream sediment occur at a reference station unaffected by the mine. Furthermore, using the Thompson Creek monitoring data, the NMFS's Biological Opinion for Idaho Water Quality Standards for Toxic Substances proposes a low-risk concentration of selenium in water (concentration with a sufficiently low risk of effects) of 2 µg/L (NMFS Consultation Number: 2000-1484).	At concentrations below 2 µg/L, selenium bioaccumulation should not cause effects. At concentrations above 2 µg/L, fish tissue monitoring would be needed to determine if selenium is bioaccumulating to greater than tissue-residue concentrations of concern. Projected concentrations of selenium in Thompson Creek would be 2.0 µg/L for both the best and under the upper estimates. Because the concentrations of selenium are not predicted to increase relative to those during the selenium bioaccumulation studies, or be above proposed low-risk concentrations, the effects of selenium on ESA-listed fish populations would not be expected to result in adverse affects to listed fish or their designated critical habitat.

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664	664.8	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The Cumulative Effects analysis points out that WQSs for metals in Thompson Creek and S. Creek would be exceeded during lowest streamflows in upper estimate scenarios (EIS p. 5-40). We point out that it low streamflows and high temperatures are some of the limiting factors for fish in these areas. During periods of low flow, high temperatures, fish would also be subject to elevated metal concentrations. Fish populations in Thompson Creek, S. Creek, Bruno Creek and the Salmon River would likely be affected at the same time. Because these tributaries also serve as the best available thermal refuge for bull trout, Chinook salmon and Snake River steelhead in the Salmon River, negative effects of increased metals could affect more than resident fish of these tributaries. While the EIS states that effects could result in short-term decreases in population sizes, we point out that steelhead, Chinook salmon and bull trout are listed fish species. As such, the BLM additional design features or alternatives are needed to control pollutants at both high and low flow regimes to ensure that fish populations are protected.	FISH	Comment is correct, if the conservative upper estimate concentrations were to occur, they would occur during periods of low flow and high temperature, and could affect not only fish in the affected tributaries, but fish in the Salmon River seeking thermal refuge at the mouths of these tributaries. A discussion of these potential effects was added to the EIS (Section 4.8.1.1), as will a discussion relative to addressing any problems that arise in the future (i.e., were water quality to become a problem, additional studies and changes in mine water management would occur to address the problems and protect fish populations).	
664	664.9	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We also believe it is critical for the BLM to assess No Name Creek and Redbird Creek, as some of these areas may be contaminated by mine affected water or historic mining issues. We point out that sulfate concentrations in Redbird Creek have increased by a factor of three over the last 10+ years (DEIS, p. 3-61). The assumption that beneficial uses are being fully supported here because it is within the S. Creek drainage (p. 3-53) is clearly not warranted. This monitoring is also necessary to establish a baseline and to determine the streams' assimilative capacity, if any. It appears that only one sample has been taken of the discharge from the Twin Apex mine and that this discharge contained elevated metals concentrations. In order to understand the role that the Twin Apex mine plays in the larger system, additional water samples are necessary and at a variety of flow conditions.	WTR	The DEIS utilized the baseline data that was available at the time the impact analysis was conducted. At that time, the impact analysis utilized the latest beneficial use status of the subject streams as indicated by the IDEQ. The suggested additional monitoring of Redbird and Twin Apex streams will be considered for the final monitoring plans.	
664	664.10	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We are particularly concerned about current and future selenium levels in Buckskin Creek and believe that additional steps are needed to reduce selenium discharges at the source. We are also concerned that TCMC is proposing to reduce the overall thickness of the Buckskin cap in Alternative M2 compared to M1, the existing plan: "TCMC would save $1,000,000 of dollars by reclaiming the surface of the Buckskin WRSF with less soil cover than for Alternative M1." EIS p. 4-154. While there may be cost savings for reducing the cap thickness, this reduction may result in increased water infiltration, increased contaminants and increased treatment costs. We disagree with IDEQ's intent to place the stream assessment units in Category 4c, streams impaired by pollution, not pollutants. Relegating Buckskin Creek as a "permanently highly perturbed, flow-altered stream whose flow and water quality is a result of mine operations in compliance with the NPDES permit" belies the risk that a certain bioaccumulating pollutant – selenium - poses to the environment. We also oppose categorizing sediment in Pat Hughes Creek as pollution consistent with the NPDES permit rather than a pollutant which needs to be managed.	WTR	The Lorax Water management plan page 3-27 and 3-28 indicates that for extra conservatism, the prediction of the amount of flow through the Buckskin WRSF upon M2 closure "...ignored the potentially beneficial effects of the cover design in reducing infiltration into the Buckskin waste rock facility. As such, the predicted closure drainage flows are unchanged from those predicted for end of operations for Phase 7 and Phase 8. The statements regarding the commenter's disagreement with IDEQ's stream assessment are noted. The BLM does not have regulatory authority over Idaho's program. Bypass of the Buckskin Creek unlined sediment pond in September 2011 has reduced the input of selenium to Thompson Creek and the cutoff wall should continue that trend (Lorax 2012b).	Over Type II waste rock, which is potentially acid generating (PAG), a full 7.5 foot, three component cover would be used as described in Section 3.2.1 of the EIS. IDEQ's stated intent to revise the stream assessment units for Buckskin and Pat Hughes creeks between the waste rock facilities and the NPDES discharge points merely reflects the actual current conditions in these drainages. These streams are part of the mine drainage system and are under active management by the mine and have been for some years. This is unchanged from when the NPDES permits were issued. The concerns raised by the comment should be directed to IDEQ for their response.
664	664.11	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We understand that a wind fence has been constructed around the coarse ore stockpile. We are concerned that the dust from this and other areas may contain contaminants of concern. The EIS should address this issue.	ANC	The dust from the crushed ore is fine granitic rock with no contaminants of concern, the same as the dust from all other areas of the mine. For example, molybdenum has extremely low toxicity to animals and humans, and is an essential dietary nutrient for humans (e.g., JBR 2014p). However, the concentrations of dust at the mine site are regulated by the MSHA to protect mine workers from physical hazards. The wind fence was constructed not for environmental reasons, but rather 1) to save money as some of the dust that escapes from the stockpile contains product that would otherwise be recovered by the mill, and 2) to minimize power outages that the dust was causing to a nearby power substation.	

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664	664.12	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	It is unclear from the DEIS if there is or will be sufficient topsoil salvaged for adequate soil recovery during site reclamation. There may be opportunities for additional organic material produced as a byproduct of hazardous fuels thinning projects in Custer and Lemhi County. We recommend working with the Lemhi County Forest Restoration Collaborative Group on potential opportunities.	RCL	The EIS describes the reclamation that would occur. The information summarized in the EIS is based on numerous technical studies and reports, which for topsoil include the volumes and locations of all required sources.	
664	664.13	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	*Alternatives needed regarding the minimization of fill material* 40 CFR 230.10[a] states the following: "No discharge of dredged or fill material shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative to the proposed discharge which would have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem, so long as the alternative does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences (40 CFR 230.10[a]." We appreciate using existing waste and tailings storage facilities instead of affecting undisturbed drainages, but we believe that some additional exploration of ways to reduce fill material is warranted. For example, using sand to backfill the waste rock buttress of the tailings facility may result in fewer impacts to upper Bruno Creek.	ALT	The administrative record for the project documents attempts by the agencies and the proponent to minimize the amount of waste rock and tailings that would need to be stored at the mine. Several of these methods are noted in the EIS (e.g., p. 2-64 to 2-65). Through internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific studies (Chapter 8), and the public comment period for the DEIS, no feasible alternatives that would meaningfully reduce the amount of waste rock or tailings were identified including hauling sand or waste rock to the toe of the TSF. The lack of suitable material to buttress the TSF was only one of a number of reasons why the alternative was not further analyzed (Section 2.1.7). The main reason is that the best available science (e.g., KP 2012) demonstrates the TSF would be stable for perpetuity (e.g., considering the maximum credible earthquake and maximum probable storm [de minimis risk of such events) when reclaimed according to the proposed reclamation plan.	Thus, there is no reason to place additional material in the embankment at enormous cost and additional surface disturbance (of the areas that would be excavated to provide the Type 1 rock, as well as below the TSF where the Type 1 rock where the SRD and pumpback station would need to be relocated further downstream in the Bruno Creek drainage).
664	664.14	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Our experience with the reclamation of the Bear Track Mine is that livestock grazing should not be allowed on areas under active restoration such as waste rock and tailings facilities until the vegetation has reached pre-determined, sustainable targets. We also point out that selenium contamination of forage has been an enormously challenging issue in the phosphate patch in southeast Idaho and has led to scores of livestock deaths. We are also concerned about impacts to big game. We recommend that plant material and any watering sources be tested regularly for selenium contamination to ensure that selenium levels do not pose a threat to livestock or wild ungulates.	RNG, WLF	There would be no authorized livestock grazing on BLM land at the mine for the foreseeable future (the Bruno Creek Grazing Allotment is closed in the Challis RMP). Livestock (and wildlife) grazing in cases may cause problems with revegetation as part of mine reclamation. However, for any of the land disposal action alternatives it would be TCMC's decision on how to meet the State reclamation standards for vegetation (IDAPA 20.03.02.140.11.b). No meaningful risk of selenium contamination of terrestrial vegetation at the mine site has been identified.	
664	664.15	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Regarding grazing in the Thompson Creek Allotment, we support the continued suspension of the permit to benefit listed fish species. We note that bank erosion is occurring within S. Creek due in part to livestock grazing in the riparian area and suggest that additional steps be taken to address this. We appreciate the mention of additional, wildlife-friendly fencing along S. Creek sometime in the future (EIS p. 4-172) but a specific timeline is needed.	RNG	The mitigation on S. Creek would be initiated after the MMPO ROD is issued and the appeal period has expired.	
664	664.16	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM should ensure that mine plans, reclamation plans and the final restoration configuration are adapted for wildfires. Fires can melt important infrastructure such as piping, valves, liners, caps and culverts and remove vegetation relied upon for removal of water from waste rock and tailings facilities. We note that permanent diversion ditches are planned around the margins of the waste rock storage facilities and will likely pass through culverts under any remaining roadways. The EIS needs to describe how the site will be fire resilient.	MMPO	The site is in a forested area and is as exposed to wildfire risk as an similar facility in a similar location. Site facilities can't be made fire resistant beyond the current technologies. Currently, there is one fire truck and one wildland fire apparatus on site and this would continue.	

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664	664.17	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the potential use of feathering of vegetation during reclamation and natural staining of exposed minerals to better protect visual resources. We recommend that these components be required in the reclamation plan. We also recommend planting scattered clumps of vegetation along the faces of the tailings facility and waste rock faces where compatible with engineering designs.	VIS	Natural staining will occur by default, and "feathering" is part of the approved reclamation plan. The surfaces of the WRSFs and TSF, except where covered with coarse durable material for stability concerns, must be revegetated to a greater percentage of cover than scattered clumps of vegetation per IDAPA 20.03.02.140.11.b.	
664	664.18	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We support including whitebark pine seedlings in the higher elevation restoration efforts. Aspen stands should also be prioritized for restoration. Noxious weed monitoring and treatment will have to be conducted for extended periods of time as part of the long term reclamation of the site. To help guide these plantings, the closure and reclamation plan needs to include additional information on the vegetation type, pattern and projected ecological succession on all reclaimed areas.	VEG	The plantings would match, to the extent possible recognizing limitations in slope and soil type, the vegetation of the surrounding areas (Section 2.1.1.8). The seed mixture would be approved by the BLM and USFS and would include species that are appropriate for the elevation, topography, soil types, and ecological zone; this could include whitebark pine. The seed mixture, shrub, and tree plantings would also be chosen to reflect the same projected ecological succession as the surrounding area. For example, aspen and blue spruce are species that will be used in areas reclaimed to provide wetland and meadow habitat. Invasive and non-native plants would be managed under the adaptive management strategies for the project (Section 2.1.1.9).	
664	664.19	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Where external waste rock pits will remain, we suggest recontouring them with some degree of irregularity so that they blend into the surrounding environment.	VIS	The margins of the WRSFs would be feathered to blend with adjacent topography, except for the toe of the Buckskin WRSF which must remain at the angle of repose for safety reasons. However, the talus slope of the toe blends very well at the landscape scale as talus slopes are abundant in the locality.	
664	664.20	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Although lights are needed for safety during mine operations, the BLM and TCMC should utilize this opportunity to see if there are ways to minimize light pollution without compromising site safety. We note that the lights from TCM are highly visible from the White Cloud Mountains. Efforts might include additional shielding, redirecting lights downward, upgrading the types of lighting used, replacing sodium vapor lights with acceptable alternatives, and simply turning off lights when not in use. The long-term, post-closure plan for the site should be consistent with Dark Sky principles. This site represents one of the few places in the world where light pollution can be expected to decrease over time. The proximity of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area would make this entire area more intact and significant as a Dark Sky Resource.	VIS	Most of the lights at the mine must be left on at all times for safety. Where practicable, TCMC utilizes strategies to reduce light pollution. However, there are minimal receptors in the White Cloud Mountains at night. The MMPO alternatives would not increase light pollution associated with the mine, but the current light pollution would continue for an additional approximately 10 years under the MMPO action alternatives. After core reclamation the light pollution at the mine would be negligible, e.g., Section 3.11.2., Section 4.11.1., and JBR 2014k.	
664	664.21	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Regarding noise pollution, the EIS is an excellent opportunity for the BLM and TCMC to discuss potential measures to reduce noise pollution on a daily or seasonal basis.	ANC	The amount of noise from mine would not vary among the MMPO alternatives, except for the duration of the effects, and the noise levels meet MSHA requirements for worker safety. The effects of noise away from the mine would be negligible, e.g., Section 4.10.1.	

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664	664.22	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We understand that TCMC may grant administrative access to the BLM and its permittees to areas that are now essentially inaccessible to these parties due to rugged topography and lack of legal access on existing roads. We are concerned about how increased access to these areas may result in increased grazing impacts, litter, human-caused ignitions, and other cumulative effects. These need to be analyzed as part of the Cumulative Effects analysis.	CE/LUR	The BLM and its permittees access the subject areas now with the verbal consent of TCMC, and the effects of grazing in the areas are evaluated in the Squaw Creek Grazing Permit Renewal EA. The land exchange provision would simply guarantee the continuation of such access to the BLM and its permittees, and not to the public. Accordingly, there would be no meaningful changes to grazing, litter, and human-caused ignitions. The DEIS was revised to clarify that the administrative access would not result in operational new access/grazing.	
664	664.23	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	While the proposed land exchange would involve BLM property, there is likely a similar interest in exchanging Forest Service property. As with the proposed exchange, there is value in the Forest Service retaining a conservation easement on sensitive areas within the selected land and for the offered lands to have strong conservation benefits for fish and wildlife. As these are reasonably foreseeable activities, the EIS should address them to the extent possible.	OS	This consideration is out of scope of this analysis.	
664	664.24	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The EIS should disclose the failure rate of these mitigation measures, and how those failures will be addressed. For example, the EPA estimated potential water collection and treatment failure rates for mine seepage for a proposed porphyry mine, based on the track record of operating porphyry mines in its peer-reviewed Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment (USEPA, 2014): "Based on a review of historical and currently operating mines, some failure of water collection and treatment systems would be expected to occur during operation or post-closure periods. A variety of water collection and treatment failures are possible, ranging from operational failures that result in short-term releases of untreated or partially treated leachates to long-term failures to operate water collection and treatment systems in perpetuity. A reasonable but severe failure scenario would involve a complete loss of water treatment and release of average untreated wastewater flows into average dilution flows." "Reviews of mine records found that 93% of operating porphyry copper mines in the United States reported a water collection or treatment failure (Earthworks 2012). Improved design and practices should result in lower failure rates, but given this record it is unlikely that failure rates would be lower than 10% over the life of a mine. During operation, failures should be brief (less than 1 week) unless they involve a faulty system design or parts that are difficult to replace." Given the record of seepage collection and treatment failures at other operating porphyry mines in the U.S., the EIS should fully evaluate the potential impacts to the resource from this failure mode, and mitigation measures should be incorporated into the project and reflected in the financial assurance.	MIT	The water management associated with the MMPO alternatives is not mitigation, but part of the proposed operations. The water resources analysis uses the best available science to provide a site-specific analysis of both the "best estimate" and "upper estimate" (most conservative) of water quality effects of the MMPO alternatives, rather than an empirical analysis from other types of mines. NEPA analysis also must focus on what is reasonable and not worst-case scenarios. Regardless, Section 2.1.5. outlines some of the common-sense risks in operating a water management system over a long period of time, i.e., no catastrophic effects.	
664	664.25	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We are concerned about ongoing pollution from these and other mines in the CESA. Additional information is needed regarding the current, potential, and cumulative effects of metals contamination, particularly during low water events. The cumulative effects analysis should disclose monitoring results, any development or clean up plans for these sites and what water quality improvements may be seen. The EIS should clarify whether there is a NPDES permit for these discharges and who the responsible parties are.	CE/WTR	The mine with the greatest potential to affect water resources in the CESA after the TCM -- the Twin Apex Mine which discharges water from an underground sulfide ore body with moderate production -- is identified in the cumulative effects analysis. However, the Twin Apex Mine is on private property and the BLM is not aware of water quality data for the site. The Tungsten Jim Mine and Mill Sites are also identified in the cumulative effects analysis, but the BLM is not aware of water quality data demonstrating any meaningful effects to water resources from these sites. Regardless, the sites may be remediated to eliminate the potential of future effects to Thompson Creek. The BLM is not aware of water quality data from any of the other abandoned mine site in the CESA. In any case, the water monitoring from background sites at the TCM demonstrates that the cumulative effects of natural weathering, all of the mines in the CESA, and all other actions do not produce metal concentrations above the State WQSs.	The only mine with an individual NPDES permit in the CESA is the TCM, but the details of valid NPDES permits are administrative matters and not NEPA issues.

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664	664.26	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	As the Ninth Circuit has further held, "Our cases firmly establish that a cumulative effects analysis "must be more than perfunctory; it must provide a useful analysis of the cumulative impacts of past, present, and future projects." Klamath–Siskiyou, 387 F.3d at 994 (emphasis added) (quoting Ocean Advocates v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs, 361 F.3d 1108, 1128 (9th Cir.2004)). To this end, we have recently noted two critical features of a cumulative effects analysis. First, it must not only describe related projects but also enumerate the environmental effects of those projects. See Lands Council v. Powell, 395 F.3d 1019, 1028 (9th Cir.2005) (holding a cumulative effects analysis violated NEPA because it failed to provide "adequate data of the time, place, and scale" and did not explain in detail "how different project plans and harvest methods affected the environment"). Second, it must consider the interaction of multiple activities and cannot focus exclusively on the environmental impacts of an individual project. See Klamath–Siskiyou, 387 F.3d at 996 (finding a cumulative effects analysis inadequate when "it only considers the effects of the very project at issue" and does not "take into account the combined effects that can be expected as a result of undertaking" multiple projects)." Oregon Natural Resources Council Fund v. Brong, 492 F.3d 1120, 1133 (9th Cir. 2007)(emphasis added). The Ninth Circuit has rejected the agency's attempt to avoid reviewing cumulative impacts by simply discussing general effects (and even that was not done in the FEIS): As we have observed on multiple occasions, "general statements about possible effects and some risk do not constitute a hard look absent a justification regarding why more definitive information could not be provided." Klamath–Siskiyou, 387 F.3d at 993–94 (quoting Ocean Advocates, 361 F.3d at 1128). Even if the BLM was unable to indicate with any great degree of certainty the results of the Project, because the cumulative effects analysis requires an agency to predict future conditions, uncertainty is an inherent part of the process. Therefore, a general statement about uncertainty does not satisfy the procedural requirement that an agency take a hard look at the environmental effects of an action. The BLM can certainly explain specific projections with reference to uncertainty; however, it may not rely on a statement of uncertainty to avoid even attempting the requisite analysis. Oregon Natural Resources Council Fund v. Brong, 492 F.3d 1120, 1134 (9th Cir. 2007).	CE	The comment does not identify any specific concerns with the cumulative effects analysis in the DEIS. However, the DEIS was revised to include more cumulative effects analysis, particularly with changes in land tenure. Cumulative effects analysis is necessarily more subjective than site-specific project analysis, and should be concise descriptions of the effects to the extent that they are relevant and useful in analyzing whether the reasonably foreseeable effects of an alternative may have a continuing, additive, and significant relationship to those effects. The BLM believes the cumulative effects analysis in the FEIS identifies the effects (e.g., surface disturbance) that the decision makers should reasonably consider. That is, through internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, and the public comment period for the DEIS, the BLM is not aware of any cumulative effects missing from the FEIS that could reasonably be expected to cause the decision makers to reach different decisions.	
664	664.27	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	A description of the potential groundwater impacts from the Bruno Exploration Project is also warranted.	CE/WTR	TCMC has drilled more than 100,000 boreholes at the mine site since the 1960s with no known meaningful effect to groundwater. There would be no meaningful effect to groundwater from the Bruno Creek exploration drilling because of the benign materials in the boreholes (e.g., clay and water) and because the boreholes must be sealed to prevent aquifer contamination per IDAPA 37.03.09. The effects (minimal to none) of the exploration drilling were fully evaluated in the Bruno Creek Mineral Exploration Project Environmental Assessment (2013) and supporting documents.	
664	664.28	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	It is our understanding that the Three Rivers Quarry and Idaho Cobalt Project are both currently on hold, in care and maintenance or closed. The EIS should clarify this.	CE	The DEIS was revised to clarify such.	
664	664.29	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	On an issue of objectivity regarding different resources, we note that the only time the term "adversely affect" is utilized in section 1.13 is with reference to local, State and national economies and social conditions in local communities from decreased production or closure of the mine. However, with regard to other extremely important issues, including water quality, fisheries, wildlife, etc., the DEIS refers to "effects" of expanded and continued mining with no such qualifier, although the impacts would certainly be adverse in most cases. This use of language represents a potential bias in the document favoring economic considerations over environmental and human-safety related issues and should be rectified.	NEPA	The EIS tries to limit the use of "adverse" to when required by a laws or regulations such as the ESA (Section 4.8.), Tribal Treaty Rights and Interests (Section 4.14), Cultural Resources (Section 4.15), or the required "Unavoidable Potentially Significant Adverse Effects" heading (Section 4.18). Therefore, the DEIS was revised to remove the use of "adverse" in Section 1.13.12.	
664	664.30	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the opportunity to tour the project area on July 24 with Thompson Creek Mining Company representatives and hope that representatives from the BLM can join us on this tour to discuss the project in more detail.	GEN	Comment noted.	
664	664.31	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We also note that the discussion of Acid Rock Drainage on p. 3-50 contained no information on how this phenomenon was related to TCM and this should be corrected. In a separate chapter, the EIS does note that lowered pH and increased metals from Acid Rock Drainage can be acutely toxic to aquatic life. The EIS also mentions that mixtures of metals can have interactive effects with potentially increased toxicity (EIS p. 4-104).	WTR	The referenced background information on acid rock drainage is provided to better understand the effects of such at the TCM as summarized in the EIS, e.g., Section 4.8.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.32	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	*Alternatives related to increasing the long-term stability of the Tailings Storage Facility* We note that the BLM dismissed an alternative which would have used Type 1 (non-reactive) waste rock to buttress the tailings storage facility embankment. This alternative would help decrease the steepness of the face of the "sand dam" tailings impoundment and help stabilize the structure. However, this alternative was dismissed because the Type 1 waste rock that would be used is in limited supply and is needed to reclaim the Pat Hughes and Buckskin Waste Rock Storage Facilities. We point out that the BLM has not considered alternative covers and caps for the waste dumps that may reduce the amount of Type 1 waste rock needed to provide a relatively impermeable cover. In disregarding a buttress alternative, the BLM also mentions the lack of sand to fill the area behind the buttress. We point out that the proposed action would increase the final reclaimed height of tailings impoundment by 96 feet, implying that there is no shortage of material. The BLM also mentions the higher capital and operation costs for this alternative. Again, while practicality and short term cost need to be considered, so do long-term costs in the event of a catastrophic failure in the tailings facility. The BLM also dismisses this alternative because it would entail disturbing substantial new area, but this did not prevent the BLM from developing alternative M3 which would also disturb a substantial new area. We point out that the area that would be disturbed is already impacted by the Seepage Return Dam and is not a high priority for stream restoration.	ALT	The lack of suitable material to buttress the TSF was only one of a number of reasons why the alternative was not further analyzed (Section 2.1.7). The main reason is that the best available science (e.g., KP 2012) demonstrates the TSF would be stable for perpetuity (e.g., considering the maximum credible earthquake and maximum probable storm [de minimis risk of such events]) when reclaimed according to the proposed reclamation plan. Thus, there is no reason to place additional material in the embankment at enormous cost and additional surface disturbance (of the areas that would be excavated to provide the Type 1 rock, as well as below the TSF where the Type 1 rock where the SRD and pumpback station would need to be relocated further downstream in the Bruno Creek drainage). In addition, the long-term water management at the mine (i.e., active water treatment) negates the usefulness of artificial liners on the WRSFs (i.e., the expense of reducing a small amount of infiltrated water would not be justified by a meaningful cost savings in water treatment).	The tailings impoundment would be raised by clay and silt, whereas the tailings embankment would be raised by cycloned sand, all of which is needed to raise the embankment to the final design height (Section 2.1.7).
664	664.33	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM states that the stability of the sand dam is not an issue. While the likelihood of a catastrophic failure may be relatively low, the environmental costs of a collapse would be extremely high and are not covered financially under any proposed scenario. We are concerned about the potential liquefaction of the sand dam during large-scale seismic events. We point out that this area is seismically active and that the sand dam will be a feature on the landscape for millennia. The fact that some land management agencies also mentioned this during the scoping period means that this is a shared concern. A collapse would lead to both massive sedimentation issues in the Bruno and Squaw Creek drainages and into the Salmon River, smothering riparian areas, listed fish species and their critical habitat. The displaced material would be distributed on top of the streambed, riparian areas and access roads over a considerable distance, making clean up extremely difficult. Reconstructing a proper storage facility and rehandling the material would be exceedingly expensive. In the interim, the material from the sand dam embankment would present acid generation issues.	GEO	The administrative record documents that the best available science demonstrates that the TSF would be stable, both for static and dynamic (seismic) conditions, including that of the site-specific, maximum credible earthquake (de minimis risk of such an event) (KP 2012). Such is summarized in the EIS. The NEPA analysis must focus on what is reasonably foreseeable, and not worst-case scenarios. That is, there is always a de minimis probability of a meteorite impact at the mine or the collapse of State and Federal governments, but the risks of such are not explicitly evaluated in NEPA analysis.	

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664	664.34	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	*Alternatives relating to isolation of Waste Rock Storage Facilities* The proper closure and subsequent management of waste rock dumps covers several issues, including water quality, fisheries, wildlife, wetlands, water treatment needs, water treatment costs, adequacy of bonding, and Tribal treaty rights. The quantity and quality of water seeping from the waste rock dumps and affecting the above issues can be directly related to the amount of meteoric water allowed to infiltrate the dumps and exit via the toe of the dump or seep into the groundwater. Technologies regarding cover and cap designs has improved greatly in the last several years. For example, geosynthetic clay laminate liners (GCLLs) appear to provide substantial benefits over previous designs. In fact, we specifically mentioned GCLLs in our scoping comments. According to the Blackfoot Bride FEIS, the GCLL cover system for the Blackfoot Bridge Project is comprised of the following materials (from surface to base): 18 inches of topsoil; 1 foot of weathered alluvium cover material; Approximately 6 inches of drainage/protective layer material (actual thickness is dependent On slope and aspect); Geosynthetic Clay Laminate Liner; 6 inches of a protective sub-grade layer (weathered alluvium or other earthen material); and Run of Mine (ROM) overburden. The GCLL itself includes a thin layer of powdered sodium bentonite clay sandwiched between two geotextile layers. A geotextile is a woven or nonwoven sheet material that is resistant to penetration damage. The top geotextile layer is laminated with a polyethylene geomembrane layer, providing an additional layer of protection (hence the name, Geosynthetic Clay Liner Laminate). Federal Register Volume 74, Number 156 (Friday, August 14, 2009)] [Pages 41157-41158] [FR Doc No: E9-19416]. We realize that each project is unique and that technologies that work for one project may not be directly applicable to others, but we believe this is a relevant issue in this case. The BLM needs to develop alternative(s) concerning caps, covers and impermeable layers for waste rock storage facilities and examine the need to further stabilize the tailings facility so that it can withstand significant seismic events beyond the foreseeable future.	ALT	Net infiltration into the WRSFs is not the main driver for the active, long-term water treatment for the Thompson Creek project.	
664	664.35	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We are also concerned that the tailings facility currently leaks small but unquantified amounts of water into groundwater with small but unquantified effects on water quality. The EIS needs to provide additional information on the current and future trends and ways to address this as needed.	WTR	As described in Section 3.6.1.2 of the DEIS (p 3.91), shallow wells MW1 and MW2 downstream of the tailings embankment have increased levels of sulfate (median 146 mg/L and 89 mg/L respectively), indicating minor influence from the TSF. Background sulfate is considered approximately 51 to 61 mg/L. This is considered an indicator of the effectiveness of current water management. Section 5.1.3 of the Water Management Plan (Lorax, 2012a) describes how the geochemistry of the impoundment prevents ARD by keeping the tailings saturated. Following closure, however, seepage from the impoundment will be reduced relative to seepage through the embankment, which has been shown to have the potential for ARD and elevated metals. It is predicted that the current management practices for capturing seepage will continue to be effective post-closure. The Adaptive Groundwater Management Plan (Lorax, 2012b) offers three mitigation contingencies in the event that "specified Performance Metrics" are exceeded. These include a slurry wall, a permeable reactive barrier, and additional pumping wells within the vicinity of the existing pump-back	

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664	664.36	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	*Alternative related to liner/groundwater control for the Pat Hughes Waste Rock Dump* Alternative M3 anticipates increased flow from the Pat Hughes waste rock dump into the shallow aquifer. This is largely due to the fact that the layer of relatively impermeable Challis volcanics which is beneath the existing waste rock dump does not extend out underneath the expanded waste rock boundary (Figure 4.6-5). Without this geologic liner, meteoric water and groundwater traveling through the waste rock can more easily enter the metasediment layer and the aquifer, bringing with it mine contaminants. Although the planned cutoff trenches are expected to capture much of the water, some water will still seep around these intercept points. Long term predictions for M3 show the possibility of spikes on copper concentrations that exceed CCC values and these intermittent exceedances are expected to occur in perpetuity with potentially detrimental impacts to listed fish species at some scale. The EIS states that capping is not expected to alter the behavior of the affected seepage or performance of cutoff walls within the groundwater systems below these facilities (EIS p. 4-34) but provides no analysis of this reasoning. We note that the proposed for the Pat Hughes waste dump would be a slightly different design than the one at Buckskin to further reduce water infiltration (EIS p 4-55). The BLM should analyze additional alternatives to address this issue. Possibilities include reengineering the waste rock facilities so that their boundaries are constrained by the ability to contact the volcanics, moving some of the volcanics underneath the Phase 8 expansion, placing an impermeable clay-based liner underneath the footprint of the waste rock in advance of waste rock construction, or placing an array of groundwater-intercept pumps (in addition to PW 13, 14, 15) beyond the toe to capture this contaminated seepage.	ALT	The exceedances of State WQSs would not be reasonably foreseeable nor could be allowed to persist. Rather, the exceedances were provided to fully disclose the risks to water resources. Modifying the caps, revegetation, or installing artificial liners at the WRSFs or the TSF would not alter the effects to water resources as such modifications would not affect the quantity of water captured by the water management system at the mine. Adaptive management (Lorax 2012b, Section 2.1.1.9) would allow the capture and treatment of more groundwater in the improbable event that such would be necessary.	
664	664.37	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Alternative relating to backfilling pits and other disturbed areas We also recommended developing an alternative in which the tailings and/or waste rock are relocated back into the main pit (or other geologically stable area). While rehandling this material would require additional expense, the BLM should compare this with the cost of dealing with a catastrophic dam failure, renewed acid generation, and effects of downstream public health and fisheries issues. The BLM initially dismissed this alternative because of cost issues but did not analyze the potential cost-savings benefits and reduced environmental risks.	ALT	A pit backfill analysis is required by 43 CFR 3809.401, and the results of such clearly demonstrate that backfilling the pit is not feasible, either concurrently or after mining, e.g., Section 2.1.7.	
664	664.38	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The DEIS is unclear with regard to how and where mine-affected water will be treated post-closure: "TCMC would either construct a long-term water treatment facility or modify the existing process water treatment plant. (EIS p. ES-4)." Water treatment is one of the major unresolved issues related to this project and the outcome will affect the environment of the area beyond the foreseeable future. The details regarding water treatment will also determine the ultimate cost for long-term water treatment and the adequacy of the financial mechanism needed so that taxpayer dollars are not needed. It appears that both construction of a new long-term water treatment facility and the modification of the existing water treatment plant are viable options, but a more detailed analysis is needed with respect to cost, efficacy, long-term viability, maintenance, power needs, ease of repair, filter removal, pond mucking, waste disposal, treatment methods (passive vs. active), replacement schedule, upgrades, staffing needs, etc. It is not even clear what entity would maintain the TCM Access Bridge which may be necessary to replace or upgrade water treatment infrastructure into the future.	WTR	Mine-affected water would be treated post-closure at a water treatment facility that would be maintained long-term, as stated. It is not essential to the analysis to identify which plant it would be. Long-term water management is discussed in Section 2.1.1.8 of the EIS. The analysis of details such as cost, efficacy, long-term viability, power needs, etc. are not NEPA issues and would be evaluated as part of the design process.	
664	664.39	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM should develop alternatives regarding the design and engineering of the waste rock and tailings facilities to see if the quantity of water contacting mine waste and needing treatment can be further minimized.	ALT	Through the extensive background studies (JBR 2014g) and the public involvement process (JBR 2011), no reasonable methods to further reduce the amount of water infiltrating the WRSFs and TSF were identified. For example, the cost of installing a clay liner and maintaining the liner in perpetuity would not be justified by the relatively small reduction in the amount of water that would need to be treated. Furthermore, the cap for the TSF is designed to correspond to the estimated infiltration to maintain some water in the TSF to minimize ARD.	
664	664.40	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Our primary concerns with these proposals relate to the long-term protection of water quality. We want to ensure that the water treatment plant and related infrastructure are properly engineered.	WTR	As part of the NEPA process the agencies evaluated the proposed water treatment (Section 2.1.3.6.) to ensure such would be technologically feasible, and to incorporate such into the effects analysis. TCMC will be required to submit the detailed designs of the water treatment facilities to the appropriate regulatory agencies who will administratively review and approve the designs as part of approving a modified plan of operations for the mine, i.e., the detailed designs are administrative matters and not NEPA issues	

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664	664.41	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	In the environmental review of a proposed copper porphyry mine, the EPA highlights the uncertainties associated with long term water treatment systems for mines, saying, "Seepage and leachate monitoring and collection systems, as well as the WWTP, might need to be maintained for hundreds to thousands of years. It is impossible to evaluate the success of such long-term collection and treatment systems for mines. No examples exist, because these timeframes exceed both existing systems and most human institutions." (USEPA, 2014) The EIS should evaluate the potential impacts from water treatment system failure, and provide alternatives that evaluate additional mitigation measures to ensure that contaminated water isn't released in the event of a water treatment plant failure, and that financial assurance is in place to cover the full cost of these back-up systems, regular replacement of water treatment systems during post-closure, etc.	WTR	There will be uncertainty associated with any prediction of water quality, with or without treatment, in both the short and long terms. Additional evaluation will not eliminate the uncertainty. Furthermore, worst-case analysis or analysis about speculative events is not an appropriate part of NEPA analysis. That is, the analysis is focused on reasonably foreseeable effects (those that are likely to occur or probable) rather than those which are merely possible. In addition, the FEIS outlines relevant monitoring, mitigation, adapative management, and regulations regarding financial guarantees in the context of long-term water management at the mine.	
664	664.42	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	This facility is going to need to be fully functional for centuries in order to protect public resources, and, even, then, failures are likely (DEIS, p. 2-50 to 2-51). The current two action alternatives offer the public no difference between the end results of a treatment failure in the future, as there is are material differences in the probability of consequence of these risks. As such, the EIS has failed to develop meaningful alternatives regarding the most significant environmental risk. We appreciate the commitment from TCMC "to implement and maintain, in perpetuity, whatever types of treatments are needed to maintain ambient water quality in the Salmon River" (EIS, p. 4-103) but the BLM needs to design alternatives so that the need for these treatments are minimized and that water quality is also protected in tributaries such as Thompson Creek and S. Creek. The public deserves an opportunity to review and compare alternatives for the probability and consequence of future water contamination. The selected alternative should do the best job of protect public resources far into the future.	ALT	Worst-case analysis is not an appropriate part of NEPA analysis, thus an option analyzing treatment failure is not required. The current conditions in Path Hughes drainage already require collection and treatment of mine impacted water so alternatives that would eliminate this are not teasible. The type of treatment proposed in the future is quite conventional and is already being practiced successfully at the mine so the probability of failure of this treatment approach is very low. The commenter is correct that the two action alternatives (as well as the no action) do not substantively differ in regard to how water treatment is approached	
664	664.43	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	In the event of a short-term halt to mining or suspension of production, "care and maintenance" procedures need to be spelled out for each alternative. This temporary suspension does not fit the category of daily operations or the category of reclamation and closure. Major pieces of infrastructure need to be retained and maintained for future start up, but daily procedures such as water use for milling and dust control may be discontinued. As such, the BLM needs to describe how water balance will be affected, how capture, treatment and disposal of water will be affected, and what level of work force is needed to assist in site management. We point out that approximately 2,500 gallons per minute of water are currently used during operations but it is unclear what quantity would be used during "care and maintenance." This "Twilight Zone" of mine management leaves many uncertainties that are best addressed in advance of the actual event. Because different alternatives may have different ways of managing water balance or treatment, care and maintenance procedures should be spelled out for each alternative.	WTR	All water management activities that would be needed to maintain water quality and comply with the NPDES permit would continue in the event of a short-term halt to mining or a suspension of production.	
664	664.44	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The maximum duration of care and maintenance before reclamation is triggered needs to be described. We note that the Idaho Cobalt Project on the Salmon-Challis National Forest is in a "care and maintenance" phase, although the mine was only partially developed. The Forest Service and the mining company, Formation Capital, may well have different opinions on when to "pull the plug" and have the disturbed areas reclaimed and soil productivity restored.	RCL	There is no maximum duration of care and maintenance (interim management plan) under a plan of operations per 43 CFR 3809.401, just as there is no maximum duration for a plan of operations. An operator may keep a mine in care and maintenance as long as the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations are met.	
664	664.45	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The EIS presents a unique opportunity to review changed conditions since the original 1980 and 1999 EIS. These analyses had underestimated the negative impacts to water quality, the time of onset of these impacts, the duration of these impacts, and the final reclamation and water treatment costs. These analyses also overestimated the effectiveness of measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate these problems. In the intervening time, TCMC made plan modifications and adapted to these changed conditions by developing an integrated water management and treatment system. We believe the BLM has an obligation to the public to review the history of site, disclose the past challenges in making accurate predictions, describe how the BLM and TCMC adapted to new conditions, disclose the assumptions and uncertainties with the present analysis, and describe how these issues are being addressed in the present analysis. The EIS states that the probably effects of the mine on the natural flow of Buckskin and Pat Hughes Creeks was described in the 1980 EIS, but the EIS does not state what those predicted effects were and what the actual results were.	OS	This request is outside the scope of the project, would be contrary to the NEPA which is forward-looking, and would not be relevant to the current analysis.	

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664	664.46	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We present excerpts from the Comparison of Predicted and Actual Water Quality at Hardrock Mines (Appendix A) and EPA's Technical Document on Acid Mine Drainage Prediction (Appendix B). We believe the BLM should review these documents as part of this analysis and specifically describe how these issues are currently being addressed and will be managed into the future through the different alternatives.	WTR	The EIS presents the effects to water quality from the mine determined with the best available science applied to the mine site. That is, such analysis incorporates the most recent methods to evaluate ARD, but applied specifically to the mine site using decades of existing data for facilities with long-term operations at the mine.	
664	664.47	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We note that the BLM refers to the term Acid Rock Drainage instead of Acid Mine Drainage (DEIS, p 3-50). Acid Rock Drainage usually refers to natural situations where naturally exposed sulfides lead to decreased pH; whereas Acid Mine Drainage usually refers to manmade situations where mining activities have increased the exposure and/or surface area of ore, waste rock or tailings resulting in acid generating conditions. We believe that the situation at the TCM is best described as Acid Mine Drainage. We also note that the discussion of Acid Rock Drainage on p. 3-50 contained no information on how this phenomenon was related to TCM and this should be corrected. In a separate chapter, the EIS does note that lowered pH and increased metals from Acid Rock Drainage can be acutely toxic to aquatic life. The EIS also mentions that mixtures of metals can have interactive effects with potentially increased toxicity (EIS p. 4-104).	GEO	The terms acid rock drainage and acid mine drainage are commonly used interchangeably even related to mining activity. ARD is an appropriate term for this EIS. The discussion of ARD on page 3-50 of the EIS explains how the process occurs at the mine.	
664	664.48	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	To address acid-mine drainage issues, waste rock and ore need to be more carefully evaluated, segregated and handled. We note that the BLM anticipates increasing acid generation in the face of the tailings storage facility (EIS at p. 4-34) and at Pat Hughes dump. We note that the sulfate levels in the tailings pond, MW10 and the Main Drain all exceed Idaho groundwater standard. We believe that additional design features need to be developed to reduce or reverse this trend rather than simply relying on the water capture and treatment system. A limited number of samples was collected (only one sample was collected form MW10 in 2010) and the BLM needs to provide a diversity of samples at different flow rates or times of year. Redundant water capture systems need to be in place in the event that water contamination continues to be an issue. Waste rock pits need to be covered (we suggest geosynthetic clay liner laminate as one option) and double-lined with water capture, pumping and treatment capabilities. In addition, redundant downgradient water capture systems should be developed.	ALT	No reasonable improvements to material handling at the mine or methods to reduce the trends of development of ARD in the WRSFs and the TSF were identified from internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific studies (JBR 2014g), or the public comment period for the DEIS. The reasonably foreseeable effects to water quality are fully disclosed in the EIS (Section 4.6.1), and are summarized from an extensive hard look at both the surface water and groundwater at the mine, including the development of a pit lake. The conclusions were derived from the best available science. Failure of part of a water collection system is not a reasonably foreseeable scenario, and would not cause any catastrophic effects such that redundant systems (with concomitant expense, surface disturbance, consumption of raw materials, etc.) would be justified.	
664	664.49	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The DEIS states that the mine currently uses 2,500 gallons per minute for various mine operations. It is unclear how this volume of water is going to be handled post-closure. We believe that there are opportunities to redirect much of this flow around waste rock and tailings facilities into natural stream channels for improved fish habitat. However, the increased flows may prose additional challenges related to preventing seepage into waste rock and tailings facilities. The BLM needs to provide more information on how the pros and cons of post-closure water flows will be handled.	WTR	Section 4.6.1 describes the fact that up to 4.5 cfs (2,000 gpm) now withdrawn from the Salmon River would no longer be withdrawn and would remain instream. It also describes that flows from Upper Bruno will be passed through to lower Bruno creek post-closure ("...and would flow more consistently into lower Bruno Creek below the TSF embankment, increasing streamflow. ". Also, groundwater currently withdrawn for potable and other mine uses would be no longer used and would remain in the system	

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664	664.50	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	As noted in our scoping comments, an aspect that the BLM has not identified as a scoping issue is the regulatory environment under different management scenarios. The environmental effects of unplanned issues such as acid mine drainage, accidental leaks and spills, and failure of design features can be greatly reduced if there is a monitoring program to detect and respond to these situations earlier rather than later. As such, the EIS should compare the following factors under different management scenarios: number of agency inspections, the thoroughness of these inspections, the ability to review the adequacy of the reclamation bond and adjust it as needed, the frequency of bonding review, bonding amounts, the past history of bonding increases, past history of calculating the correct bond, the amount of potential fines for violations, and the ability to require and manage a fund for long term water treatment.	SOC	NEPA analysis must be about what is proposed, reasonable alternatives, and the reasonably foreseeable effects of such. NEPA analysis may not speculate about "what ifs" such as would an operator violate the terms and conditions of a plan of operations or violate a State or Federal law. Regulatory oversight is thus an administrative matter, and not a NEPA issue. There are agency-wide regulations for the listed (administrative) factors and to change them would be subject to NEPA. However, to include such an alternative for this particular operation would be outside the scope of the current project.	
664	664.51	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We want to ensure that...funding is available to cover costs as long as treatment is needed, and that the entities in charge of the financial mechanism have the necessary regulatory authority. We believe that the bonding calculations need to be part of the NEPA analysis and that a broader discussion of the regulatory framework is needed.	SOC	The specific amounts of financial guarantees are administrative matters and not NEPA issues. For example, the BLM surface management regulations require a financial guarantee adequate to cover the cost of reclamation of the mine according to the reclamation plan (Section 1.9.21). That is, the amounts are determined by regulation; there is no decision space regarding the amounts.	
664	664.52	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The EIS maintains that public safety and transportation issues will not change between Alternatives M2 and M3, however, with the number of land-managing agencies being reduced from three to two (IDL and FS), the number of annual inspections would decrease by 4. This reduction could have real impacts on the detection and response to situations needing attention. We note that the mine is regularly inspected by an interagency taskforce consisting of the BLM, Forest Service, IDWR, IDEQ, IDL and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (the DEIS incorrectly refers to this agency at Idaho Department of Fish and Wildlife on p. 2-25). We request that the level of inspections remain the same or be increased in the future. We also strongly recommend keeping the provision that tours may be offered to the public upon request. These tours have been extremely helpful in inform ICL staff and community members about the actual conditions on site.	MMPO	If the selected land came under the ownership of TCMC the BLM would no longer inspect the mining operations because no portion of the operations would be on BLM land; thus, the BLM would not have any jurisdiction. The frequency of inspections by IDL and Forest Service is not proposed to change at this time. TCMC may offer public tours at their discretion in the future; however, that is their management decision.	
664	664.53	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The EIS states that the reclamation cost estimate will be periodically adjusted but does not provide any timeframe (every three years, every 10 years) for this review and adjustment. Our past experience with other mining operations has led us to conclude that bonds are not reviewed as frequently as needed.	SOC	The reviews of reclamation cost estimates are administrative matters and not NEPA issues. If such were not the case, the agencies would not be able to make timely adjustments to financial guarantees. For example, the BLM has written policy requiring a review at least once each 3 years but may require that an operator provide an updated reclamation cost estimate whenever the BLM deems such is necessary per 43 CFR 3809.522.	
664	664.54	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the intent of having a financial mechanism in place as a term and condition for the ROD to be signed. However, we point out that the Idaho Department of Lands currently lacks the statutory authority to manage funds to cover water treatment costs in perpetuity for mining-related projects. We believe that Idaho code may need to be amended to provide the Idaho Department of Lands with this authority. Such an amendment could actually be beneficial for the long-term management of both this project and others.	OS	Revising the Idaho code is outside the scope of the project. However, as the primary downgradient party for effects to water resources, the BLM intends to hold a financial guarantee for all of the costs related to the long-term water management (Section 4.13.4). And for the agency-preferred land disposal alternative TCMC would enter into a legally binding agreement to make available to the IDL a financial guarantee equivalent to that which would otherwise be held by the BLM.	

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664	664.55	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We disagree with to the concept that the specific amounts of financial guarantees are part of the BLM administrative process and are not NEPA issues (EIS, p. 1-19). According to the EIS, such review will only occur after the NEPA process is closed. This violates NEPA's requirement for a full discussion of all mitigation measures and impacts.	SOC	The reviews of reclamation cost estimates and obtaining financial guarantees are administrative matters and not NEPA issues. If such were not the case, the agencies would not be able to make timely adjustments to financial guarantees. For example, the BLM has written policy requiring a review at least once each 3 years but may require that an operator provide an updated reclamation cost estimate whenever the BLM deems such is necessary per 43 CFR 3809.522. For the BLM, financial guarantees are not typically obtained until after a plan of operations is approved, in the case of an ongoing mine financial guarantees may be adjusted at any time deemed necessary by the agencies. Forest Service regulations (36CFR228.13[a]) only require operators to furnish the reclamation bond prior to approval (occurs after the NEPA decision). The review of a reclamation cost estimate and obtaining or adjusting a financial guarantee is not a mitigation measure or NEPA effect. Therefore, the agencies intend to obtain a financial guarantee for long-term water treatment for Phase 7 prior to completing the NEPA process for the project.	
664	664.56	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	NEPA requires that mitigation measures be fully reviewed in the FEIS, not in the future. "[O]mission of a reasonably complete discussion of possible mitigation measures would undermine the 'action-forcing' function of NEPA. Without such a discussion, neither the agency nor other interested groups and individuals can properly evaluate the severity of the adverse effects." Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council, 490 U.S. 332, 353 (1989). NEPA requires that documents: (1) "include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives," and (2) "include discussion of . . . Means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts (if not already covered under 1502.14(f))." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(f); 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16(h). "Mitigation" is defined as a way to avoid, minimize, rectify, or compensate for the impact of a potentially harmful action. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1508.20 (a)-(e). Mitigation measures must be discussed with "sufficient detail to ensure that environmental consequences have been fairly evaluated." Robertson, 490 U.S. at 352. The discussion of mitigation measures must also assess their effectiveness. "An essential component of a reasonably complete mitigation discussion is an assessment of whether the proposed mitigation measures can be effective." South Fork Band Council v. Dept. of Interior, 588 F.3d 718, 726 (9th Cir. 2009). In this case, the public has no idea as to how "effective" the mitigation/reclamation bond would be for any of the action alternatives – because neither TCMC nor the BLM have divulged this information. Such elimination of the public's rights to fully participate in the NEPA process cannot stand.	SOC	The specific amounts of financial guarantees are administrative matters and not NEPA issues or mitigation measures. The NEPA issue of whether a Federal agency would hold a financial guarantee (and if so to what degree) for a reclamation plan for a mine was addressed, e.g., by the BLM in the Surface Management Regulations for Locatable Mineral Operations FEIS released in October 2000. The FEIS evaluated a range of financial guarantee alternatives including no financial guarantees and worst-case financial guarantees. The ROD selected Alternative 3, which requires financial guarantees adequate to cover the costs as if the BLM were to contract with a third party to complete the reclamation according to the reclamation plan. Consequently, there is no NEPA decision space regarding the amounts of the financial guarantees – they are required by regulation to cover the cost of reclamation according to the reclamation plan. The information used by the agencies for the review of a reclamation cost estimate and obtaining a financial guarantee in almost all cases not confidential and available for public inspection.	

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664	664.57	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	An EIS serves two purposes: First, [i]t ensures that the agency, in reaching its decision, will have available, and will carefully consider, detailed information concerning significant environmental impacts. Second, it guarantees that the relevant information will be made available to the larger audience that may also play a role in both the decisionmaking process and the implementation of that decision. Center for Biological Diversity v. Dept. of Interior, 623 F.3d 633, 642 (9th Cir. 2010). Such public review is required in this case. The US EPA specifically notified the USFS that bonding must be discussed and reviewed as part of the NEPA process: "EPA believes that financial assurance is an important element of the proposed action and must be disclosed in the EIS. FA is an important component of the mitigation plan, and disclosing information on the costs and form of FA is essential for the public to understand and comment on the adequacy of mitigation, risks to the environment, and financial risks to the public. EPA believe it is not possible to fully evaluate anticipated effectiveness of the mine and reclamation plan and associated risks to the environment without this type of information." (Letter from Lynne McWhorter, EPA Environmental Review and Sediment Management Unit to Dave Rosenkrance, Challis BLM, dated September 27, 2010) The EIS must contain a review of bonding levels for the action alternatives.	SOC	For a variety of reasons, only some of which are noted here, the BLM respectfully disagrees with the EPA regarding the issue of whether or not the specific amounts of financial guarantees are NEPA issues.	
664	664.58	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	As mentioned in our scoping comments, the BLM work with the operator to further minimize air pollution risks. We have already provided comments with regard to TCM's latest air quality permit.	ANC	The air quality analyses in the supporting studies and as summarized in the EIS indicate no effects to air quality of particular concern. No reasonable methods to meaningfully reduce the effects to air quality were identified during internal or external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS. Regardless, TCMC continues to work to reduce the effects from the mine to air quality. The air quality permit for the mine is the jurisdiction of the IDEQ and not any of the Federal lead or cooperating agencies.	
664	664.59	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	As mentioned in our scoping comments, the BLM should incorporate additional measures related to water conservation. Upon final mine closure, water will no longer be needed for mine production and would be extremely beneficial if returned to the creeks to help restore fish habitat. We point out that some of the potentially adverse environmental effects from metals are projected to occur during low water periods. In addition, increased water flows, particularly during summer, are expected to benefit listed fish species. We recommend that TCMC transfer its water rights from the beneficial uses of mining, domestic, industrial, irrigation and any other stated beneficial use during TCMC's use of the mine to the beneficial uses of fish habitat and/or minimum stream flows. This will ensure that in-stream benefits are maintained over the long term and that some future development in the project area cannot claim this water. We appreciate the fact that Idaho has water rights for a portion of S. Creek for fish propagation and believe that all parties should pursue additional water rights for fish restoration. Should the BLM no longer needs the water rights for stock watering in the project area, these should also be reassigned toward fish recovery. This transfer of water rights would also be consistent with TCMC's wetlands mitigation work and the purpose of the conservation easements along S. Creek and Thompson Creek.	WTR	See the response to Comment 664.49. The transfer, change in beneficial use, or reassignment of water rights, either those held by TCMC or by BLM, is outside of the scope of this EIS.	
664	664.60	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We want to highlight the fact that low summer base flows are a limiting factor for fish species in Thompson Creek and S. Creek and that additional in stream flows would help address this. Many climate models predict reduced summer flows. Agricultural diversions could also be redirected with benefits for fish. The tributary streams to the Salmon River also may serve as thermal refugia for bull trout, Chinook salmon and steelhead. Because such a transfer will require advance coordination with the Idaho Dep't of Water Resources and the Idaho Water Resource Board, TCMC should initiate conversations with the IDWR and the IWRB as early as possible.	WTR	See the response to Comments 664.49. The transfer, change in beneficial use, or reassignment of water rights, either those held by TCMC or by BLM, is outside of the scope of this EIS. No such transfers are currently proposed, so conversations with IDWR and IWRB on that subject are not currently relevant.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.61	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the use of three groundwater cutoff walls at the base of Pat Hughes waste rock dump but are concerned that high rates of snowmelt appear to initiate acid generation with the waste dump (EIS, p. 3-80 and 85): "The year 2003 is considered to be the onset of perennial ARD conditions from the Pat Hughes WRSF. (EIS, p. 85)." We are also concerned that water may be leaking from the Pat Hughes sedimentation pond into the groundwater (EIS, p. 3-79). Of added concern is the apparent high permeability of the bedrock, allowing for mixing between shallow and intermediate groundwater flows. Furthermore, it appears that "some seepage from the Pat Hughes WRSF passes under the collection system and eventually reaches Thompson Creek, but apparently with no discernible effect of the water quality of Thompson Creek." (EIS, p. 3-79). Depending on the amount of water, the degree of contaminants, and where this water surfaces, this could represent a violation of Idaho's antidegradation laws. Furthermore, the total load of COCs is expected to increase under Alternative M3. Additional information is needed on both the current and potential future seepage rates and the quality of the groundwater. In addition to the three groundwater cutoff walls, additional groundwater monitoring, capture and pumpback wells should also added to prevent and/or capture seepage below the Pat Hughes waste dump.	WTR	It is correct that infiltration through the waste rock generates ARD, which is why the mine will install the cutoff walls, which they have determined to be the most effective way to capture the ARD for treatment and disposal. Table 3.6-18, which you cite for hydraulic conductivity through the several geologic formations, does not show a K value for volcanic rock, which is what Cutoff Wall #1 would be keyed into, and which has a K value approximately an order of magnitude lower than the metasedimentary rock (8.24x10-7 ft/s – Table 4.2-11, Lorax 2012a). This will be added to Table 3.6-18 for the FEIS. Under the agency-preferred alternative (M2) the sediment pond would be removed and covered by non-acid generating rock as part of the advancing front of the facility. With the cutoff walls in place, the amount of mine-influenced water escaping the management facilities reaches the goals of meeting anti-degradation and NPDES standards where appropriate, as estimated in Section 4.6 using conservative assumptions.	The TCM Adaptive Groundwater Management Plan (Lorax 2012b) recommends increased monitoring following operations as well as the goals of the monitoring program, which include "To manage the risk of unanticipated groundwater conditions." Should additional management be required to maintain or improve water quality, management contingencies for Pat Hughes, in addition to the underdrain system and cutoff walls, "may include the placement of either of the following within the vicinity of the cut-off walls: a slurry wall, a permeable reactive barrier, or pumping wells."
664	664.62	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We are also concerned about the lack of alternatives in the DEIS with respect to primary issues. This is an extremely complex project with many complicated and interacting variables. We point out that the Blackfoot Bridge Mine had 3 different action alternatives that were fully developed and 15 other alternatives that were considered but not fully developed. Other examples of EIS documents, with a more full range of alternatives, include the Montanore Mine SDEIS in Montana, which included three fully developed mine alternatives, and another four alternatives for location of the transmission line, and the Rock Creek Mine (SDEIS), which included four fully developed alternatives, and multiple alternatives that were evaluated, but not fully developed. Additional alternatives are required because the modeling provided in the EIS predicts spikes of a variety of Contaminants of Concern (COCs) in Thompson Creek, Squaw Creek or the Salmon River under a range of flow conditions and for prolonged periods of time that would result in numerous violations of Idaho's antidegradation and/or federal Clean Water Act regulations (CWA Section 313 and 228). In our own scoping comments, we had suggested that the BLM develop additional alternatives that are more protective of water quality in both near and long term and that will further minimize the need for post-closure water treatment. We believe that there are lessons learned from the Blackfoot Bridge mine that may be pertinent here and that a further discussion of covers, caps, and Geosynthetic Clay Laminate Liners is needed. In addition, the long-term stability of the Tailings Storage Facility is of tremendous concern to us and we believe that additional clarification and analysis is needed here. As all the proposed action alternatives result in Water Quality Standard exceedances or degradations of Tier II streams, the BLM needs to develop alternatives that are actually consistent with state and federal regulations.	ALT	The project involves an existing mine and supporting infrastructure with a fixed ore body with a specified rate of production in a worldwide economic environment that does not allow options such as mining underground versus open pit or moving the mine to another location. In general, the mine would simply operate (at the same production rate) for longer than originally anticipated. In addition, most of the mine is on private land. Consequently, the Federal decision space is rather limited for the project, e.g., where to place some additional waste rock and tailings, whether a 404 permit should be issued for additional fill in several acres of wetlands, and where to relocate a power line. No reasonable alternatives to those in the EIS were identified through internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS. The NEPA requires a proposed action and a no action alternative. For example, the recent EIS for the Hycroft Mine expansion evaluated two alternatives: no action and proposed action. The TCM EIS also evaluates not a new mine but a mine expansion with a similar time frame as the Hycroft Mine expansion.	However, the TCM expansion would not increase the workforce and would have only ⅓ of the additional surface disturbance of the Hycroft Mine expansion.There is otherwise no minimum number of alternatives, the more of which greatly increase the size of a NEPA document typically without allowing for better decisions. The EIS summarizes some of the more substantial alternatives that were considered but not fully analyzed (Section 2.1.7), and the administrative record documents the full range of alternatives considered for the project. Throughout the project the agencies have encouraged the public to suggest specific, feasible, meaningful alternatives.

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.63	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Regarding Buckskin Creek, we appreciate that the groundwater flow patterns appear to serve as a hydraulic trap, but are interested in knowing the possibility for the groundwater flow rates to change into the future. The Buckskin waste storage facility does have the potential for acid mine generation at some point in the future and warrants additional monitoring than proposed. Adequate groundwater monitoring, capture and pumpback wells should also considered to capture seepage below the Buckskin waste dumps. Additional groundwater monitoring is needed, particularly at springs that occur on the site and at different times of the year.	WTR	Groundwater flow rates will, of course, continue to fluctuate seasonally and interannually. Best estimates of average flow are presented in Section 3.6 of the EIS. Interannual flows from the Buckskin drainage are presented in Table 2.2-8 of the Water Management Plan (Lorax 2012a). The TCM Adaptive Groundwater Management Plan (Lorax 2012b) recommends increased monitoring following operations as well as the goals of the monitoring program, which include "To manage the risk of unanticipated groundwater conditions." Should additional management be required to maintain or improve water quality, management contingencies for Buckskin, in addition to the underdrain system and cutoff wall, would include "installation of a slurry wall or permeable reactive barrier; or installation of a secondary collection system at the base of the Buckskin drainage in the vicinity of station BUCK."	
664	664.64	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	With the expansion of the tailings storage facility, we are concerned about the loss of wetlands, floodplains, riparian and fish habitat in Bruno Creek both upstream and downstream of the tailings dam. We believe that this action entails dumping potentially toxic waste material into water of the United States and are concerned that this is inconsistent with the Clean Water Act. If Bruno Creek or other waterways are not meeting beneficial uses, the disposal of any pollutants (including sediment) in these waterways needs to be consistent with any established TMDLs or alternate sources of disposal need to be identified.	WET	There would be a loss of wetlands and stream channel under the MMPO action alternatives. These effects are discussed in Section 4.9 and the mitigation for these effects, required by the USACE and in accordance with the CWA, is discussed in Section 4.21.4.	
664	664.65	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We understand that a population of westslope cutthroat trout in Upper Bruno Creek that were isolated by the tailings facility were recently extirpated. We believe that there is value in reestablishing and maintaining a fish population in this isolated waterway. We understand that Bruno Creek will be engineered to flow across the surface or along the side of the reclaimed tailings facility. We recommend designing the reclamation and closure plan so that fish habitat is restored across the surface or along the side of the tailings storage facility. We understand the importance of keeping surface water from infiltrating the tailings facility so some form of liner will be required. Actually reestablishing fish would likely entail engineering a riverbed capable of supporting macroinvertebrates, providing in-stream structures for fish habitat, placing sufficient growth media to support riparian vegetation without compromising the tailings cap, planting riparian vegetation for shade, and transferring native westslope cutthroat trout from lower Bruno or S. Creek into this upper drainage. We understand that reconnecting fish passage across the face of the tailings facility may be challenging but is still worth investigating. It is unclear whether the reclaimed tailings facility will have any discharge to middle or lower Bruno Creek, which could affect the quality of the water for fish. Reestablishing a fish population in an isolated area is an insurance policy in the event that a stochastic event wipes out a nearby population. The isolated population can then be used to repopulate the extirpated area. The discovery of an isolated Lahontan cutthroat population has enabled the recovery of a population to a significant portion of its historic range where it had formerly been considered extinct. Using native fish species with a unique genetics that evolved with this particular environment is important. In addition, successfully reestablishing a fish population in Upper Bruno Creek and around the tailings facility would be groundbreaking from a mine reclamation perspective and a conservation biology perspective. Aquatic insects, amphibians, birds and mammals would also benefit from the improved habitat.	FISH	The reclaimed tailings facility is not intended to discharge to middle or lower Bruno Creek, rather any seepage from the embankment is to be captured at the Seepage Return Dam and pumped to the pit (later treated and discharged to the Salmon River). Only under the conservative upper estimates for water quality is it assumed that some portion of embankment seepage would enter Bruno Creek (currently all seepage is captured at the Seepage Return Dam and pumped back to the mill, See Sections 4.6.1.1 and 4.8.1.1 of the EIS). Regarding reestablishment of westslope cutthroat trout in upper Bruno Creek and within the engineered channel on top of the tailings storage facility, although it is a worthwhile goal and would benefit multiple species, there are limitations on designing a channel suitable for the purpose per IDWR Dam Safety statutory mandate (IC 42.1709-1721). The full discussion regarding these limitations is provided in Chapter 7 - Response to Comments, Section 7.2.9.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.66	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The DEIS states that biological surveys for active bird nests and avoidance plans would be developed before these areas are disturbed. However, we point out that the purpose of NEPA is to disclose and address impacts to the public before a decision is reached. As such, we are concerned that this represents a NEPA violation and recommend that the BLM commence these surveys in advance of finalizing the ROD: "NEPA is not designed to postpone analysis of an environmental consequence to the last possible moment. Rather, it is designed to require such analysis as soon as it can reasonably be done. See Save Our Ecosystems v. Clark, 747 F.2d 1240, 1246 n. 9 (9th Cir.1984) ("Reasonable forecasting and speculation is ... implicit in NEPA, and we must reject any attempt by agencies to shirk their responsibilities under NEPA by labeling any and all discussion of future environmental effects as 'crystal ball inquiry,'" quoting Scientists' Inst. for Pub. Info., Inc. v. Atomic Energy Comm'n, 481 F.2d 1079, 1092 (D.C.Cir.1973))."	WLF	Avoidance plans are most effectively done at the time of construction and not before, because they are specific to each nest and nest locations change with each nesting season. The impact analysis regarding migratory birds is not based on the number of nests found or the particular species present, but the fact that any nests found will be avoided to the most practicable extent. The impact analysis regarding migratory birds is based on the highly likely scenario that all nests found prior to construction would be successfully avoided. However, some direct, residual impacts to nesting birds while avoidance plans are in place may occur within the construction zone and these were not clearly stated in the DEIS. These impacts were discussed in the FEIS . Note that these impacts would not differ under the alternatives and will not likely change the overall analysis for migratory birds.	
664	664.67	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the plans to restore riparian areas and wetlands where feasible. Regarding the waste rock and tailings facilities, we recommend adding clusters of logs and/or rocks to serve as habitat for pikas and other animals. We note that pikas are a Forest Service sensitive species. This technique has been used with some success in phosphate mine reclamation.	WLF	WRSFs provide suitable pika habitat as they exist (and accumulate) and supplementation of these areas with more rocks or logs would be unnecessary. WRSFs that currently provide pika habitat (and are occupied by pikas) will remain in place until mining ceases, at which point they will be covered and will no longer provide suitable habitat, as stated in the DEIS. Suitable pika habitat over the long term may be provided by reclamation of rocky slope areas, as stated in the DEIS. The overall goal of the reclamation plan is to reclaim the mine site to support wildlife habitats similar to those which occur adjacent to the site. The tailings facilities do not currently provide pika habitat (i.e., suitable rock piles or scree) and in light of pika use of the WRSFs and planned reclamation targets for rocky slope areas, the tailings facility is not a practical focus of pika habitat supplementation efforts.	
664	664.68	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the development of a suite of alternatives regarding the land exchange issue but are not convinced that the exchange is of fair and equal value given the disparity in acreage and may be in violation of FLPMA. We ask that the BLM reassess these to make sure the exchange is based on fair-market values and in the public interest.	LAND	A land exchange under the FLPMA must be made on the basis of equal fair market value, and not area. The determination of fair market value is an administrative matter and will be determined by formal appraisal. A land exchange must be in the overall public interest, and the ROD for any land exchange alternative will provide the rationale for such determination.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.69	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We are concerned that the road accessing the Lyon Creek property from the south is in poor condition. The main access road that parallels the river crosses several high-gradient streambeds which regularly wash out the road. Continued use of this road contributes to sedimentation to the Salmon River. We suggest reconstructing and reengineering these routes, developing alternative routes to access this property, and potentially closing the existing routes or converting them to trails.	TRAN	There only stream crossed by the north-south access road through the ranch is one ford over Lyon Creek, and the effects of sediment from this road are evaluated in the EIS. The road does not contribute meaningful sediment to the Salmon River due to the compacted nature of the road surface, the relatively far distance of nearly all of the road from the Salmon River, the lack of streams between the road the Salmon River, and the relatively flat agricultural fields between the road and the Salmon River. However, as noted in the EIS, the BLM may adjust the grade of the road and realign the road as appropriate, e.g., the section of the road between the Lyon Creek Bridge and Lyon Creek could be moved farther from the Salmon River. The BLM would require the north-south access road be in good condition as a condition of title transfer, and would thereafter maintain the road to BLM standards.	
664	664.70	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Regarding the existing private bridge which accesses the Lyon Creek property, we realize that engineering and liability issues likely preclude use by the public in full-sized vehicles. One alternative might be allowing pedestrian or mountain bike use of this bridge.	TRAN	Under the land exchange action alternatives the bridge would be donated to Custer County by TCMC. However, the BLM will ask the Custer County Commissioners to consider allowing the bridge to be used by the public on foot or on bicycles.	
664	664.71	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We support the exclusion of livestock from the upper meadow above the Lyon Creek property and recommend that the current two-track road that crosses Lyon Creek be converted into a non-motorized, single-track trail. This would help reduce sedimentation issues and while allowing high quality non-motorized opportunities in the field office.	TRAN	Alternative L2-B evaluates eliminating livestock use of the upper Lyon Creek meadow as well as of the rest of the ranch. The BLM desires the option of administrative access by vehicle on the existing Lyon Creek Road, e.g., maintenance of fences, water improvements, response to unforeseen events, etc. However, the effects of motorized (Alternative L2-B) and non-motorized (Alternative L2) use of the road were added to the EIS, e.g., sediment from motorized use of the ford (motorized use by the public of the rest of the road would not contribute any meaningful sediment to Lyon Creek, i.e., only tiny amounts of minute particles from fugitive dust).	
664	664.72	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	If the land exchange proceeds, we believe that a mineral withdrawal for any acquired property such as the Broken Wing Ranch should be mandatory. As such, the best case scenario is for the TCMC to donate the mineral estate to the BLM. We would like to have additional assurances that the BLM would not open the estate to mineral entry in the future. The BLM should also make an RMP amendment which designates this area as a Research Natural Area, Special Resource Management Area, or some other complimentary protection that precludes non-conforming mineral development.	GEO	TCMC is expected to donate the mineral estates of the offered lands to the BLM to preclude mineral entry. If the BLM decides to open the offered lands to mineral entry in the future, the BLM would need to conduct the appropriate NEPA analysis. Special designations of the offered lands are outside the scope of the project, which is to determine if the BLM will obtain title of the offered lands in exchange for giving title of the selected land to TCMC. If the US acquires the offered lands, the issue of special designations for the lands would most appropriately be raised during the periodic land use planning for the BLM field offices administering the offered lands.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.73	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We believe that additional analysis is needed on how the Broken Wing Ranch may be managed under BLM administration. We believe there is potential for meaningful public benefits but that significant restoration work will first be needed in order to realize these.	LAND	The EIS provides the details of two ranch management subalternatives sufficient for the BLM to make an informed decision on the land exchange proposal and the other alternatives. Internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, and the public comment period for the DEIS did not provide feasible new ranch management subalternatives or key modifications to the subalternatives, e.g., specific restoration projects other than those identified in the EIS. The FEIS will identify Alternative L2 as the preferred management subalternative, and will include additional information about standard ranching and agricultural activities that could occur on the ranch.	
664	664.74	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM should also make an RMP amendment which designates this area as a Research Natural Area, Special Resource Management Area, or some other complimentary protection that precludes non-conforming mineral development.	LUR	An RMP amendment to designate the ranch as an RNA, SRMA, or other An RMP amendment for a special designation is not being proposed at this time. There is no non-conforming mineral development proposed or considered for the ranch.	
664	664.75	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We point out that one of the driving reasons for this exchange is the fact that the TCM area is not and will likely never be managed for multiple uses in the future in the same way it was available prior to mining. While some uses such as livestock grazing can be accommodated, this area will permanently characterized as a mineral development project. It would be entirely inappropriate for "offsets" to benefit displaced multiple uses to also be converted for mineral development, which again would exclude most other uses. We believe that the Broken Wing Ranch is of greater public benefit than the Garden Creek Property and advise the BLM to prioritize that property and the Lyon Creek/Graham Field Meadow in particular.	LAND	If selection of Alternatives L4 or L5 was necessary to achieve equal valuation, the Garden Creek property would be removed from the transaction first followed by parcels of the ranch. The parcels with the highest resource values would be prioritized to stay in the transaction.	
664	664.76	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We understand that liability concerns may preclude the BLM and/or Custer County from allowing public vehicles on the Lyon Creek Bridge. However, we believe that this bridge could be maintained for pedestrian public access. We point out the benefits of the historic Guffey Bridge near Celebration Park within the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. We would advocate for an easement or similar arrangement in this case. We do not support motorized public access across this bridge.	TRAN	Under the land exchange action alternatives the bridge would be donated to Custer County by TCMC. However, the BLM will ask the Custer County Commissioners to consider allowing the bridge to be used by the public on foot or on bicycles. Comment noted.	
664	664.77	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We believe that alternative L2-B, which actively restore native habitat, best meets the long-term public interest and the specific purposes of the exchange. We believe that the public values of the Broken Wing Ranch area are best served by retiring livestock grazing in the area. The EIS provides a fairly stark but accurate portrayal of livestock grazing in the larger cumulative effects study area	LAND	Comment noted. The BLM-preferred alternative is L2 rather than L2-B because one of the BLM's desires is to maintain the agricultural uses of the ranch. Grazing strategies would be altered, however, to protect the riparian area adjacent to the Salmon River.	
664	664.78	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We believe that there are some unique opportunities within both the offered and selected lands to retire grazing allotments where it is likely to result in improved water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. We point out that livestock grazing will be allowed to continue within much the selected lands affected by mining operations. As such, we do not support any livestock grazing in the Broken Wing Ranch area. One exception might be the targeted and carefully-managed use of goats to reduce noxious weeds, provided that adequate separation from bighorn sheep can be guaranteed.	RNG	The retirement of grazing allotments is not under consideration for the selected or offered lands. Under the preferred Alternative (L2) grazing would continue but would be managed to provide protection to natural resources.	
664	664.79	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	One of the reasons for the land exchange was that, with the exception of mining and livestock grazing, other multiple uses could not be readily accommodated within the project area. These include the prioritization of fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for listed fish species. Within the offered lands, there are a number of activities that can harm fish and fish habitat. These include livestock grazing in riparian areas, agricultural practices such as irrigation that can reduce stream flows, Off Highway Vehicle use in sensitive areas, and the ford across Lyon Creek for motorized vehicle access. If the selected areas are going to be dedicated to mining infrastructure over fish habitat (particularly the unrecoverable stretches of Bruno Creek, Buckskin Creek, Pat Hughes Creek), then the offered areas need to be prioritized for fish and wildlife recovery.	LAND	The BLM must generally administer land for multiple uses, and to the overall benefit of the public considering factors that vary from recreation to socioeconomic concerns. The fact that one area of land is primarily used for mining, livestock grazing, recreation, or the protection of cultural resources does not require than an equivalent amount of land be administered by the BLM for an offsetting use.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.80	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	While we greatly appreciate conservation easements on portions of Squaw and Thompson Creeks, we note that other stretches of the selected lands, including riparian areas, have been and will be permanently converted to mine infrastructure and buried under expanding waste rock facilities or tailings storage facilities, in direct contradiction to the Challis 1999 RMP: "Retain public lands under BLM administration unless the receiving parties agree to continue to maintain or restore (if degraded) and permanently maintain floodplains and wetland functions" (BLM Challis RMP, 1999, p. 33) and "Riparian areas, floodplains, and wetlands transferred out of public ownership would contain covenant language in the deed to protect the wetland resource values from degradation (BLM Challis RMP, 1999, p. 34). As such, we are concerned that the proposed land exchange is inconsistent with the direction of the Challis RMP 1999. Ways to possibly address this include prioritizing the offered lands for fish, riparian, floodplains, and wetlands and for TCMC to conduct additional restoration activities on site in advance of the exchange.	LAND	The DEIS is also a draft "Resource Management Plan Amendment" to allow the disposal of the selected land and amend the Challis RMP accordingly, e.g., Section 1.7.	
664	664.81	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We fully support the active restoration of the cultivated fields back into native vegetation and advise that it may take more than three years. The irrigation system should be upgraded and utilized as need for this restoration process. Upon the successful restoration of native vegetation, the irrigation facilities should be removed, water rights should be reallocated to benefit for fish recovery, and the in-stream water flows should increase.	LAND	Comment noted. If Alternative L2-B were selected, the irrigation system would be upgraded if necessary and the process would be maintained until native vegetation was established. Following the establishment of native vegetation, the facilities would be removed; however, it is unknown if the water rights would be, or could be, reallocated. The reallocation of water rights would be considered by the BLM under a future NEPA analysis.	
664	664.82	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We disagree with L2-B on one important issue, however. We do not believe that motorized access in the Lyon Creek drainage to near the western edge of the BWR-1 is justified or consistent with fish and water quality goals. According to one ICL member, the Graham Field Meadow is "one of the prettiest places in Idaho" and is particularly well-suited for wildlife watching. Activities such as motorized recreation should only be accommodated where compatible with fish and wildlife recovery. Under Alternative L2B the additional vehicle crossing the Lyon Creek ford would cause additional turbidity and sediment deposition for approximately 50 feet downstream." (EIS p. 4-115). As such, we do not believe that public motorized use into Graham Creek is justified but can support administrative use of a UTV across a bridge if warranted for restoration and management purposes.	LAND	Under the FLPMA and other laws the BLM has administrative access to all BLM land as necessary to administer the land, and the BLM desires the option of using the Lyon Creek Road with whatever vehicle or equipment might be deemed necessary for official business. Regarding motorized public access in the Lyon Creek drainage, the effects of such are documented in the DEIS (e.g., pp. 4-26, 4-96, 4-115, 4-167) sufficient for the BLM to make an informed decision on the matter.	
664	664.83	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We do have concerns about the development of a campground or park on the Broken Wing Ranch by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation or other agency for profit. We are particularly concerned about impacts to cultural resources from developments and recreational use in the area. There already is a wheelchair accessible campground immediately upstream at the confluence of the Salmon River and the East Fork Salmon River. Before a new campground is considered, the negative effects of increasing use, particularly increased motorized use, in the area should be carefully considered. Any drive-in campground should be on the river right or east side of the Salmon River and not on the west side. We recommend developing only a small, dispersed camping area outside of sensitive areas, similar to the Bayhorse camping area on Highway 93. We also recommend the consideration of a few walk-in campsites where visitors park their vehicles and walk in a few hundred yards to a designated tent camping area.	LUR	The development of a recreation site on the ranch would require additional NEPA analysis, which would include evaluation of the effects to cultural resources and perhaps more detailed evaluation of the effects to transportation beyond that on p. 4-167, and consideration of other recreation sites in the cumulative effects analysis. The comments regarding the nature of the recreation site would be considered during the development of alternatives in the NEPA analysis.	
664	664.84	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM analyzed only two action alternatives for the Modified Mine Plan of Operations, M2 and M3, with the difference being the development of an additional mine waste rock storage facility (waste rock dump) in No Name Creek in Alternative M2. This alternative was developed because of the potential cost savings of utilizing a closer dump area and one that is down gradient for haul trucks. This alternative would also reduce the final size of the Pat Hughes and Buckskin dumps which are already in use and have the capacity to expand. However, a new waste dump as described in M3 would adversely impact an undeveloped valley, bury an additional 5,563 feet of waters of the United States in No Name Creek and require significant new infrastructure for water management that would need to be maintained. As such, we do not support M3. We note that this alternative does little to address the suite of pertinent issues raised by the BLM on page 1-26 to 1-38 and that the effects comparison table ES-1 shows very few differences between Alternative M2 and Alternative M3. In fact, we note that the Thompson Creek Mining Company's Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1), Appendix 2A) states the following: "In comparing the two action alternatives (M2 and M3), neither stands out as the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA) for the tailings impoundment expansion element of the proposed action. Since all of the alternatives would result in similar impacts, but Alternative M2 has fewer wetland and stream impacts than the Alternative M3, M2 is the preferred alternative. (Thompson Creek Mining Company Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Alternatives Analysis, page 1, January 2014, DEIS Appendix 1.)"	ALT	Comments noted. Alternative M2 and Alternative M3 would have similar effects to water resources, but the differences between the alternatives are described in the EIS in Chapter 4 in more detail than the summary table. No reasonable other alternatives were identified through internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS. The issues on pp. 1-26 to 1-28 were used to identify the effects to evaluate in the EIS, and are not a list of effects that must be mitigated. The EIS identifies mitigation where an effect could reasonably be mitigated.	

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664	664.85	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	A management plan for the entire property is needed and should be analyzed through an EA or EIS. This plan should examine the sustainability of designating the east or west side of the river as a non-motorized trail. The plan should prohibit cross-country motorized travel and designate trails for OHVs only if these trails can be sustainably managed. The need for a boat ramp needs to be assessed with respect to the availability and functionality of existing boat ramps.	LAND	The management subalternatives in the EIS are management plans sufficient for the BLM to make an informed decision regarding the land exchange alternatives, and provide sufficient detail for the BLM to administer the ranch according to either subalternative. No other key management provisions have been identified through internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific reports, or the public comment process for the DEIS. The DEIS was revised to note the options on the ranch of constructing foot trails such as along Sections of the Salmon River or to the historic Maraffio homestead. Where not specified otherwise in the EIS, the management of the ranch would be according to the Challis RMP and other applicable plans. For example, motorized travel would be limited to existing roads (except for activities on the irrigated fields such as plowing). The need for a boat ramp was identified during internal and external public scoping.	
664	664.86	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We fully support the utilization of the Broken Wing ranch facilities for a Boise State University field research station. In fact, we recommend that the Challis RMP be amended so that the acquired Broken Wing Ranch properties are designated as a Research Natural Area. The focus of this research area should be the study of active restoration of agricultural fields to native vegetation and of how anadromous fish recolonize restored habitat.	LUR	An RMP amendment for a special designation is not being considered at this time.	
664	664.87	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the work that TCMC has already undertaken to improve the habitat on the Broken Wing Ranch, which has included the installation of a fish screen on one of the four diversions and increases in water efficiency of some of the irrigation systems, fencing along the Salmon River, and off-stream livestock watering systems. We support the implementation of the additional restoration projects described, including the removal of the pond and the repair of fences as needed. We also recommend that the following steps be taken at the Broken Wing Ranch: treating noxious weeds (Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, Musk thistle and Oxeye daisy), replacing of the ford with a bridge engineered for administrative use with a UTV, outfitting the remaining diversions with fish screens, and increasing other efficiencies in the irrigation system. We point out that irrigation water will likely be needed successful restoration of the upland habitat but that these irrigation features need to be decommissioned to allow for increased stream flows for fish. As such, investments in the irrigation system need to be weighed against the decommissioning of these same features in the near term. In order to best guarantee that the public receives these benefits, we recommend that TCMC complete these restoration projects in advance of the land exchange actually occurring.	LAND	Comments noted. Weeds at the ranch would be controlled by the operator according to standard BLM methods, and the effects of weeds on the ranch are evaluated in the EIS, e.g., Section 4.4.2. The DEIS was revised to note the option under general ranch management of installing a bridge over the Lyon Creek ford, installing screens on diversions, and a variety of actions that could improve the flow of Lyon Creek to the Salmon River and reduce the temperature of Lyon Creek. The implementation of such actions would depend on the results of ESA consultation, and some of the actions could be made as a condition of title transfer.	
664	664.88	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Although Lyon Creek has clear benefits for fish, wildlife and the public, the EIS clearly states that, if restored and protected, the lower stretches of Squaw Creek and Thompson Creek have greater potential benefits for listed fish. As such, we believe that the public interest is best served by Alternative L5, Reduced Area Land Exchange, Easement. In this alternative, the BLM would hold 1,500 acres of selected lands in a conservation easement to ensure that restoration investments in these areas would be protected. In terms of the offered lands, we recommend prioritizing acquisition of the Graham Meadows and riparian/riverfront stretches of the Broken Wing Ranch over the other offered areas. We also recommend revisiting the proposed easement area on S. Creek and consider extending it north of the Easement Exclusion Area, through the Existing Mine Disturbance Area, past the Redbird Mine and the confluence of Redbird Creek to the proposed land exchange boundary (Figure 2.2-1). We also recommend that a baseline monitoring program be established to assess if Properly Functioning Condition Indicators are improving over time.	LAND	Comments noted. The BLM will make the determination of whether a land exchange would be in the overall public interest considering a wide variety of factors as required by the FLPMA. The effects to resources on the ranch are evaluated by parcel to allow the decision maker to prioritize the selection of parcels if the appraised fair market value of the selected land would not allow the US to obtain all of the ranch. The conservation easement and other stipulations and conditions are limited to the selected and offered lands. In the event of the selection of a land disposal action alternative, the BLM will consider the option of establishing properly functioning condition indicators as part of the administrative monitoring of the conservation easement for Thompson Creek and S. Creek.	

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664	664.89	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the additional water quality monitoring sites at Redbird and Bruno Creeks. Given the interesting hydrological connection between the tailings facility and Redbird Creek, a groundwater monitoring well and pumpback station may be warranted where the active groundwater flow zone intercepts the high groundwater flow zone (See Figure 3.6-14).	WTR	The TCM Adaptive Groundwater Management Plan (Lorax 2012b) states as follow: "Contingency mitigation would be considered should breakthrough of metals be observed. Options for this mitigation may include: seepage collection, diversion and treatment; permeable reactive barrier; and/or pumping wells in the vicinity of the left abutment."	
664	664.90	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Please place us on the mailing list to review and comment on the 404 permit. We currently have significant concerns about the failure to consider alternatives.	404	You have been placed on the USACE mailing list for the 404 permit.	
664	664.91	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Additional information is needed regarding the parameters of the mixing zones and how NPDES conditions will be met. We not that the required Salmon River mixing zone ratio for NPDES Outfall 005 may not be met during certain low flow periods (EIS, p. 4-46), in violation of the NPDES permit. Although the EIS states that "isolated instances of instream water quality exceeding a numeric WQS, in and of themselves, may not be considered a violation of State law" (EIS, p. 4-42), the information presented in the EIS demonstrates a consistent pattern of predicted violations of Idaho's antidegradation law that is projected to continue beyond the foreseeable future.	WTR	IDEQ has the responsibility and authority for setting NPDES conditions. Mixing zone determinations are part of that process, and the current (carry over of an expired NPDES permit) conditions and the basis for them will be different from what the future analysis will entail. IDEQ has chosen not to speculate on the future mixing analysis or future permit conditions. The EIS analyzed two scenarios for the No Action and Proposed Action. They are only examples of future water quality under those very specific conditions. TCMC has committed to do whatever needs to be done to ensure that they meet whatever NPDES permit terms are eventually established.	
664	664.92	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We request the opportunity to review the proposed Points of Compliance for the Groundwater Quality Rule. Points of compliance should be on the near side of streams and valleys and as close to the boundary of the mine as practicable. We note that throughout the document are multiple examples of where predicted maximum concentrations of COCs results in exceedances of Idaho groundwater standards (see Table 4.6-25 for an example). In some area, groundwater flows reach 20+ feet per day with the result that contaminated groundwater will likely leave the project area in violation of the Idaho groundwater regulations for mining.	WTR	Estimated maximum concentrations are based on assumptions that are very conservative. In other words, they represent the upper extreme of a sensitivity analysis and, as such, represent conditions that are not expected to occur. That said, they give mine engineers a target condition for which they can design mitigation contingencies. Points of compliance are developed in conjunction with the IDEQ and are not part of this NEPA analysis. They allow mining operations to meet groundwater water quality standards outside the mine area rather than directly under it.	

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664	664.93	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The Power line (both retained and relocated segments) should be inspected to ensure that there is no risk of electrocution to raptors and modified if needed.	WLF	Existing power lines at the mine do not appear to be posing a threat to raptors. The most recent Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) guidelines state that existing structures should be modified when 1) dead or injured protected birds are found, 2) where high-risk lines are identified, or 3) concerns of legal compliance are at issue. Current power line schematics and new construction plans will be reviewed to ensure the distance between conductors is less than the wingspan or height of a typical raptor at the mine and that hardware or equipment cases are not in close proximity to energized equipment, as described in APLIC (2005). Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC). 2005. Avian Protection Plan Guidelines. A joint document prepared by Edison Electric Institute's Avian Power Line Interaction Committee and US Fish and Wildlife Service. April 2005. Available online at http://www.aplic.org.	
664	664.94	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate that the current transportation and fuel haul plan is designed to reduce accidents and spills and understand that no changes are proposed. However, we believe it is always useful to reexamine systems and procedures to see if there are improvements to be added. For example, there are improvements in technologies related to braking systems, sensors that can alert drivers to icy conditions, cameras that drivers can use when backing up, and ways to deter big game from roadways. There may also be ways to further improve carpooling services to minimize individual vehicle trips or to improve the fuel efficiency of the onsite vehicle fleet. Likewise, there have been improvements in fuel haul planning for other projects that are relevant to this one. We refer to the Petroleum Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction Procedures, Golden Meadows Exploration Project Valley County, Idaho in Appendix C. While we still believe that improvements in this particular plan are needed, there are several design features which are pertinent to this project. These include the use of SPOT messengers, pilot cars, triggers, and communications plans to prevent accidents and facilitate spill cleanup. The BLM and TCMC should use this current opportunity to revisit these issues and incorporate changes in the MPOO.	TRAN	Comment noted. TCMC continually evaluates their transportation plans to ensure maximum safety and efficiency. TCMC works to prevent vehicle accidents at the mine through behavioral awareness safety training, speed controls, road design, traffic pattern analysis and adjustment, warning signs, vehicle maintenance, establishing clear employee responsibilities, monetary incentive programs, etc. (TCMC 1996).	
664	664.95	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM identified 17 major issues related to the MMPO (Modified Mining Plan of Operations) and indicators related to each so that the BLM could assess the significance of the potential effects...In spite of having identified this list of pertinent, major issues, the DEIS does not present or develop alternatives to address any one of these issues beyond the proposed action alternative, M2. Alternative M3 appears designed primarily to address profitability. While economic practicality is a factor that the BLM should consider, the BLM is not mandated to develop the most profitable alternative for the company. As such, the BLM needs to develop additional alternatives to address the substantive issues. In fact, NEPA regulations also require that environmental impacts "shall be discussed in proportion to their significance." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.2(b). "Significance" is measured in terms of context and intensity and includes "[w]hether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment." 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(10). See WildEarth Guardians v. Salazar, 880 F.Supp.2d 77, 93 (D.D.C. 2012)(Section 1508.27(b) (10) requires that an EIS analyze compliance with "laws imposed for the protection of the environment"). See also Coal. on Sensible Transp. Inc. v. Dole, 642 F.Supp. 573, 590 (D.D.C.1986) (characterizing 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(10) as "require[ing] consideration of whether a project threatens a violation of federal, state, or local environmental laws."), aff'd, 826 F.2d 60 (D.C.Cir.1987). The current action alternatives fail to comply with necessary water quality protective requirements.	ALT	No reasonable other alternatives were identified through internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS. The issues on pp. 1-26 to 1-28 were used to identify the effects to evaluate in the EIS, and are not a list of effects that must be mitigated or for which alternatives must be generated.	
664	664.96	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The EIS states that the Buckskin sedimentation pond currently leaks and will be lined in the future. It is unclear when this renovation will happen, what type of liner will be used, and what type of monitoring system will be in place to assess the effectiveness of the liner. We recommend that TCMC line the pond as a required component before the project proceeds. The BLM should require a monitoring, capture and pump back system in the event of a leak.	MMPO	It will not be lined. The decision not to line the pond was made because when the cutoff wall is installed impacted flow water would be piped around the pond. There is no monitoring of leakage from the ponds and no plans to monitor, as all mine impacted water would not be routed through the ponds but rather be put into the Thompson Creek pipeline and pumped to the site for fresh water (Doughty 2014).	

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664	664.97	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The DEIS states that the water management system would be decommissioned in phases but does not describe the sequence of events or how the Buckskin and Pat Hughes sedimentation ponds may be handled.	WTR	As stated in Chapter 2 "The fate of the Buckskin and Pat Hughes sedimentation ponds would be decided based on water quality monitoring/effectiveness of the groundwater cutoff walls..." Thus, these details will be determined later, in the reclamation plan that will need further approvals from the BLM and IDL.	
664	664.98	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM and TCMC should also examine whether there are ways to further improve the energy efficiencies on site.	ANC	The issue of energy efficiency was not identified during internal or external scoping, and no reasonable alternatives with material effects to energy efficiency were identified through internal and external scoping (JBR 2011), the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS.	
664	664.99	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We understand that with the selection of M2, it will take approximately 30 years post-closure for the pit lake to rise to the maximum allowable level. We are concerned about the exposure of acid-generating materials in the pit wall for this duration of time (30 years for Phase 7 and 70 years for Phase 8). In addition, significant portions of the pit wall would remain above high water permanently. The DEIS notes that long-term weathering of the pit slope would continue above the water level. We are also concerned about the new exposure of material from slumping during this time. The BLM should examine if there is a way to accelerate the filling of the pit if this would reduce the probability of acid formation. The BLM should also describe the final depth of the pit lake, what type of seasonal stratification is expected, and how this may affect the chemistry of the water. It is also unclear how the increasing water pressure in the rising pit lake will affect groundwater flows and groundwater quality. We are concerned that there appears to be substantial groundwater movement between rock formations (EIS, p. 3-72). The EIS points out that pit water may eventually flow into Buckskin Creek, Pat Hughes Creek or Thompson Creek. We believe additional studies are warranted and that monitoring wells and points of compliance should be selected to further study this.	WTR	As described in the Water Resources Technical Report prepared for this EIS, Lorax prepared a detailed model of the pit lake, which takes into account accelerated filling in the early years. In addition to projecting the pit fill rate, the evolution of pit lake water quality has been predicted. Water quality in the pit as it fills would be the cumulative water quality from all sources, modified by lime treatment of the waste rock facility seepages, the interactions of those waters among themselves and with the rock exposed in the pit. Lorax (2011h) provides a detailed discussion of the eventual water quality of each of those sources and how they were derived. Further, the effect of stratification on water quality was considered and pit lake chemistry at the surface, at depth, and fully mixed was considered. Last, the EIS disclosed that the final pit lake surface elevation would be 7,030 feet (Section 4.6) and that the final pit bottom would be at an elevation of 6,350 feet. By subtraction, this maximum lake depth would be 680 feet.	All modeling performed on the pit lake as described in the TCM Groundwater Flux Estimates; Approach and Methodology (Appendix B, Lorax 2012a) indicated that the lake would be either a groundwater sink (i.e., groundwater would move into the pit and not out of it), or it would flow into the Buckskin drainage where it would be captured by the water management facilities in place there. Proposed mitigation and contingencies included in the TCM Adaptive Groundwater Management Plan (Lorax 2012b) include groundwater monitoring for both water quality and groundwater flow gradients into and out of the pit. Contingency measures include maintaining a lower pit lake maximum elevation to increase flow gradients into the pit; installation of a slurry cut-off wall along the pit highwall; or installation and operation of dewatering wells along the pit wall periphery.

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664	664.100	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	As mentioned in our scoping comments, we are concerned about impacts to wildlife from exposure to contaminated water sources after mining operations have ceased. As mentioned elsewhere, mine operations need to be designed to prevent water contamination and to have a contingency plan to treat water in perpetuity after mine closure. We are particularly concerned about adverse impacts to wildlife and request a full evaluation of the pit lake water. The current alternatives do not address this issue. The BLM needs to describe what mitigation measures will be used to ensure that birds and wildlife are protected if the water quality does not meet predictions.	WLF	As stated in the EIS, none of the maximum concentrations of constituents in contaminated waters predicted over the long term exceed the screening concentrations for birds or mammals (which include bioaccumulation factors; Table 4.7-1 in the EIS). Further, wildlife are not expected to use the WRSFs, TSF, SRD ponds, or the pit lake regularly for drinking water due to the presence of several uncontaminated water sources (i.e., streams) around the mine. Regarding the pit lake, The pit will operate as a wastewater storage facility and does not need to meet water quality standards. Lorax (2011h) prepared a detailed model of the pit lake that includes the prediction of pit lake water quality from each input source and how the predictions were derived. In general, there will be uncertainty associated with any prediction of water quality in both the short and long terms and additional evaluation will not eliminate the uncertainty. Further, NEPA does not require a worst-case analysis. Mitigation and adaptive management are described in the EIS.	
664	664.101	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We are also concerned about the eventual configuration of the pit lake shores. We are concerned about mammals falling into the pit and becoming trapped. We recommend the retention of benches and (decompacted) haul roads to serve as exits. Eventually, pit wall sloughing and mass wasting will likely convert the benches and haul roads into talus slopes, but these will still be usable as egress points. The BLM needs to weigh in the risks of these egress points promoting access to contaminated waters.	WLF	Under current plans, benches will be retained for wildlife to exit the pit lake. Use of the pit lake by wildlife, however, is not expected to be more than occasional, as stated in the EIS. BLM and TCMC will weigh the costs and benefits of establishing additional egress points for wildlife if use of the pit lake occurs more frequently than expected.	
664	664.102	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We note an inconsistency regarding the final configuration of the open pit. Page 2-27 of the DEIS states that the open pit would be fenced but page 2-30 states that the fence would not be installed.	GEN	Comment noted.	
664	664.103	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM should examine the effects of both fencing and not fencing this pit and what type of fencing should be most appropriate. We would recommend a similar design to fences used to divert elk and deer around roadways. These fences have one-way ramps placed every few hundred yards which enable big game to climb up the ramp but discourage animals from going the other direction. Such a design could be helpful around the pit to discourage animals from entering the area but allowing egress if needed.	WLF	Currently no fence will be installed around the open pit. Controlled access to the pit, including signage, is planned for the benefit of human visitors, as wildlife use of the pit is not expected to be more than occasional, as stated in the DEIS. BLM and TCMC will address the costs and benefits of additional access control and egress measures if wildlife use of the pit lake occurs more frequently than expected.	
664	664.104	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The EIS must demonstrate that the pit lake will meet water quality standards in perpetuity, and what mitigation measures will be taken if water quality in the lake does not meet standards.	WTR	The pit will operate as a wastewater storage facility and does not need to meet water quality standards. Any water discharged from the pit to the Salmon River will be treated as described in the EIS so that NPDES permit limits are met.	

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664	664.105	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	In particular, the EIS must demonstrate that the mine would comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), 16 U.S.C. §§ 668-668d, or Executive Order 13186 (January 11, 2001) (requiring protection of migratory birds).	WLF	As stated in the Response to Comment 664.75, none of the maximum concentrations of constituents in contaminated waters predicted over the long term exceed the screening concentrations for birds (which include bioaccumulation factors; Table 4.7-1 in the EIS). Uncertainty is part of the water quality predictions over the short- and long-terms, including those of the pit lake waters. Mitigation and adaptive management are described in the EIS, which are in place to ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA) and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) should the conditions in the future deviate from predictions.	
664	664.106	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We realize that alternatives need to be consistent with the project purpose and need, but believe that there are a suite of alternatives that simply have not been pursued. We point out that the BLM has a legal obligation to develop additional alternatives for the EIS. NEPA requires the agency to "study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal that involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(E); 40 CFR § 1508.9(b). It must "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" to the proposed action. City of Tenakee Springs v. Clough, 915 F.2d 1308, 1310 (9th Cir. 1990). Indeed, NEPA's implementing regulations recognize that the consideration of alternatives is "the heart of the environmental impact statement." 40 CFR 1502.14, quoted in Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Ass'n v. Morrison, 67 F.3d 723, 729 (9th Cir. 1995).	ALT	The BLM considered many alternatives for the project (JBR 2011), and the public was encouraged throughout the process to assist the agencies in developing alternatives for the project. However, no reasonable alternatives other than those fully evaluated in the EIS were identified through internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS. The reasonable range of alternatives is relatively limited because the project involves an existing mine (fixed ore body) mostly on private land for which the mine is simply operating for longer than anticipated (and at the same production rate).	
664	664.107	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	It is accepted practice for federal and state land management agencies to impose mitigation and other measures to prevent the formation of a contaminated pit lake, or if the lake is predicted to form, to require mitigation to prevent any contamination. The U.S. BLM, for example, requires the completion of a detailed Ecological Risk Analysis (ERA) for all pit lakes. "Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) is a process that analyzes the likelihood that adverse ecological effects may occur as a result of exposure to one or more stressors. Since 1996, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has been utilizing ERAs in Nevada to evaluate pit lake effects. In recent year's new ecological screening information, criteria and tools have been provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), national laboratories, state universities, and state agencies. An ERA is a useful tool to aid in analyzing the current and future environmental impacts of mining pit lakes on wildlife and the ecosystem. When the BLM is preparing a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis and it is predicted there is potential water quality problem with the future pit lake, an ERA should also be prepared."	MMPO	The effects of the pit lake are evaluated by a variety of technical studies and reports using the best available science and summarized in the EIS (e.g., Section 4.7.1. and Section 4.8.1) sufficient for an informed decision to be made regarding the MMPO alternatives. The effects of the pit lake in the EIS summarize the results of ecological risk assessment, but the last sentence in the comments is from guidance specific to only the BLM in Nevada. The BLM decision maker is aware of the BLM guidance and does not believe it is relevant for this project.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.108	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	It is not only practicable, reasonable, and feasible, but an accepted regulatory practice, to prevent the formation of a contaminated pit lake through perpetual pumping and treating of the water. In considering such an alternative and mitigation measure as required under NEPA and other applicable requirements noted herein, it should be noted that such pumped water must meet all standards and must be distributed so as to eliminate or greatly reduce any adverse impacts on the resources dependent on groundwater in the area (e.g., such as surface waters, springs/seeps, etc.). The failure of the EIS to consider a reasonable alternative of pit lake prevention/remediation is a violation of NEPA's mandate that the agency fully consider all reasonable alternatives.	ALT	No reasonable alternatives or mitigation were identified through internal and external scoping, the supporting scientific studies, or the public comment period for the DEIS. The fact that the pit lake would not function ecologically as a nature lake is identified as an Unavoidable Potentially Significant Adverse Effect in Section 4.18. However, the water pumped into the pit would be treated to prevent any substantial concentrations of contaminants from developing, e.g., all of the concentrations of chemicals of potential concern in the pit lake would be at least two orders of magnitude below the screening concentrations for wildlife drinking from the pit lake, e.g., Section 4.7.1.1.	
664	664.109	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The U.S. EPA has recognized the need for long-term water treatment reclamation bonding for mine pit lakes in the West.	SOC	Comment noted.	
664	664.110	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	*Management and Treatment of Water from Hard Rock Mines, US EPA (2006)(attached). The EPA report details both the need for treatment of mine pit lakes, as well as a number of ways to minimize and/or prevent the contamination in the lakes. Id. at pp. 28-36.*	ALT	Comment noted. The lime treatment of the water pumped to the pit lake is part of the long-term water management plan, and is an accepted treatment method.	
664	664.111	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We are concerned about dust generation from the tailings storage facility and ask for more information on the public health risks and how this will be addressed.	ANC	The effects of fugitive dust from the mine are described in the EIS (e.g., Section 3.10. and Section 4.10.), and would continue to be below MSHA health standards for workers at the mine and below all air criteria pollutant standards (i.e., the standards for PM2.5 and PM10) for the mine locality.	
664	664.112	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The final vegetation goals for the tailings storage facility should be described. Healthy vegetative cover can help address water infiltration concerns, but vegetation can change due to noxious weeds or wildfires.	VEG	These goals are described in Section 2.1.1.8.	
664	664.113	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We believe that a Geosynthetic Clay Laminate Liner, discussed earlier, should be considered here. [TSF]	ALT	It is assumed the recommendation for a GCLL alternative would be to provide added control of net infiltration from precipitation and increase the reliability of the impact analysis. In fact, although the EIS describes the plans for constructing an earthen cover for the waste rock facilities which would significantly reduce net infiltration into the waste rock, the impact analysis conducted for the EIS ignored any beneficial effect from the cover to reduce net infiltration of precipitation. This is one way the impact analysis is conservative. Analyzing the impacts incorporating the full effects of the earthen cover, or a GCLL cover, would reduce the predicted impacts from those described in the EIS (Section 4.6.1).	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.114	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We also understand that the current reclamation plan calls for this area to be tree-free so that root growth and tip ups do not compromise the integrity of the cap. However, the DEIS states that forests are expected to regenerate in this area in 150 to 200 years. Lodgepole pine will likely recolonize the reclaimed surface of the tailings facility and will present a risk to the integrity of the cap. We believe that the BLM has two options to address this eventuality. First, the post-closure plan can require the regular removal of all tree seedlings, along with perpetual water treatment. This would entail staff physically monitoring and maintaining the tree-free status of the storage facility at least once every three years in perpetuity. Alternatively, the BLM can design the cap of the tailings facility so it is adapted to the expected tree growth, anticipated root depth and designed to withstand tip ups. This could entail utilizing a GCLL and increasing the depth of the growth material on the surface.	VEG	The reclaimed TSF would permit water to infiltrate through the surface, i.e., the natural development of trees on the surface of the TSF would not compromise the water balance for the TSF. The surfaces of the benches on the TSF embankment would be covered with riprap, which would not be materially affected by tree growth. In any case, there would be relatively slow growth of trees in the locality and relatively shallow root systems of lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir. Should large-diameter trees need to be removed for any unforeseen reason, such would be part of the long-term erosion maintenance of the TSF.	
664	664.115	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The EIS must disclose the effects of a compromised [due to tree growth] tailings cap in years 150 and beyond, increased infiltration into the tailings facility, anticipated changes in water quantity and quality leaving the tailings facility, and revised costs for addressing these in years 150 and beyond so that water quality standards are still maintained into the future.	SOC	The supporting technical studies and reports for the TSF evaluate the effects of the facility to water resources considering the reasonable development of vegetation and infiltration of water. The financial guarantee held by the BLM would cover the costs of long-term monitoring and water management, including that related to the TSF. Portions of the financial guarantee would be held in a trust fund with a perpetual life.	
664	664.116	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We understand that IDWR does not approve reclamation design plans until the actual time of final reclamation, but we believe the BLM has an obligation to present its version of the reclamation plan to the public as part of this EIS as public resources downstream of the tailings storage facility area are managed by the BLM.	NEPA	The reclamation plan is described in 2.1.1.8. The entire consolidated reclamation plan (EnviroNet 1999) is available for public review but it isn't practical (due to its size) to include it in the EIS.	
664	664.117	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	Alternative needed for a modified M1 The No Action Alternative, M1, refers to the completion of Phase 7, which was analyzed and selected in the previous EISs (1980 and 1999). The BLM also states that M1/Phase 7 will be modified in order to address the need to treat mine-affected water in perpetuity. These are conflicting mandates. Phase 7 specifically calls for the reclamation of infrastructure and lands, some of it related to water capture and treatment. However, both the BLM and the company realize the need to adjust the plan to facilitate post-closure water treatment and call for the retention of water management and treatment infrastructure (DEIS Executive Summary, p. 2-3). We point out that the current reclamation plan does not address the issue of active water treatment and this factor was not evaluated in the 1980 or 1999 EISs. The changed conditions (mine-affected water) and the revision of the EIS/Reclamation Plan are still not adequately described in the current EIS, in violation of NEPA. 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(a). NEPA requires the agencies to carefully consider detailed information concerning significant environmental impacts. By focusing agencies' attentions on the environmental consequences of their actions, NEPA "ensures that important effects will not be overlooked or underestimated only to be discovered after resources have been committed or the die otherwise cast." Id. An additional alternative (M1B, for example) is needed to describe how M1A will be adapted to the new, changed circumstance of dealing with mine-affected water. How this issue is dealt with has the potential to affect public resources, including water quality, beneficial uses of waterways, and listed fish species, among others. A discussion of the bonding and financial mechanism for long-term water treatment is also needed as part of this analysis.	ALT	The modification of Phase 7 to include long-term water treatment is a necessary, common-sense approach to forward-looking NEPA analysis. To do otherwise would make no sense, i.e., to evaluate the no action alternative using the current reclamation plan which requires all discharged water to meet all applicable laws and regulations, but does not provide the details of how such would occur. The decision maker would not gain meaningful information from such analysis. That is, the current reclamation plan does not describe active water treatment, but does explicitly require all discharged water to meet all applicable laws and regulations, i.e., water treatment is implicit in the current reclamation plan if necessary. Financial guarantees are summarized in a variety of places in the DEIS and EIS, but the specific amounts of financial guarantees are administrative matters and not NEPA issues. All of the MMPO alternatives thus describe and evaluate how the mine will manage water in the long-term, and an Alternative M1-B would evaluate the same affects to water resources as Alternative M1.	
664	664.118	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We support the plan to reclaim 25 miles of roads and recommend that the BLM look for other opportunities to reduce the final area of Total Soil Resource Commitment.	SOIL	Reclamation would replace soil resources in disturbed areas, except for the open pit which would not be reclaimed.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.119	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM should also provide a map of the final road configuration for the project.	TRAN	The EIS describes the roads sufficient for NEPA analysis, i.e., a map with more detail about roads at the mine would not provide the decision maker with meaningful information (and the road configuration of the mine would not vary among the alternatives). The NEPA analysis must focus on the issues and effects material to an informed decision. However, the project GIS data in the administrative record includes the lengths and widths of all mine-related roads. In addition, once a MMPO alternative is selected, TCMC will provide a modified plan of operations with detailed maps of the mine both during operations and after reclamation suitable for the agency administration of the mine. The agencies will then administratively approve the modified plan of operations, which must be consistent with the selected alternative.	
664	664.120	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	As noted in the USFS's Anatomy of a Mine regulatory guidance report, reclamation is a critical and required component of a logical, complete and reasonable mining plan: "Satisfactory reclamation should emphasize three major objectives: 1. The productivity of the reclaimed land should at least equal that of the premine surface. This does not necessarily mean that the site must be restored to an approximation of its original condition, or that surface uses after mining will be the same as those existing prior to mining. For example, an area used for marginal grazing prior to mining may be changed to a useful and attractive recreational complex, or perhaps in another case to a housing area. 2. Satisfactory reclamation should leave the mined area in a condition that will not contribute to environmental degradation either in the form of air- or water-borne materials, or from chemical pollution. 3. The reclaimed area should be esthetically acceptable and it should be safe for the uses intended." "Anatomy of a Mine, From Prospect to Production," USDA Forest Service, General Technical Report INT-GTR-35, Revised February 1995, at 68-69.	RCL	Comment noted. Reclamation has been designed to include these objectives.	
664	664.121	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	One stated difference between Alternatives M1 and M2 is that "some monitoring could continue for longer durations" (EIS, Executive Summary, p. ES-5). While the exact monitoring locations and points of compliance may differ between alternatives, water treatment in perpetuity is going to be needed under all alternatives so long-term monitoring will also need to be conducted in perpetuity. The EIS should be revised to reflect this.	WTR	This is correct. The EIS has been revised to reflect this.	
664	664.122	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The Reclamation Plan needs to be incorporated into the EIS as it determines the effects on a number of public resources. Because many of these facilities are effectively permanent features on the landscape, they should be designed to withstand more than the estimated 500-year/24 hour storm event. We propose looking at the 5,000 year event. The BLM should assess the potential impacts to the facility during particularly large events.	RCL	The reclamation plan is summarized sufficient for NEPA purposes in the EIS. The supporting documents such as the plan of operations and the modified plan of operations, which include the reclamation plan, are too numerous and large to include in the EIS, even as appendices. However, these documents are part of the administrative record. The TSF is designed to safely manage the probable maximum flood. Less critical facilities (e.g., no loss of life from hydrologic failure) such as diversion ditches are designed for reclamation for less severe precipitation events, typically the 100 year/24 hour storm. For example, the BLM requires cyanide leaching facilities to safely manage the 100 year/24 hour storm (43 CFR 3809.420), and the IDWR requires certain sedimentation ponds to safety manage the 500 year/24 hour storm (IDAPA 37.03.06). The Nuclear Regulatory Commision requires radioactive tailings storage to be designed to provide reasonable assurance of control of radioactive hazards for 1,000 years, to the extent reasonable (10 CFR 40, Appendix A).	Therefore, designing nearly all of the post-closure facilities at the mine to safely manage a 500 year/24 hour storm (and the TSF to safely manage the probable maximum flood) is extremely conservative, and in many cases would be considered unjustified and not economically feasible. In addition, water management structures designed for a 5,000 year/24 hour storm would generally be enormous in size and inconsistent with natural streams and topography (i.e., in conflict with reclamation objectives), as well as raising issues such as would such large structures effectively convey the water from more typical storms such as the 10 year/24 hour storm. Moreover, estimates of the magnitude of a 5,000 year storm would be extremely unreliable due to the lack of historic data for the recurrence interval (5,000 years). Also, the evaluation of effects 1,000s of years in the future is typically not within the scope of NEPA analysis due to the uncertainty inherent in such long time frames, e.g., could the US exist, could there be a meteorite impact at the site, could there be a volcanic eruption at the site, etc.

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
664	664.123	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We appreciate the segregation of Type 1 and Type 2 waste rock.		Comment noted. This is standard practice in modern mining to segregate a potentially acid-generating scenario from a scenario without acid generation potential. In that way distinct reclamation and water treatment actions can be utilized.	
664	664.124	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The BLM should review the latest climate change models to see how temperatures, precipitation amounts, timing and form may change over time. The water balance for the project, water quality, water quantity, evaporation rates from the pit lake, anticipated performance of the water treatment plant and impacts on fisheries are dependent on these inputs. We suggest reviewing these calculations based on these climate change models.	ANC	Computer simulations of climate models were fully evaluated in the NEPA process, e.g., JBR 2014j.	
664	664.125	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	We understand that mine expansion would entail the harvest of approximately 3 million board feet of timber from 460 acres. Although these lands would ultimately be converted for mine development, the logging methods can determine the short-term impacts of sedimentation in the watershed and may affect the future quality of the soils for growth media. As such, we recommend that TCMC and BLM develop specific design features for the harvest program that minimizes erosion and maximizes retention of nutrients and soils for future reclamation purposes. These design features should be described in the EIS.	VEG	Timber harvest would follow BLM and Forest Service BMPs for timber harvest, which were designed specifically to reduce sedimentation and protect soil qualities (Section 4.4.1.2).	
664	664.126	Idaho Conservation League	John Robison	The DEIS states that sewage from the mill is disposed in the tailings storage facility but it is unclear if the sewage is treated at all and to what degree. The EIS needs to ensure that waste material is properly treated and disposed of.	MMPO	Sewage generated at the mine site (the change house, gas shop/lube bay, and maintenance shop) is treated using a conventional septic tank and drain field system south of the mine change house. Sewage from the mill is piped to a holding tank and then pumped by the sewage lift station to the tailings pipeline for disposal in the TSF. The TSF is an approved waste storage facility, which includes sewage generated at the mine.	
665	665.1		Eric Brandjord	I have been involved in mining most of the life and I have seen the primary, secondary, and tertiary benefits the industry provides to local, state, and regional services and infrastructure.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
665	665.2		Eric Brandjord	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
665	665.3		Eric Brandjord	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
665	665.4		Eric Brandjord	TCMC is a great steward to their community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
666	dup					No response needed.	
667	667.1	Western States	Scott Anderson	I am very much in favor of the Thompson Creek expansion. I believe that the mining operations at Thompson Creek as well as other mining operations throughout our region are critical to our economic health as well as insuring our position in the global market.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
667	667.2	Western States	Scott Anderson	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
667	667.3	Western States	Scott Anderson	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
667	667.4	Western States	Scott Anderson	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
667	667.5	Western States	Scott Anderson	Without the mining industry and the minerals they extract we would have to do without many of the products we have come to enjoy and rely on.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
667	667.6	Western States	Scott Anderson	Thompson Creek as well as most other modern mining operations spend a tremendous amount of time and resources to ensure they are doing everything possible to align themselves with what is right for the environment and surrounding area. Whether it be their everyday mining operations or the often times substantial reclamation projects they take on. Many reclamation projects are taken on without being asked or required by certain government agencies. These are done to ensure their sustainability and because it is the right thing to do.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
668	668.1		Jason Burt	We find that molybdenum is an important ingredient to quality American made products.	GEN	Comment noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
668	668.2		Jason Burt	I support TCMC's proposal to expand their mine access additional deposits of molybdenum. I believe that the miniscule and relatively obscure benefits of closing the mine are far outweighed by factors such as the right for a grown man to provide for his family.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
668	668.3		Jason Burt	While it would be nice to build things using fairy dust and power that factory with unicorn farts, the reality is that molybdenum is a very important element used to build a wide variety of production equipment.	GEN	Comment noted. The BLM must consider all factors, including socioeconomics, when evaluating proposals.	
668	668.4		Jason Burt	Without molybdenum, the price goes up for everything from the cost to transport natural gas (used in the turbines and compressors that power pipelines), to cars (used in certain steel components as well as in the tool steel dies).	SOC	Comment noted.	
668	668.5		Jason Burt	When you look at the extremes the US will go through to secure energy in the global market, I believe that a policy allowing for a molybdenum mine is well within the bounds of this same policy.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5 and 3.2.1.2. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
668	668.6		Jason Burt	When you consider that the mine is supported by a majority at the local level, a refusal to allow the mine to continue would represent an unnecessary restriction of freedom for this locality.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5 and 3.2.1.2. Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
669	669.1	Hammon Services Corp.	Janelle Goldman	The impact Thompson Creek has reaches beyond its local community and trickles into neighboring areas, and beyond.	SOC	Comment noted.	
669	669.2	Hammon Services Corp.	Janelle Goldman	With a degree in geology and as a life-long resident of Idaho, I would not support any operation I thought to be harmful to the environment or Idaho lands. I have always been impressed with the operations at Thompson Creek and their efforts towards safety and environmental responsibility.	GEN	Comment noted.	
669	669.3	Hammon Services Corp.	Janelle Goldman	In my trips to Thompson Creek I have developed an appreciation for the area. My family now frequents the area for recreation, enjoying the beauty, culture, and rich mining history.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
669	669.4	Hammon Services Corp.	Janelle Goldman	I would like to see the community continue to thrive.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
670	670.1		Josh Pamplona	I support the proposed Land Exchange.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
670	670.2		Josh Pamplona	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
670	670.3		Josh Pamplona	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
670	670.4		Josh Pamplona	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
671	671.1		Mr. Phillip Christiansen	I have worked with the TCMC crew for over 14 years and find this to be an exceptionally safe minded group of people.	GEN	Comment noted.	
671	671.2		Mr. Phillip Christiansen	It is a pleasure to see this environmentally conscious company keep such a pristine area in good shape while making a living for many of our employees who support them in their responsibilities. It is easy to support this land change in that TCMC is a responsible company exercising good judgment in their professional efforts, they have created a culture of safety. Our support in this priority is without measure.	GEN	Comment noted.	
671	671.3		Mr. Phillip Christiansen	Their business supports the livelihood of over 10 jobs in our company from drivers, to warehouseman, to office staff.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
671	671.4		Mr. Phillip Christiansen	TCMC is also a great community member with local influence in terms of giving to charities and schools.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
672	672.1		Royce Rowles	I grew up in Challis, ID and am well acquainted with TCMC. I have family members employed there and several of my friends and family members employed at the mine. TCMC is the main economic driver of Challis and the lifeblood of the community. I know for a fact that several are working hard to get the mine back to running at full strength and becoming profitable again.	SOC	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
672	672.2		Royce Rowles	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
672	672.3		Royce Rowles	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
672	672.4		Royce Rowles	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
673	673.1		Morgan Johns	My job would be greatly affected if the TCM were to go into reclamation.	SOC	Comment noted.	
673	673.1		Morgan Johns	I support the proposed alternative M2 and L2 submitted by the BLM because I would like to see Thompson Creek continue into Phase 8 in the most efficient and economical way possible for them.	GEN	Comment noted.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
674	674.1		Suzanne Budge	I am writing in support of both proposals submitted by TCM as part of the EIS.	GEN	Comment noted.	
674	674.2		Suzanne Budge	In expanding the mine, I support M2, the proposal to expand mining operations to new ore bodies which are readily available to mining and production as they are simply an expansion of the existing molybdenum ore deposit. This only makes sense, practically and operationally, to expand the existing footprint of the mine while reaching valuable new deposits. It is much more logical to expand current operations rather than start a new mine in a pristine part of the world. These are known reserves and should be mined in order to put this valuable metal to the many modern, technological and practical applications where it is used globally every day.	MMPO	Comment noted. Several alternatives were considered but dismissed for these reasons (Section 2.1.7).	
674	674.3		Suzanne Budge	I support the land exchange proposed by TCM, L2, which will ultimately allow the mine to operate more efficiently by consolidating operations and managing waste rock using best practices to address water quality issues involved in mining this type of deposit. I understand that Custer County will see a "swap" of taxable land and that land lost to property taxation, along the Salmon River (Broken Wing Ranch) will be traded for new taxable land that will be owned and operated by TCM. Unlike some land exchanges, the majority of the acres under consideration lie in Custer County, so the county will continue to see tax dollars flowing from this exchange and the mine`s operations.	LAND	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
674	674.4		Suzanne Budge	I have worked with TCM management and employees for more than 18 years, and I have always found them to be of highest integrity in their commitment to their work, to their fellow employees, to their respective communities and to the environment where they operate.	GEN	Comment noted.	
674	674.5		Suzanne Budge	Employees, numbering 240 in lower operations, and up to 400 when the mine is at high capacity, enjoy excellent wages and benefits and travel from many Idaho counties to work at Thompson Creek.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
674	674.6		Suzanne Budge	Should the mine fail to expand and go in to a shut down mode, the community and the region would be devastated economically. But beyond the monetary impacts, the community and the region rely upon these people every day to make Custer County work at so many levels, from the schools, to the hospital to the local diner, civic organizations and beyond.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
674	674.7		Suzanne Budge	I urge the BLM to approve M2 and L2 and to arrive at a final decision so that the mine can continue with uninterrupted operations.	GEN	Comment noted.	
674	674.8		Suzanne Budge	Speaking as an individual who has been involved with TCM since the previous EIS was considered almost two decades ago, I appreciate the opportunity to share my comments on the current EIS regarding TCM. I sincerely hope to see the mine and its people in business for the next decade and beyond.	GEN	Comment noted.	
675	675.1		Mr. Jake Windsor	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
675	675.2		Mr. Jake Windsor	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
675	675.3		Mr. Jake Windsor	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	GEN	Comment noted. Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
675	675.4		Mr. Jake Windsor	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted.	
676	676.1		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	I am in favor of keeping the mine open so that it can continue to help support the surrounding area. The mine is a major job supplier for Custer County and its been there as long as I can remember.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
676	676.10		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
676	676.11		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
676	676.21		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	I am also a share holder in the mine. I invested a few years ago because of the great work they had done with the community. I appreciated the commitment to safety and efficiency that the mine uses. I felt that TCM was a good investment. I still feel like it's a great investment and I am hoping for the sake of the families and communities and the people who have invested in its success that you will consider keeping this mine open.	GEN	Comment noted.	
676	676.31		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	I really don't see any point in closing it. Please keep the mine open!	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
676	676.41		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
676	676.51		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
676	676.61		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted.	
676	676.71		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

Letter ID No.	Comment ID No.	Organization	Name	Comment	Comment Code	Response	Response continued...
676	676.81		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
676	676.91		Mrs. Alison Rowles Cubean	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
677	677.1		Kathryn Rowles	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted.	
677	677.2		Kathryn Rowles	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
677	677.3		Kathryn Rowles	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
678	678.1		Mrs. Amber Halle	If it weren't for TCM I know my family would not be living in our home town of Salmon because we could not afford to live. TCMC has always been willing to help when it comes to donations for an emergency of any employee.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
679	679.1		Jason Parris	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
679	679.2		Jason Parris	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
679	679.3		Jason Parris	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
679	679.4		Jason Parris	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted.	
679	679.5		Jason Parris	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
679	679.6		Jason Parris	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
679	679.7		Jason Parris	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted.	
680	680.1		Mr. David Walch	As a supervisor for a vendor to the mine we would like to continue to serve our customer. I always support good paying jobs found in the mining industry.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
681	681.1		Mr. Rulon Wellard	The mine is a very important contributor to the lives of many in Custer and Lemhi counties. It would make great sense to extend the mine life for as long as possible.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
682	682.1		Jackie Ingram	The Thompson Creek mine is a great addition to our community. It provides employment for young people who want to return home. The schools depend on the mine for student numbers.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
682	682.2		Jackie Ingram	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
682	682.3		Jackie Ingram	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
682	682.4		Jackie Ingram	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
682	682.5		Jackie Ingram	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

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682	682.6		Jackie Ingram	I support Thompson Creek because I am a member of a group of citizens that has greatly benefited from the Mine's contributions to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
682	682.7		Jackie Ingram	TCM makes it a point to donate to our schools and my children have benefited from that.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
682	682.8		Jackie Ingram	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted.	
682	682.9		Jackie Ingram	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
683	683.1	Choral Rendezvous	Jeanie Mullins	TCMC has supported us with a needed donation. Without their support we would be hard pressed to have enough funds to operate. TCMC not only supports CR with a donation, but supports other entities with donations as well.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
683	683.2	Choral Rendezvous	Jeanie Mullins	The mine employs many people who spend their money in Challis and Custer County which keeps our economy afloat. Without the mine Challis and all the facets that go with it will have a hard time surviving in these troubling economic times.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
683	683.3	Choral Rendezvous	Jeanie Mullins	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	SOC	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
683	683.4	Choral Rendezvous	Jeanie Mullins	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
683	683.5	Choral Rendezvous	Jeanie Mullins	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
683	683.6	Choral Rendezvous	Jeanie Mullins	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
683	683.7	Choral Rendezvous	Jeanie Mullins	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
683	683.8	Choral Rendezvous	Jeanie Mullins	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
684	684.1	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	I see the importance of the TCM to the community as well as national and worldwide benefits.	SOC	Section 3.13.1 presents TCM's molybdenum production in relation to national and global production.	
684	684.2	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	TCMC employs many people and in these constrained economic times, it is important to keep jobs in the county. These people in turn spend their money in Challis and Custer County keeping our economy in the black.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
684	684.3	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	I support TCM's proposal to expand operations in 'Phase 8' to access additional deposits of molybdenum and extend the life of the mine.	GEN	Uses of molybdenum and the economics of molybdenum are discussed in Sections 2.1.1.5, 3.2.1.2, and 3.13.1, respectively.	
684	684.4	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	Thompson Creek is a good employer and provides many high quality jobs in central Idaho. They support employees and their families with great benefits and excellent wages.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
684	684.5	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	I support the mine expansion because it gives Thompson Creek the opportunity to keep their employees for an additional 10 - 15 years.	SOC	Comment noted.	
684	684.6	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	Thompson Creek spends over 100,000 dollars annually to support rodeos, concerts, schools, and many other programs that add value to our community.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
684	684.7	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	The TCM is a major contributor to the global supply of Molybdenum which is an important modern metal.	SOC	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	
684	684.8	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	Molybdenum is an important ingredient to many products that we rely on every day.	SOC	Comment noted.	

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684	684.9	Custer County Planning and Zoning	Jim Mullins	I support Thompson Creek because they use 'best practices' to make sure our land and water quality is protected.	GEN	Comment noted. Socioeconomic conditions and impacts, including benefits, are analyzed in Sections 3.13, 4.13, and 5.13.	

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